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Friday June 19 1981
No 60,958
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Preview—The Times Entertainment Guide: 8-page pullout

Irish Catholic bishops condemn Maze fast as evil

By Clifford Longley and Christopher Thomas

In an outspoken attack on the Maze prison hunger strikers and those who direct them, the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have told them "to reflect deeply on the evil of their actions and their consequences".

It is the first comment from the whole Irish hierarchy on the hunger strike crisis and it is the clearest statement yet from an official Irish Catholic source that it considers the hunger strike tactic to be morally wrong.

The long and strongly worded statement on Northern Ireland was published yesterday at the conclusion of the Irish bishops' regular meeting at Maynooth College, co Kildare.

The Irish bishops have been criticized in the past, particularly in Britain, for failing to make an unambiguous condemnation of the hunger strike weapon, in the light of Roman Catholic teaching on suicide.

If the present efforts to find a solution to the Maze prison crisis fail, the bishops state, the consequences for the whole of Ireland could be very grave indeed. There was the danger of still more violent actions, and the stability of the whole structure of society could be threatened.

They declare: "We therefore implore the hunger strikers and those who direct them to reflect deeply on the evil of their actions and their consequences. The contempt for human life, the incitement to revenge, the exploitation of the hunger strikers to further a campaign of murder, the intimidation of the innocent, the initiation of children into violence, all this constitutes an appalling mass of evil."

The bishops endorse the proposals of their own Justice and Peace Commission, published two weeks ago, as a possible solution acceptable to the British Government that does not involve the granting of political status.

The hunger strikers should indicate that the proposals would, if implemented, "provide an avenue for a solution," and the British Government should show a corresponding openness on the issues, the bishops say.

They also urge the two communities in Northern Ireland to increase their understanding of each other "*and not to allow* themselves to be carried away by dangerous emotions".

Prayers for peace are to be included at every Sunday and weekday mass said in Ireland in future, the bishops decided.

In Northern Ireland yesterday there was much goodwill for the first unequivocal statement *by the bishops on* the Maze prison crisis. But the idea that it could be resolved by changes in the rules on clothing, work or association was greeted with scepticism, and indeed derision, in informed political circles.

Moderate Catholic opinion privately acknowledges that the prisoners have not changed their demand for political status, despite the claim by the national H-block committee *that the granting of five* principle demands would lead to a solution.

The proposition that concessions on some or all of the demands would give the British Government a stronger propaganda defence is generally not taken seriously.

The fear, on the contrary, is that any movement by the Northern Ireland authorities might harden the Provisionals' stand. The confrontation between the prisoners and the authorities is seen as far too fundamental to give much room for compromise on conditions.

Stormont's attitude was made clear in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said the prison protest was not about conditions but about political status.

Informed sources are not predicting any imminent initiatives by the British Government. The approach seems to be to allow events to unfold for the time being. The next death of a hunger striker is likely to occur in three to four weeks.

Text of bishops' statement, page 3
Leading article, page 13

Iran watch on border for missing Bani-Sadr

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 18

Iranian border posts have been officially alerted to prevent President Bani-Sadr, who faces parliamentary moves to impeach him from fleeing the country, a high-ranking official said today.

Assadollah Ladjevardi, the Tehran Revolutionary Prosecutor, said the whereabouts of the President had not been known to Iranian officials since Tuesday afternoon. He was speaking on the state radio programme "Direct Contact" in which listeners can ask questions over the telephone.

One listener asked the prosecutor if it was true that Mr Bani-Sadr had fled the country. The city had been awash with rumours for the past two days that the President was hiding at an Air Force base in his home town of Hamedan, west Iran.

Mr Ladjevardi replied: "Until 4 pm the day before yesterday, we knew where he was, in Tehran, but from that time we do not know of his whereabouts."

The prosecutor added: "We have asked the border guards *to look* for Bani-Sadr but it is impossible to watch all the borders."

The President's whereabouts have been the *talking point* in the capital since Parliament this week made a move to *impeach him*. A debate on the President's political competency, which would lead to his dismissal, is due to start in Parliament on Saturday.

On television tonight, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, regarded as the most likely successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, delivered a bitter denunciation of Mr Bani-Sadr's presidency.

He said: "Mr Bani-Sadr has boasted that he received 11 million votes. But the people weren't just voting for him, but for Khomeini and the constitution.

"He wanted to become a Muhammad Reza Shah. He *thought he could become* like the presidents of Europe and America.

"The President," he added, was in Paris when true revolutionaries were being killed by the Shah's machine guns.

It was not known where Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the first Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran formed after the revolution, was staying. He too is under extreme pressure from Iran's Muslim fundamentalists and there are unconfirmed reports that a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Mr Ladjevardi also said on the radio that his office was searching for the leaders of the National Front, which had attempted unsuccessfully to *hold* a massive protest demonstration this week.

He said: "God willing, we will arrest the leaders. We are sure many people follow them foolishly and we will leave these alone."

☐ Mr Bani-Sadr, the first elected President of a country that was ruled by monarchs for 2,500 years, has been losing *ground steadily in a power* struggle with the Muslim clergy (Reuter reports from Tehran).

Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, who endorsed his candidacy in last year's election, dismissed him last week as Commander-in-Chief of the Iranian armed forces and has called on him to apologize to the nation for some of his actions.

The Majlis (Parliament), where Mr *Bani-Sadr's* opponents are in control, is now preparing a formal debate on his competence. A declaration against him would, in effect, call on Ayatollah Khomeini to exercise his constitutional power to remove him from office.

Khalkhali in Moscow, page 8



Mrs Nancy Reagan dancing with the Prince of Wales in New York (Pro-IRA protest, page 8.)

Prince saddened by New York invective

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 17

The Prince of Wales can scarcely have been sorry to see the Manhattan skyline fade into the distance as he left for home on board Concorde today. He had just spent one of the more uncomfortable 24 hours of his career.

Abuse had been screamed at him in the street and in the Metropolitan Opera House, where he was watching a gala performance by the Royal Ballet.

He was scarcely able to mingle with any New Yorkers, except those screened in advance, and he was whisked from place to place in the company of many more police and security agents than he is used to.

He had obviously been warned to expect trouble from Irish-American demonstrators, but all the same the noise and persistence of their protest may have surprised him. The only hint we have of how Prince Charles felt about it comes second hand from Edward Koch, New York's Mayor, not a disinterested source.

Mr Koch said that the Prince "felt very sad to be the subject of invective" over Northern Ireland and was "very sympathetic to the plight of the Catholics". He said the Prince hoped it would be possible for the Irish people to settle their own differences and enable British soldirs to be withdrawn.

The blank shots fired in the Mall last Saturday had clearly led the New York police to redouble their efforts and to curtail his programme even more drastically than had been planned originally. He met a few members of the staff of South Street seaport, from where he sailed in his lunchtime joy-ride round the harbour, but a plan for him to mingle with ballet and concertgoers at the Lincoln Centre before he went into the gala performance was cancelled.

He would have had to spend some 20 minutes out of doors in the plaza, only 100 yards away from a noisy anti-British demonstration. Since the plaza is surrounded by tall skyscrapers (on many of which police marksmen were perched) the security people felt it was too risky to have him exposed for so long.

The precautions *did* not prevent four Irish-American protesters from getting into the ballet with tickets and from disrupting briefly the ballet prologue. But the performance was not interrupted.

After it, some demonstrators threw a few eggs in the direction of departing ballet-goers. The Prince moved to an adjacent tent for the buffet dinner and ball that followed, where he danced with Mrs Nancy *Reagan, the wife of the President*, to the strains of *New York, New York*.

The New York press today was still carping at the $300,000 (£150,000) it cost to protect Prince Charles in the end, 1,725 policemen turned out to ease his path, 1,556 of them on overtime. Counting Secret Service and other security personnel, two thousand shielded him.

In and editorial, the *New York Post* said that the city "could have shown him a better time for our money". It added: "Not for the Prince, alas, the New York experience of a ride on our subways. Not even a taxi ride on our potholes . . . No sight of the village or a stop-over for the Rockettes (a dancing group)."

The editorial pointed out that *the three charities sharing* in the proceeds of the gala raised about $250,000 (£125,000), while the city paid $300,000 (£150,000) for his protection. "Is it churlish to point out that without the visit the city could have given the ballet company £250,000 and still come out ahead?"

Nott fails to win defence decision

By Our Political Editor

Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, with strong backing from the Prime Minister, moved some way towards convincing the Cabinet yesterday that his review of Britain's defence posture is on *the right lines, and in particular* that his plans to restructure the Royal Navy should proceed.

However, no final decisions were taken yesterday.

It was the first discussion of Mr Nott's ideas by the full Cabinet, and his colleagues afterwards said they were impressed by his apparent grasp of the complexities of anti-submarine warfare, the area in which he plans his boldest changes.

Many questions were asked, but there was apparently no dissent from Mr Nott's thesis that anti-submarine defence in the 1980s can be more efficiently conducted, and at lower cost, with a greater burden carried by hunter-killer submarines and maritime aircraft, and a reduced role for helicopter-carrying frigates.

Mr Nott was warned, though, that he must expect difficulties with backbench Conservative MPs, and with the party in general, a prospect which appears to cause him little concern, his friends say, because of the warm reception he received when he spoke to the House of Commons a month ago.

Although no final decisions were taken yesterday, Mr Nott is anxious to announce the outcome of his review as soon as possible, because of the damage to Service morale which has already been caused by reports of cuts in the surface fleet.

At one time he hoped to make his plans public next Thursday. But he was advised that he would be unwise to try to rush the Cabinet into important decisions of great political sensitivity.

In the event he expounded a number of options, secured his colleague's general approval; and there is to be further Cabinet discussion perhaps next week. *He hopes* to be able to announce the outcome early next month.

The Cabinet reconfirmed its intention to increase defence spending by 3 per cent in real terms in each of the next few years, in accordance with the commitment to Nato.

Also, the commitment to Trident, at an estimated cost of £6,000m over 15 years, was not questioned yesterday.

More surprisingly, it was stated authoritatively, that there was no discussion of how the cost of the Trident programme is to be met within the defence vote, and of whether the Navy is to bear the lion's share of the cost. Mr Keith Speed, the Navy Minister dismissed last month, has been campaigning *for the burden to be shared* among all three Services.

Such seems to have been Mr Nott's dominance of the Cabinet's proceedings yesterday that this question, so anxiously discussed outside, was not even raised.

There is no doubt, however, that it will be raised again in the Commons by backbench defenders of the Navy.

Yesterday at question time, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the former member of Mr Edward Heath's Cabinet who sits for Hexham, rose in minatory fashion to invite the Prime Minister to dispel the "ugly rumour" that the Government might be contemplating the sale of part of the Royal Navy.

Mrs Thatcher was unruffled, and told him in so many words, but pleasantly enough, to wait and see.

Managers' consortium may buy freight group

By Richard Allen

Senior management of the National Freight Company are seeking to buy the group from the Government and run it as a consortium with its 28,000 employees as shareholders.

The surprise initiative comes as the Government is well advanced with its own plans to return NFC to the private sector a more orthodox stock market flotation.

Details have yet to be worked out but Mr Peter Thompson, NFC's chief executive and the man behind the plan, said yesterday that the deal would match the terms that the Government could expect from a stock market sale.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, welcomed the intervention in the House of Commons yesterday. He described it as imaginative and exciting and said that the deal would be worth more than £50m.

The plan is expected to involve managers and employees subscribing between £6m and £7m for shares with banks and institutions making up the balance as medium-term loans. Barclays Merchant Bank, which is advising the consortium, said yesterday it was hopeful about City support.

Mr Thompson said yesterday: "We are not in the Meriden cooperative game. We have given a commitment to the Secretary of State that the business will be managed as a normal commercial company.

"We will have a board of directors and shareholders. The difference will be that the shareholders will be working in the company."

Employees and union representatives were not told of the proposal until yesterday afternoon. Mr Thompson conceded that union hostility to the sell-off could be a hurdle but initial response had been ecouraging.

Another hurdle *will* be *in* convincing workers that the group can improve on a recent trading performance which resulted in losses—pretax and pre-interest—of £947,000 in the nine months to last September 30.

The National Union of Railwaymen, which has 8,000 members in the NFC, last night gave the proposal a guarded welcome. The NUR executive will be meeting Mr Thompson next week.

Parliamentary report, page 4;
On the road, page 18

Sir Peter counts on biggest rail plan

By Peter Hill,

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, appeared to be confident yesterday that of the options before it, the Cabinet committee on Wednesday had approved the *20-year rolling* programme of electrification costing £700m and embracing 82 per cent of the network.

There is uncertainty about the programming and conditions because the Cabinet committee is believed to have followed broadly the advice in a paper by the Central Policy Review Staff. This apparently rejected the particular modernization programme submitted by British Rail, advising on a more modest, step by step approach, subject to strict conditions on manning and productivity.

BR itself has not received detailed information from the Government on the way it proposes to handle the programme. BR officials and railway unions are to meet Transport Secretary Mr Norman Fowler next week, possibly on the day of his scheduled statement to Parliament, under the aegis of BR's Rail Council.

BR could begin electrification within the next twelve months on a small scale programme for East Anglia. Although this project is among the four options which the Government has considered, BR has always regarded the East Anglian project as complementary to, rather than a part of the much more ambitious 20-year programme.

Throughout the discussions with the CPRS and Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's special economic adviser, BR has emphasized that a rolling investment programme—involving an addi*tional expenditure of £36m* a year over the period—would yield a real return of return of more than 10 per cent, a level sufficient to attract private sector participation.

Sir Peter, who yesterday met railway trade unions, will be in a considerably stronger position in negotiations on productivity and manning levels which the Government considers essential, if Mr Fowler demonstrates the Government's faith in the railway industry.

Substantial progress has already been made. Over the past 12 months almost 8,000 jobs have been shed and the impending closure of the loss-making collected and delivered parcels business will lead to a *further 6,000 redundancies*.

It is the fine print of the Government's support for the electrification programme which Sir Peter regards as vitally important and which will undoubtedly be a major influence on his attitude to negotiations now taking place on terms for the renewal of his contract which expires at the end of September.

Conditions which involved Government approval on a line-by-line basis would be opposed by Sir Peter. But given that the Government approves a steady programme throughout the network the BR chairman accepts that it will be for him and his colleagues to secure the changes in working practices.

☐ Britain's Railway Industries' Association yesterday said electrification was "tremendous news". It would help the industry's export performance and enable new markets to be exploited.

Bank calls for tougher curbs on wage rises

By John Whitmore

Workers will have to settle for negligible pay rises if Britain is to sustain an improvement in its international competitiveness, according to the Bank of England.

In the latest edition of its *Quarterly Bulletin*, published yesterday, it says that Britain's competitive position may at least have ceased to deteriorate over the past year.

But the bulletin adds: "Firms are likely to continue to find it difficult to maintain their position unless they can make themselves substantially more competitive; and they will thus have a powerful incentive to do so."

In spite of the encouragement the bulletin draws from the recent decline in pay awards, it finds little cheer in the economy at present.

It says that although the worst of the fall in output may be over, there are few signs of any sustained recovery.

It believes, however, that if allowance is made for the impact of the civil servants' industrial action on tax receipts, the underlying growth in the money supply has been in line with the Government's target over recent months.

The bank ooffers no guidance on the implications for interest rates, but it notes that real interest rates (adjusted for inflation) have recently been lower in the United Kingdom than overseas.

Tough stance, page 17

Free banking comes back

Williams & Glyn's, sister bank *of the Royal Bank of Scotland*, has reintroduced free banking by abolishing its £50 minimum credit balance requirement. The move comes after a round of increased charges by the big four clearing banks Page 17

TV franchise deal

Pearson Longman, the publishers, and Vaux, the Sunderland brewers are expected to emerge as main financial backers of Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television companies. Trident will retain an important stake in both Page 17

He stole my wallet - he
took my
also took my
'I LOVE
LONDON'
SOUVENIRS..

Upset in Canada constitution plan

Mr Pierre Trudeau's hopes of *seeing the Canadian Constitution* repatriated by July 1 were dashed by the Canadian Supreme Court, which is not to pronounce judgment on the controversial issue until the late summer or autumn. The announcement was greeted with relief in Westminster Page 6

BP aim to raise record £600m

British Petroleum yesterday launched the largest-ever cash raising move by the private sector in the London stockmarket. It is asking shareholders to put £600m into the group to pay for new investment.

Russian watch

Washington is not denying a newspaper report that the United States and China are spying on Russian missile tests from an electronics station jointly run by both countries near the Soviet border Page 7

England hit back

After being bowled out for 185, England took four Australian wickets for 33 by close of play on the first day of the first Test at Trent Bridge Page 9

Operation Countryman to be wound up after three years work

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Operation Countryman, the inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London, is being wound up leaving eight officers awaiting trial and three acquitted after almost three years' work at a cost of nearly £2m.

In its wake there are 83 cases of alleged corruption, not central to the Countryman brief, which are being dealt with by Scotland Yard officers. *They involve up to 200 alleged* offences, and investigations will continue for a further 18 months. The most serious cases involve the miscarriage of justice connected with armed robberies.

Announcing the end of Countryman yesterday, Deputy Commissioner Patrick Kavanagh accused the press of blowing the inquiry up out of *all* proportion. It had revealed neither widespread corruption nor had it implicated senior officers.

Many of the 83 cases would have come to Scotland Yard's attention anyway, Mr Kavanagh said. He added: "The Metropolitan Police is more honest than it has ever been."

Fifty-five of the cases passed to the enlarged complaints' investigation bureau at Scotland Yard have already been examined.

Mr Kavanagh said 19 had been completed, 18 were with the Director of Public Prosecutions or the police complaints board, three cases had been withdrawn, four cases (involving civilians) were *sub judice*, six had been disposed of, one was the subject of a discipline inquiry and four had been left for reasons such as difficulties in tracing people. Some allegations were unfounded.



Deputy Commissioner P. B. Kavanagh: Accused press

Mr Kavanagh said that some of the "speculative reports in the press were grossly exaggerated". Those reports included allegations that the provincial men had been obstructed by the London police and the investigation had to move out of London to Surrey.

He said that he had never received a complaint of any *obstruction*. "*Some misunderstandings* arose because people from outside were not familiar with our procedures".

There were also allegations that the inquiry was being sabotaged. Mr Kavanagh said one distinguished former senior officer was "a bit over-identified with his own chaps. He did not actually do anything but it was thought that it might be better he was not in a position to be over-protective. He was transferred".

Countryman, originally led by senior officers from Dorset, was formed to investigate allegations in the City of London force which were later widened to the Metropolitan Police. It is understood that *the* bulk of the allegations concerning the City force have also been completed.

The operation, which at its peak involved almost 100 investigating officers, was started after allegations of police involvement in three big armed *robberies*. They were a £175,000 robbery at the *Daily Express* in 1976; a £225,000 robbery at a William and Glyn's Bank branch in the City in 1977, and a £197,000 robbery at the *Daily Mirror* in 1978 during which a security guard died.

Continued back page, col 3

Iraq settles for strong UN rebuke

New York, June 18.—The United States and Iraq agreed today on a compromise resolution under which the Security Council would strongly condemn but not punish Israel for its raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, diplomats said.

Mr Saadoun Hammadi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, had earlier demanded mandatory sanctions against Israel, but the United States threatened to veto punitive measures.

The diplomats said the agreed text proposed appropriate redress for Iraq with no punitive action against Israel. The agree*ment was reached between Mr* Hammadi and Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief American delegate, after intensive private negotiations, and appeared to guarantee its adoption by the council.

The text is similar to one approved by member states of the Islamic conference, which Mr Hammadi read out to the council on Tuesday.

According to the diplomats the resolution would strongly condemn Israel's attack, which wrecked Iraq's French-built reactor, calling it a clear violation of the United Nations charter and norms of international conduct. Israel would be called upon to refrain in future from any such acts or threats.

The council would declare that the attack constituted a serious threat to the safeguards set up by the International Atomic Energy Agency "which is the foundation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty".

It was possible that a vote might be delayed under a rule requiring a resolution to lie on *the table 24 hours to give delegations* time to consult with their governments.

A British diplomat, speaking privately, said he expected the resolution to be formally submitted late tonight but not voted on until tomorrow.—Reuter and AP.

Selective strikes to intensify in Civil Service

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions last night agreed to intensify their campaign of selective strikes. But some leaders of the campaign will still pursue the possibility of an all-out strike in two weeks despite large numbers of members voting against a national stoppage.

Leaders of the nine unions met in London last night to formulate a new strategy in view of the rejection of an all-out strike and to agree big increases in the voluntary levy on their members to finance the selective strikes.

Under pressure from the Civil and Public Services Assn, the biggest union, and the only one to return a vote in favour of all-out action, it was decided to meet again on July 2 to decide on a national strike.

The CPSA leaders were arguing that a national strike should be called at the end of that period if there was not a substantial increase in levy payments.

They were also hoping that the Government's firm stand would encourage Inland Revenue Staff Federation and the Civil Service Union which voted narrowly against a national strike to join all-out action.

About 100 union representatives from militant areas are to meet in Manchester tomorrow. Calls for an all-out strike will be renewed.

Leaders of all the unions met earlier yesterday to report the results of membership consultations. The CPSA was alone in seeking a national strike. The other unions tried to persuade the CPSA to fall into line with more selective strikes to maintain unity.

They met last night after the CPSA executive had decided to pull back from an immediate national strike; but had also insisted that it should not be dismissed completely.

The present campaign of selective strikes is running short of money; but if there is a good response from the members to the new levies the unions can, an official said, "continue until Christmas".

The unions are to ask members to make payments immediately ranging from £2.50 to £10 a member, and then more than double the weekly levy contributions to £5, £2.50 and £1.25.

That will bring in enough money to cover the £500,000 cost of paying 85 per cent of gross salary to the 5,400 union members on selective strikes.

Lord Soames, the Lord President, said last night that the unions had taken "a very sad and misguided decision which can bring no benefit to civil servants now and only inflict further damage on the good name of the Civil Service as a whole. It is worth reminding Civil Servants what is on offer".

Air traffic in the south of England was severely disrupted yesterday when air traffic controllers at West Drayton and in the Heathrow control tower staged strikes. British Airways cancelled 24 flights at Heathrow.

Engineers and communications staff at the West Drayton control centre are to strike for 16 hours from 8 am today. It could lead to a shutdown of the centre's operations.

Directors join fight to curb union power

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Institute of Directors added its voice yesterday to the growing number of employers' organizations bringing pressure on the Government to introduce curbs on trade unions through legislation in the next session of Parliament.

The institute has submitted a paper to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, in response to the minister's Green Paper on union immunities.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the institute's director general, said yesterday: "This is not an attempt by a hawkish body to provoke changes in trade union law for its own sake.

"We firmly believe that we must take sensible steps to enable this country to proceed towards economic recovery."

He believed there was widespread support both inside and outside Parliament for the type of reforms the institute was suggesting and Mrs Margaret Thatcher had indicated in a letter to the institute that time would be made available in the next parliamentary session for further union legislation if it was shown there was enough popular support.

The institute suggests that the law should be changed so that employees can obtain or retain jobs irrespective of trade union membership. The maximum compensation that could be sought from a union in the event of dismissal because of non-membership should be increased to more than £30,000.

Procedure agreements between unions and employers should be legally enforceable, the institute argues, and immunity enjoyed by organizers of industrial action should be conditional.

The institute's paper, which was produced by a high-powered committee of industrialists, says that secondary action should be lawful only after a secret ballot of employees has been held.

The definition of a trade dispute should be redrawn to ensure that disputes are wholly or mainly related to the central issue.

In another controversial recommendation the paper says consideration should be given by the Government to "buying out" the right to strike by workers in essential industries, such as gas, electricity and water supply.

POLL BILL KEEPS IRA LOOPHOLE

By Our Political Staff

The Government has decided not to plug a loophole in the Representation of the People Bill which will enable an IRA prisoner from the Irish Republic to stand for election to Westminster.

The Bill, which comes up for its second reading in the Commons on Monday, prevents convicted prisoners serving a jail sentence of more than a year in the United Kingdom from being elected. It was introduced to prevent a repetition of the situation in which Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker, became MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

It has since been pointed out, by republican leaders among others, that it would be feasible to run a Northern Ireland-born criminal from Portleoise, the republic's high security jail, as a candidate.

The Government, aware that a large majority of Labour MPs opposes the Bill, is anxious not to make it more controversial. sial.

Special Constable Paul Ashley, aged 22, recovering in Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, west London, yesterday, after being attacked by three youths he tried to stop from sniffing glue. Mr Ashley was stabbed with a knife in the abdomen and forehead and beaten over the head while on patrol in Putney. "I came across some skinheads sniffing glue. I just told them they were crazy but they pulled a knife on me", he said.

Prisoners serving life freed early

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prisoners serving life sentences have been released on licence having served less than the minimum period recommended at their trial.

That is disclosed in the *Prison Service Journal*, produced by individuals in the prison service.

Mr John Staples, deputy governor of Holloway prison, said that some judges write privately to the Home Secretary giving their views on cases they have tried and offering guidance on length of detention.

In some serious cases the minimum recommendation will have been given in open court and that is an indication of likely sentence length.

"In 1978, for the first time, three lifers were released having been detained for shorter periods than the minimum recommended at their trial, but this is likely to be a rare event."

Mr Staples points out that there is no avenue of appeal against a minimum recommendation. He says the possibility of the variation occurs only where:

There is inconsistency between a recommendation made in earlier days and present practice in sentencing and the making of minimum recommendations;

There is inconsistency between recommendations made at the moment;

Exceptionally good progress is made in prison with real evidence of reformation

There are particularly propitious resettlement arrangements.

In 1957, there were 140 persons in England and Wales serving life imprisonment for murder. There are now more than 1,600 lifers, including 50 women.

Mr Staples says the forecasts are that that growth will continue. Although there is no tariff for the offence a broad consensus exists among those making release decisions.

Murder in the circle of the family under that very broad generalization might earn less than 10 years; murder in the course of armed robbery around 15 years; battered baby cases, nine years; murder during an affray between rival gangs of youths, nine years; murder for gain, 12 years; manslaughter less than nine years; a young person committing murder, about eight years; an immature and inexperienced youth in a sexual killing, less than a man killing in the course of rape of a woman not known to him, but both might attract between 10 and 12 years. In all cases there would be wide individual variations.

MP ATTACKS EMPTY HOMES' COST

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Empty council houses cost nearly £200m a year, Mr Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Bootle and Chairman of Shelter's Housing Emergency Office, said yesterday.

Mr Roberts's private member's Bill to require local authorities to make better use of empty properties and to prohibit them from demolishing them prematurely, is down for its second reading in the Commons today.

He said that his calculations were based on official statistics and were "if anything, a massive underestimate".

The loss of rent and rate revenue on 23,000 houses empty for a year or more amounted to at least £69m, he said. On 77,000 houses unoccupied for shorter periods, the loss was £115.5m.

The Bill would impose on local authorities a duty to make use of vacant properties to meet temporary and short term housing needs, and would prohibit them from demolishing buildings either in advance of public inquiries or before replacement schemes had been drawn up and approved.

Mr Neil McIntosh, Director of Shelter, said yesterday that the Bill, if passed, would restrain councils from acting in a cavalier method.

Even if there is time to debate the Bill, the Government is not expected to endorse it.

STRIKE VOTE

London's 2,300 ambulancemen are to vote on a second 24-hour stoppage. The capital was deprived of its ambulance service on Monday.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Britain's top amateur gardener, Mrs Beryl Boyce, of Wandsworth, south-west London, after winning a Mastermind-style quiz yesterday. She is a part-time matron at an old people's home and chose herbs as her specialist subject.

Benn camp's tactics worry Foot

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot and other members of Labour's Shadow Cabinet are disturbed about the American-style election campaign surrounding Mr Wedgwood Benn's attempt to gain the deputy leadership of the party.

They complained, in particular, yesterday about the full-page advertisement to be published today in *Labour Weekly*, the party's official newspaper. The Rank and File Mobilizing Committee for Labour Democracy, which is leading the campaign for Mr Benn's election in the autumn, paid £690 for the advertisement.

Supporters of Mr Denis Healey, who will be defending his deputy leadership, and Mr John Silkin, the other contender, said last night that a limit should be imposed, by a new party rule, on the amount of money that could be spent in aid of candidates for the leadership and the deputy leadership.

Mr Foot is worried about the way the contest has developed. Without making any suggestions about present candidates, he is in favour of a new rule on the grounds that it would not be fair for wealthier candidates to gain advantage.

If there are to be prolonged contests every year in advance of the party conference, Mr Foot believes that the party must devise rules governing the length and cost of campaigns.

He will be pressing Labour's national executive for draft rules, although obviously they could not come into effect until the 1982 elections.

In the advertisement, the mobilizing commitee reproduces Mr Benn's declaration that his candidature is firmly based on distinct Labour policies, agreed by party conference. They are: Restoration of full employment during the lifetime of the next Labour Government by adopting the "alternative economic strategy"; expansion of public services; to support and strengthen the rights of women; extending democracy and self-government at all levels in industry and society; to defend the trade unions; and to protect the interests of ethnic communities.

The enactment of a freedom of information Bill; the abolition of the House of Lords; cooperation with all the countries of Europe to secure the complete withdrawal of Britain from the EEC; to support the United Nations in its work for peace, international justice and world development.

The adoption of a non-nuclear defence strategy for Britain; to work for European nuclear disarmament, and to secure the withdrawal of all American nuclear bases from Britain.

The page-long list of supporters includes 17 MPs and 5 European Labour MPs, constituency party officers, and 85 Labour councillors from 40 different local authorities.

The mobilizing committee, in explaining the purpose of the advertisement, say the election is not a personality contest but a test of the policy direction

Among the signatories are Mr Joe Marino, general secretary of the bakers' union, and Mr Alan Sapper, of ACTT; two assistant general secretaries of NUPE, Mr Bernard Dix and Mr Ron Keating; from the miners, Mr Arthur Scargill, Mr Eric Clarke (Scotland and Labour NEC) and Mr Peter Heathfield (Derbyshire); the leaders of the GLC and ILEA, Mr Ken Livingstone and Mr Bryn Davies; and regional TUC representatives, Mr Colin Barnott (North-west) and Mr William Spears (Scotland).

IN BRIEF

Hunt for killers in PO raid

Miss Dorothy Park, aged 63, a village sub-postmistress, whose body was found bound and gagged at her home yesterday, died for less than £100, the Post Office has said.

Her body was found in the back of her home, which adjoins the sub-postoffice at New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. Police hunting the readers said the attack was on a defenceless old lady.

Honeymoon death

A factory worker from Aylsham, Norfolk, was drowned on Wednesday, the fourth day of his honeymoon. Mr Douglas Borrett, aged 23 was swimming in a pool with his wife at Bideford Bay, north Devon. Ambulancemen lifted a strike picket to take him to hospital but he was already dead.

Loyal petition

Royalists in Clay Cross, Derbyshire are organizing a loyal petition to the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. "We are determined to show that most people in Clay Cross don't agree with the parish council's boycott of the royal wedding," Mrs Rita Walker said.

Machine killed spinster

Miss Lilian Hart, aged 92, a spinster, of Southchurch Boulevard, Southend, was strangled to death when a scarf caught in the rollers of an electric wringer on her washing machine, an inquest was told yesterday. A verdict of misadventure was recorded.

Rampton charges

Five male nurses at Rampton mental hospital in Nottinghamshire are to be charged after allegations of assault on patients between 1961 and 1975. They are Cyril Frow, Richard Brumpton, Thomas Brett, Stanley Cook and William Ogden.

Gunman sentenced

John Rose, aged 35, a lorry driver, from Ringwood, Hampshire, was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court yesterday to two years' imprisonment suspended for two years. He had pleaded guilty to holding a policeman at gunpoint for several hours.

£25,000 grant to forest

A Countryside Commission grant of £25,000 has brought the Ashdown Forest conservation appeal to nearly two thirds of its target of £350,000, first announced at the end of 1979. An information centre for the 6,400-acre East Sussex forest is to be built.

Mason leads defence of doorstep milk delivery

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Labour MPs were told yesterday to be ready for a political battle over the invasion of the British market by French exporters of ultra-heat treated milk.

In a message to his colleagues, Mr Roy Mason, shadow Minister of Agriculture, stated: "This is going to be a battle we are likely to face in 1981. We should be ready to defend the doorstep delivery."

So far Britain had been able to resist these imports because of our stringently high health standards, and because the European Court has not yet ruled on the matter.

"That will inevitably come before the court and if it rules that these health standards are '*non communitaire*' and breach the principle of competition policy, then the decision will have dire consequences throughout the United Kingdom", said Mr Mason.

"All liquid milk now sold in the United Kingdom must be treated and packaged on premises licensed by a United Kingdom local authority. The French and others claim that this regulation is a barrier to trade, since it would be too costly for imported milk to be retreated and repackaged in the United Kingdom.

"On the other hand, we regard these health regulations as an important safeguard for maintaining the quality and standard of the milk we drink."

If the European Court rules that the British market should be opened, Mr Mason said, "Mr Peter Walker's objections will collapse, he having chastised the French for not allowing free access of lamb. So the Government will be no ally in our cause."

Mr Mason says the UHT milk would have a shelf-life of six months, would initially be cheaper than home-produced milk and would be used as a loss leader to capture the market. "We shall have to face the challenge that we are opposing cheap food for our people.

"As the percentage of UHT milk invades the market, the threat to our dairy industry and the household delivery of milk will grow. Ninety per cent of liquid milk is now sold direct on the doorstep.

The distribution and processing network which employed about 100,000 people would suffer drastically, Mr Mason said.

£2.6m EEC HANDOUT FOR WALES

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The EEC announced a £2.6m redundancy package yesterday to alleviate the effects of steel closures in South Wales.

The money will be matched by the Government, to bring the total to £5.2m, and will include the biggest pay-off to private sector steel workers in Britain made by the EEC.

Under the agreement the 1,366 workers from the Duport plant at Llanelli, which was closed in March, will share £1.5m, although they are still trying to rescue the plant.

The rest of the EEC money will go to the 617 workers made redundant at the GKN general steel division in Cardiff and to the 325 people who lost their jobs when the British Steel Corporation closed its Whitehead works in Gwent.

The money the men will receive will depend on whether they retire early, retrain or are unable to get work. A worker who opts for retraining will receive his previous salary in full for a year.

Mr Ivor Richard, the EEC commissioner for social and employment affairs, said yesterday: "The steel industry in Wales has gone through an immensely difficult period. I am glad that the Community can help the steel workers over the worst of the effects."

RSPCA in drive to stop circus animal acts

By Hugh Clayton

Animal acts in circuses should be outlawed because they involved cruelty in travelling and training, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said yesterady.

Announcing a £30,000 advertising campaign to alert the public to the conditions in which animals are kept in Britain's circuses, it said: "The law has not kept pace with changing attitudes. The practices involving the treatment of circus animals to which the society has the strongest objections are at the moment perfectly legal."

The Association of Circus Proprietors of Great Britain said: "It is typical of the RSPCA to make wild and emotive claims without any evidence to back them up. If they are spending £30,000 on this it seems a wicked waste of money when you think of the animal suffering that does exist. What are they doing about factory-farmed animals and budgerigars in cages that live in far worse conditions than circus animals?"

The RSPCA said the campaign's aim was not to secure an immediate ban on animal acts, although it wanted them to be omitted from televised broadcasts of circuses.

Miss Janet Fookes, chairman of the society and Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, said there might be a case for considering special legislation for circuses now that a Bill for the licensing of zoos had passed most of its parliamentary hurdles.

She believed that the registration of circuses required by law entailed little control, and that local authority inspection was hindered by the fact that most circuses travelled round the country.

The governing policy document of the RSPCA says the society is "totally opposed to exhibitions or presentations of animals in circuses, travelling menageries and theatres".

Mr Philip Brown, chief veterinary officer of the RSPCA, said at a press conference in London: "I think attitudes are changing. I used to love circuses as a young lad, and I did not think about them. I think children today are growing up with much more awareness of how animals tick."

Among the practices the society considered objectionable were the confining of animals in wagons which were often "old, dilapidated and rusted". Elephants had been permanently scarred by leg-chains and chains; hooks, shackles and pulleys were used to persuade them to adopt the poses demanded in the ring.

But Mr Malcolm Clay, secretary of the proprietors' association, said: "The whole basis of animal training is patience and reward. Beating an animal doesn't produce any results in the long term."

Heseltine warning over cuts

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretaryp of State for the Environment, said last night that he might announce the measures to control overspending by councils before all the local authorities have returned their revised budgets by the end of July.

He told the Association of Metropolitan Authorities that this would be a "consultative" announcement and that there was little time in which to prepare legislation if necessary.

Despite his assurances that he will want to consult local authority leaders fully before any legislation, he left them more convinced than ever that legislation is indeed intended to enable the Government to clamp down on defiant councils.

It is believed that such legislation would propose limiting rate increases, particularly for industry and commerce, but would also include a ceiling on domestic rate increases.

Science report

More to pollution than oil slicks

By Tony Samstag

The Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea is to widen its brief by shortening its name, deleting the word oil. In its annual report for 1980, released this month, the committee recognizes "the growing concern among its membership about chemical pollution other than oil ... and the fact that this problem is still insufficiently regulated in international and national law".

The decision to change its name, taken at this year's annual meeting, is seen as a logical response to that "new, unpleasant fact of life".

Liquefied gas, bulk and packaged chemical cargoes, munitions, discarded pyrotechnics, drugs and medicines will figure more prominently, therefore, in the catalogue of incidents reported each year.

The report makes the point that many of the non-petroleum pollutants found in the sea or on shore are difficult to identify. Canisters may be unmarked and the labels washed away so that disposal becomes a dangerous guessing game.

The committee, founded in 1952, is a voluntary watchdog group chaired by Lord Ritchie-Calder and funded by the European Commission, local authorities and private donors. The oil companies are included in its deliberations as observers.

The committee noted 13 major pollution incidents last year, including the spillage of 200 gallons of oil by the Greek tanker Scenic at Sullom Voe in January and the grounding of the Liberian tanker Fortune west of Dubai on Christmas Day, releasing about 5,500 tons of Kuwaiti crude oil.

Five additional incidents in 1981 were monitored early enough to be included in the report, most recently the grounding of the British tanker Erodena on February 21 at Port Kaiser, Jamaica, releasing at least 150,000 gallons of bunker fuel into the Caribbean.

Many of the worst incidents, in the committee's view, were directly attributable to substandard ships. Others were striking in their devastating effects on the economies of undeveloped countries; most obviously, in the Norwegian Funiwa 5 oil well blowout in January, which released about 200,000 barrels of crude oil before the flow was halted in early February.

Most depressing of all, perhaps, is the inability even of the more developed countries to deal with the polluters. The committee has calculated that 524 oil pollution incidents reported on the British coast last year led to the prosecution of just 46 ships (20 of them British), fines totalling £66,000 and total clean-up costs awarded by the courts of a derisory £10,600.

Source: *Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea Annual Report 1980*. 1 Cambridge Terrace, London NW1 4JL. £3 (postage included).

16 IN HOSPITAL AFTER CRASH

Sixteen people were still in hospital last night after a double-deck bus crashed through a wall and plunged down an embankment at Wyke, near Bradford, on Wednesday night. Forty-two people were injured and Mr Jorgan Singh, aged 44, the conductor, had to have a leg amputated.

Many of the passengers on the late bus from Bradford to Huddersfield had been attending a pop concert at St George's Hall, Bradford. A total of 78 firemen were involved in rescuing the injured. Mr Peter Kerwin, the driver, suffered head injuries.

GOVERNESS DIES

Lady Diana Spencer's governess, Miss Gertrude May Allen, aged 79, of Dersingham, Norfolk, has died in King's Lynn Hospital.

SDP to alter old system

By Our Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that he would fight the Warrington by-election on a programme of radical reform, aimed at preventing the waste of a generation and beginning the return to full employment.

The social democrats would be out to bust the old, failed system.

Mr Jenkins, addressing the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, said that Britain was on the verge of a tragedy, with 700,000 young people about to look for jobs.

"They are 700,000 good reasons why the social democrats will break the mould of politics based on class conflict instead of national cooperation".

Attacking the decision of the Cabinet to adhere to its broad economic strategy, Mr Jenkins said that ministers invited applause for sticking to their guns. "But those guns are often trained on our own people."

The Government had retreated into a psychological bunker where each fall in production, each good company driven bankrupt, each sentence of unemployment inflicted on working men and women was brushed off as a victory for the strategy.

Mr Jenkins gave some indication of the prospectus on which he would contest Warrington when he refused to accept that unemployment was inevitable.

The youth opportunities programme should be converted into a system of initial training for all school leavers who did not take apprenticeships or go into further education.

More jobs could be found in energy conservation; insulation of houses and public buildings could provide thousands of jobs for unqualified young people while saving the country's coal and oil for better purposes.

He said: "We can start the fight back to full employment only when Britain votes for a new beginning, a radical change in the way our country is run."

Prints sale ignores peer's wish

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The agricultural revolution which transformed British farming and livestock around the year 1800 created a lively market in animal portraiture, prize examples of various respected breeds of cow, pig, sheep etc. A group of 41 prints from the Rothamsted collection, come up for sale at Sotheby's today, but questions are being asked about the legality of the sale.

Not only is the collection of "Prints and Paintings of British Farm Livestock 1780-1910" belonging to Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, probably the finest in the country, but the catalogue of the collection published in 1958 is the standard work in this particular field.

In his foreword to the catalogue the then director of the station, Sir William Ogg stated: "Shortly after Lord Northbrook's death I was informed that his wish had been to present his prints to Rothamsted on condition that they were kept together as a collection. This undertaking I was of course happy to give and the prints joined the many other treasures preserved in our library."

He went on to explain that the Station had been left the prints after the death of Francis, 4th Baron Northbrook in 1947, a noted connoisseur and collector.



To be sold: The Blackwell Ox.

Mr W. Barnes, the Station's present secretary, said yesterday that some of the prints being sold come from the Northbrook bequest and some do not. A careful check had been made that no condition in Lord Northbrook's will prevented the sale; when he had found nothing in his own records he had checked with Baring Bros, the trustees of the Northbrook estate, and they had also found no barrier to the sale. This appears to clash with the "condition" quoted by Sir William Ogg.

The prints being sold are all duplicates. In other words they are engravings, etchings or aquatints of which Rothamsted owns a second example. Rothamsted had all the prints valued, according to Mr Barnes, and the less valuable example of each print is being sold.

Sotheby's estimates on the prints range from £800 to £1,000 on "The Durham white ox", a mezzotint printed in colours by George Garrard after a painting by William Ward published in December 1813, to a "Portrait of a two-year-old ram of the New Leicestershire kind" after John Boultbee of 1802 estimated at £180 to £240, to the "Remarkable Kyloe ox" at £40 to £60 by Thomas Bewick.

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Brixton could become like Harlem, police chief says

By Lucy Hodges

The police officer who devised the Swamp 81 police operation, which took place the week before the Brixton riot, agreed yesterday that he had no figures at the time to show a rapidly rising crime rate in Brixton.

Det Chief Inspector Jeremy Plowman, who joined Brixton police station about six weeks before devising the operation to combat muggings, told the Scarman inquiry at Lambeth Town Hall that it was his assessment that the crime rate had risen alarmingly in March this year.

Cross-examined by Mr Robin Auld, QC, leading counsel for the inquiry, Mr Plowman said that the March crime figures bore out his assessment of Brixton's crime rate.

There were four cases of rape reported, 110 robberies, 12 assaults, 109 thefts and 447 burglaries in the whole Lambeth district. That was more than any other month in the previous 12 months.

In reply to questions from *Mr John Hazan, counsel for the* Metropolitan Police, Mr Plowman said if nothing was done there was a danger of Brixton becoming like Harlem in New York—"where you cannot walk the streets at *all* or drive through the area without being stopped and robbed".

If he had been warned that the Swamp operation, in which 100 plainclothes officers flooded areas stopping and questioning people, was creating tension likely to lead to disorder, he would have called it off.

He agreed that it was desirable to return to the old policing style of uniformed officers o nthe beat, but said he did not think they could cope with the kind of crime experienced in Brixton.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, counsel for Concern, a group of local residents, suggested that Swamp 81 created its own crime. Eight of the offences in Brixton arising from Swamp 81 were directly related to the police stopping people, he said.

Of those, three were assaults on police officers and five were obstructions to the police. "The fact of Swamp 81 is to generate crime which has got nothing to do with what the operation is about", Mr Blom-Cooper said.

Mr Plowman disagreed. Those offences had to be weighed against the drop in crime caused by the operation. "You cannot say that", Mr Blom-Cooper commented. "It is simply guesswork."

Lord Scarman suggested that in an area such as Brixton, where relations between blacks and the police were so delicate, a swamp operation could generate *its* own crime. Mr Plowman agreed. There was only one charge of assault against police, in the other three areas swamped in Lambeth.

Mr Blom-Cooper pointed out that 18 of the 36 charges brought against people in Brixton as a result of Swamp 81 were for offences that had no victim. There were the eight charges for assault and obstructing the police, three drug offences, and seven for offensive weapons.

Mr Plowman said possession *of an offensive* weapon was serious, in view of local muggings. He agreed that the incident in which a minicab driver was questioned in Atlantic Road was the spark for the main violence on Saturday, April 11.

"That, of course, was a search for drugs, no victim was involved and so it did not relate directly to what you were worried about, robbery and bag snatches," Mr Blom-Cooper, said.

"That operation was conducted by Swamp 81. Do you still say Swamp 81 had nothing to do with promoting the violent disturbances of that day?" Mr Plowman said "yes".

Mr John Moss, assistant chief ambulance officer for London, *told the inquiry* that he invoked a major emergency plan during the riot when he saw the harassment to which his crews were subjected. His action was unprecedented.

He instructed his men to wear fluorescent jackets and helmets. Seven ambulances were damaged, four seriously, and on Saturday night it had been impossible to penetrate Railton Road from the north to reach a burnt youth, because of the bombardment.

Mr John Clare, the BBC's Community Affairs Correspondent, described how almost as soon as he arrived on the scene of the riot on Saturday he saw three plain clothes men carryin griot shields. One had a *three-foot stave,* another an axe handle and a third a piece of solid rubber hose.

"I was in no doubt that they were policemen", Mr Clare said. "They were associating with the police and on two occasions *I saw them take part in* charges down Mayall Road."

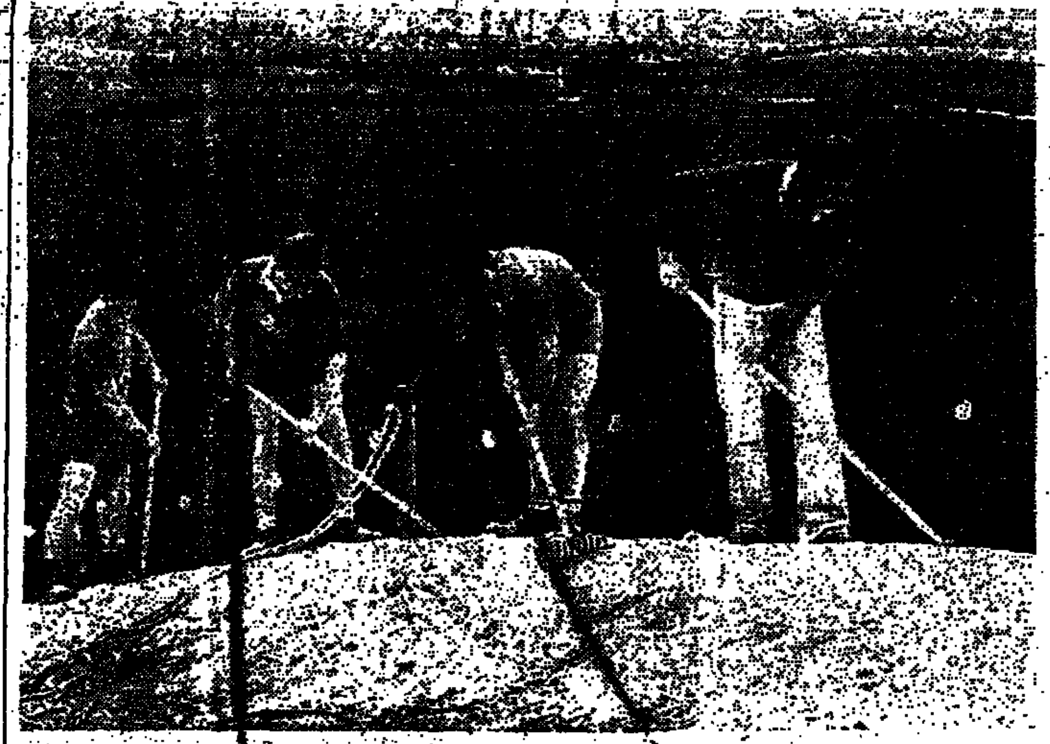
Mr Clare said he spoke to the man carrying the axe handle and asked him if he was a policeman. "He said 'yes' rather abruptly and gave me a *hard stare. The conversation* did not seem worth pursuing."

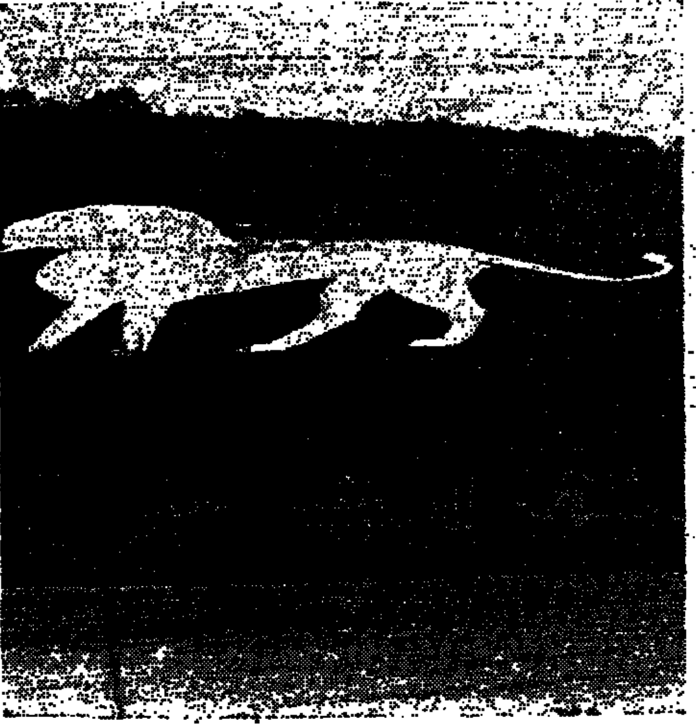
Commander Fairbairn, the senior officer in charge of the police operation, was close by the three men and there was no question he would have seen *them," he said. Mr Clare* explained how he had met a group of rioters at one point who were wearing masks and who demanded to see his press card.

At one point he saw the *police stop a struggling youth* against a wire fence and punch him. But it was not only the youths who suffered. He said he saw about a score of police being struck between 7 pm and *9.30 pm by missiles.* Some simply collapsed.

Mr Clare, like Miss Caroline Tisdall in her evidence the day before, described how three policemen beat up a photographer who had taken a flash picture of a youth being arrested. His camera was then stamped on repeatedly in the gutter.

Mr Hazan, for the Metropolitan Police, objected to those allegations of police brutality and said he hoped Lord Scarman would make no findings about them in his report. Lord Scarman commented: "At the end of the day the report is mine and mine alone".





Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

A black eye for the 483ft long white lion cut into the Downs at Whipsnade Park zoo, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire. The lion received the new wooden eye yesterday in a sprucing up operation by ratings from HMS Daedalus, the Fleet Air Arm's air engineering school at Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire. The four helping to spread 80 tons of chalk on the lion are, from left, David Cook, Richard Moran, Bob Hurley and Don Gledhill.

Gallery tries for Poussin and Algardi

By Frances Gibb

The Manchester City Art Gallery it trying to save two significant works of art, worth more than £2m which are due to be exported to American museums in three months.

The works are a painting by Nicolas Poussin, "Holy Family with the Infant St John," sold by the Duke of Devonshire for £1.8m jointly to the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Norton Simon Foundation, and a marble bust by Algardi, sold to the Metropolitan Museum in New York for £265,000.

The gallery, a leading one in the provinces, whose annual purchase grant is just more than £100,000, is to make a public appeal for funds next week. It is hoping to raise thte bulk of the funds from donations and will seek help from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Distortion and TV news coverage

IBA rejects inquiry on alleged bias

By Kenneth Gosling

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has rejected a request from Glasgow University Media Group for an inquiry into the group's findings alleging bias and distortion in the presentation of news and current affairs.

It has also refused to ask one of the programme companies to present a documentary on the group's research.

"It would not be appropriate for one of our companies to have to sit in judgment on itself", Mr Colin Shaw, IBA Director of Programmes, said yesterday.

The IBA and BBC have been deeply involved in separate discussions about the Glasgow reports, which include *Bad News* and *More Bad News.*

Mr Peter Ibbotson, editor of *Newsweek* says that there are so many pressure groups closely watching current affairs broadcasts that it becomes necessary only to say something they do not agree with for that to be interpreted as bias.

Richard Francis, BBC Director of News and Current Affairs, takes the Glasgow groups activities seriously, and considers the findings enhance the myth that a body of academic opinion exists that proves there is bias in the broadcasters' handling of news.

The public view of bias has been thoroughly canvassed in a weighty survey commissioned by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

In a section headed Television as a Source of Political Bias and Offensiveness, 13 per cent of viewers allege that independent television is politically biased, with 21 per cent believing that to be true of the BBC.

Of the 13 per cent alleging ITV bias, 64 per cent favoured the Labour Party, while of the 21 per cent on the BBC side, 78 per cent favoured the Conservatives.

On the BBC, vieweres singled out *Panorama, Nationwide* and *Question Time* as presenting biased coverage. On the commercial channel they were not quite so sure or specific, though a few did mention *TV Eye* and *World in Action.*

The BBC does not keep groups like the Glasgow one at arm's length. Mr Ibbotson is meeting one of their representatives this weekend.

He thinks the issue has two levels: first, that for some years various sections of society have considered the media to be biased against them; and secondly, those who for political purposes are looking for bias.

"But even in the first category you have to distinguish between cases where the Glasgow group is obviously right and the others where, if people don't agree with a point they call it a form of bias.

At the IBA, Mr Colin Shaw, Director of Television, says the Glasgow team had asked the authority for an inquiry into the findings of its research and also wanted the IBA to get one of its programme companies to mount a programme about that research.

In reply, Mr Shaw says: "There are points in the Glasgow findings; but we are content to rest on our assessment, and on the present evidence we feel there is no justification for more than that."

Remand law changes proposed

By Our Legal Correspondent

A law proposed by the Government would make it unnecessary for prisoners remanded in custody to be brought before a court at eight-day intervals, as the present law insists.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in a written answer to the House of Commons that an emergency measure introduced during the recent prison officers' dispute, which allowed defendants to be remanded in their absence, had generally worked well.

He considered that the unnecessarily heavy burden on the prison service and the police caused by their having to arrange to bring prisoners to court at weekly intervals could be eased without damaging defendants' interests.

The Home Secretary emphasized that under the proposed law, defendants would be remanded in their absence only with their consent, and provided they were legally represented (although the lawyer would not necessarily have to be present in court each time).

Mr Whitelaw said that the eight-day remand cycle would remain. The defendant would be present at the first remand, *but it was still being considered* whether all subsequent remands could take place in his absence, or whether his personal appearance would still be required at, say, monthly intervals.

GPs prescribe an end to patients' sick notes

By Nicholas Timmins

Doctors are sick of signing notes for patients who are ill. They provide four million of them a year and say they have had enough of this "confetti certification".

The notes are needed for the Department of Health and Social Security to pay sick pay when someone is off work for four days or more, and are demanded by many employers as proof that their workfoice is not maligering.

Doctors say the notes are largely meaningless. They state that a patient has had "flu", or "nerves" or backache, or other minor conditions for which there is little proof other than the patient's word. Many patients only call in for the note only when they have recovered, to satisfy their employer. They are a waste of medical time, that could be better used.

The doctors believe that the Government's plans to switch the responsibility of paying sick pay entirely to the employer for the first eight weeks of illness, means that at last the have the chance to be rid of them.

To encourage Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to stick to his timetable of disposing of short-term notes from April next year, the family doctors' annual conference in London on Wednesday decided to stop signing short-term notes unilaterally from January 1, if they are not convinced that the scheme is coming in.

It is hard to see what all the fuss is about. There are 27,000 family doctors, and those four million notes average three short-term certificates a week each.

Dr John Ball, chairman of the BMA's family doctors' committee, says that three a week is a burden on top of all the other forms a GP has to sign.

Some GPs say that the occasional patient, fighting off a cough and determined to return to work, can come in for a certificate and be found to have early pneumonia.

Doctors want a share in private medicine

General practitioners yesterday demanded a share in the boo min private medicine. By three votes, the annual conference in London of local medical committees, which represents 27,000 GPs, called for the right to be allowed to charge a fee to patients who they refer to hospital for private treatment.

The decision was taken by 106 votes to 103. Talks between the British Medical Association, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, and the provident associations, which provide the bulk of private medical insurance, have made no progress.

Bishops condemn Maze hunger-strikers

The following is the text of a statement made at the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops Conference in Maynooth, co Kildare, on Wednesday.

We are very concerned about the serious and deteriorating situation in Northern Ireland. The continuing hunger-strike in the Maze Prison at Long Kesh has led to increasing polarization within the community. Not only has it claimed the lives of four young men within the prison but it has been accompanied by murder, bombing and street violence in which many more lives have been lost. The deaths of hunger-strikers have also been followed by *outbreaks of arson,* intimidation and wilful destruction of property. This heightened level of violence and vandalism, the plight of the innocent victims of intimidation and terror, the deepening divisions within the community, have consequences not just for the *North itself but* for the people of the whole island.

Every death and serious injury through violence call forth a deep and intense sorrow, irrespective of the religion and political outlook of the victim. We experience an equal sadness at all deaths whether the victims be Protestant or Catholic. We feel equal sympathy and compassion for all who mourn.

We repeat what the Northern bishops said during the first *hunger strike last November:*

The violence in our midst has generated a hideous spiral of murder, bombing, robbery, the break-up of families and disrespect for life itself. It has filled graves and prisons. It has even continued unabated in recent weeks. We solemnly declare that those who kill, wound, threaten or intimidate, those who put people in fear of their lives or endanger their livelihoods, are guilty of evil deeds contrary to the law of God. They stand in *clear opposition* to the teaching of Jesus Christ as preached in all Christian churches. As Catholics we must once more proclaim a decisive no to all kinds of violence."

Many of these evils spring from the existence of private armies or para-military organizations, which claim the right to wage war. Not only have they sent out their members to carry out cruel and murderous deeds, but they have been responsible for leading young people into evil by urging them to acts of violence. We make our own the appeal which our Holy Father made in Drogheda to the young people of Ireland:

"If you have been caught up in the ways of violence, even if you have done deeds of violence, come back to Christ, whose parting gift to the world was peace. Only when you come back to Christ will you find peace for your troubled conscience and rest for your disturbed minds."

We are not unmindful, however, of the injustice in Northern Ireland over the years which created a climate for *easy recruitment* by para-military organizations. Nor did the present impasse in the Maze, which makes it easier still, arise suddenly. Strenuous efforts were made to find a solution last year. If the present efforts were to fail the consequences throughout *the whole island could be* very grave indeed. There could be a danger of resort to still more violent policies. There could be risks of instability threatening the whole structure of our society.

We therefore implore the hunger-strikers and those who direct them to reflect deeply on the evil of their actions and their consequences. The contempt for human life, the incitement to revenge, the exploitation of the hunger-strikes to further a campaign of murder, the intimidation of the innocent, the initiation of children into violence, all this constitutes an appalling mass of evil.

We appeal also to politicians and governments and we remind them of the solemn words of the Pope in *Drogheda*:

"To all who bear political responsibility for the affairs of Ireland, I want to speak with the same urgency and intensity with which I have spoken to the men of violence. Do not cause or condone or tolerate conditions which give excuse to pretext to men of violence. Those who resort to violence always claim that only violence brings about change. They claim that political action cannot achieve justice. You politicians must prove them to be wrong. You must show that *there is a peaceful political* way to justice. You must show that peace achieves the works of justice, and violence does not."

At this critical juncture we welcome the recent statement on the hunger-strike from the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace *and we commend it to both sides* as a positive effort to find a way out of the impasse. Like the commission we call on both sides to give an indication of their willingness to move towards a solution. We ask the prisoners and those who speak for them to make *it clear that the commission's* proposals on clothing, association and work would, if implemented, provide the avenue for a solution. We ask the Government to show a corresponding openness on these issues.

The present disturbing situa*tion should* make us all *the more* determined to work together for a settlement. We urge increased understanding between Protestant and Catholic and closer social, cultural and economic cooperation between North and South. We appeal to all the Christian churches to work together for the promotion of gospel values in an Ireland increasingly threatened by secularist standards. We ask people not to allow themselves to be carried away by dangerous emotions. We urge them to seek the guidance of the Holy Spirit and to redouble their prayers for a just settlement to the present conflict. We direct that as from next Sunday prayers for peace be inserted among the prayers of the faithful at all public masses even on weekdays.

We ask people to persevere *in* prayer always. What our Lord says to us is that "We ought always to pray and never to lose heart."



Mrs Thatcher predicts an upturn soon

ECONOMY

The welcome increase in the index of manufacturing output shown by figures published yesterday indicated that there would soon be an upturn in the economy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said at question time in the Commons.

Mrs Thatcher stated that they must get down the rate of inflation if Britain was to obtain overseas orders. That meant they must continue to pursue the Government's policies. She expected inflation to fall in the coming months.

Mr Robert Dunn (Dartford, C) asked whether the figures about manufacturing output within the index of industrial production for April had been discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and if so, what were the conclusions reached?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): The index of manufacturing output came out yesterday. It showed a welcome increase (Labour laughter).

I thought Labour MPs would have approved of an increase, or is it that they love bad news and hate it when it is good?

The run of things in the manufacturing index show that the position has steadied over three to four months and that there will soon be an upturn.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): We welcome any signs of good industrial news, particularly because they come so rarely.

On railway electrification and the British Rail programme, assuming that she and the Cabinet have agreed to that programme generally, may I congratulate her on accepting the wisdom of the railwaymen?

It may be the best single item of news since Mrs Thatcher yielded to the miners.

Did the Cabinet contemplate a rise of unemployment to an official figure of 3,000,000 without any change in the policies which have so greatly contributed to those figures?

Mrs Thatcher: The reports about rail electrification in the newspapers are all over the place. Mr Foot would be well advised to await the statement which Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, will make when he is ready. That will not be this week.

Of course we wish to take all steps to get unemployment down. The best way to get it down is by first getting inflation down.

Mr Foot: On electrification, I was trying to greet good news when it is there, but it seems that the Cabinet has not made up its mind on that. We shall follow it closely.

Will she tell us whether three million unemployed on the register was contemplated at yesterday's Cabinet? When will she get inflation down to the figure with which she started?

Mrs Thatcher: The rate of inflation was going up when we took over. (Labour interruptions). A number of price increases had been deliberately held up by referring them to the Price Commission, for example, electricity, gas and milk. They were deliberately held up for the election.

On the policy of reduction of inflation which is being followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe), in the OECD communique it said: "Ministers reaffirmed that bringing down inflation and inflationary expectations is an indispensable condition for re-establishing the basis for durable increases in employment and more vigorous and sustainable growth." I agree with all that.

Mr Foot: Will the Prime Minister answer the simple question: when will inflation be down to the figure she inherited?

Mrs Thatcher: I expect inflation will fall in the coming months and I expect our average performance will be vastly superior. (Conservative cheers)

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C): Will the Prime Minister inform the chairmen of the nationalized industries that wage awards in the public sector have to be met by increased subsidies paid for by the taxpayers, increases in prices, or reductions in public expenditure?

Mrs Thatcher: Wage awards in the monopoly nationalized industries—not the others—tend to be above the others, and when there is that monopoly it does not serve the public well.


Dunn: Output figures.


Winnick: Bitter blow.

These monopoly industries are the inheritance of socialism and explain our efforts to try to privatize them as soon as possible. (Conservative cheers)

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): The Government's decision to continue with its present policies will be a bitter blow for the unemployed.

The comment of Mr St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C) about the Government's economic policies that "Enough is enough" will be the verdict of the country at the next election.

Mrs Thatcher: The inevitable deduction from Mr Winnick's question is that he wishes to create inflation on top of inflation. If we were to pursue that policy we should have far less exports and far less orders. Already our rate of inflation is above that in Germany.

We must get it down if we are to obtain overseas orders. That means we must continue to pursue this Government's policies.

Bid for state freight company

ROAD HAULAGE

A group of National Freight Company senior managers were seeking outside financial backing to form a widely-based consortium of managers and employees to purchase the company, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a statement to Conservative cheers.

He said the proposal which was imaginative and exciting indicated an offer worth more than £50m. It was at an early stage, with a lot of details to be worked out, but he had encouraged them to press on with their plans. His financial and legal advisers would consider the matter, and this would all take a few weeks.

Mr Fowler recalled that under the provisions of the Transport Act 1980, the National Freight Corporation, comprising British Road Services, National Carriers, Pickfords and other well known subsidiary companies, was wound up and the assets transferred to the National Freight Company Limited with the intention of selling the shares to private investors as soon as possible.

The Act made special provisions to allow him to fund the deficiency in their pension scheme from the proceeds of the sale. Flotation had not so far proved practicable, but within the last few days he had been approached by the senior managers and told them that he hoped it would prove possible to achieve such a sale.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): On other occasions when Labour MPs have suggested that worker-cooperatives were imaginative proposals, Mr Fowler has not responded to them with anything approaching enthusiasm.

Opposition MPs are totally opposed to the sale of yet another efficient, well-managed profitable public service into the private sector.

Is it possible to sell at anything other than a distress price in the present state of the road haulage industry? Is he suggesting this is the only alternative and that he cannot find private buyers now?

How will the pensions be funded since the Transport Act cut off other sources of funding until such time as a sale is made?

How much will the public realise from the sale of this valuable asset? The unions should have time to fully consider this proposal and make representations before any decision is reached.

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C): I am disappointed in his response. This proposal has been put forward by a group of senior management. Last week, there was a conference of 120 of them in the national freight company and they gave enthusiastic support to this scheme.

I am told today it was put to the railwaymen's union, and they are also enthusiastic about this particular plan.

I do not see what Mr Booth's opposition is. Before he takes too firm and intractible a line on this, he should consider his position with a little more care: The £50m is about the same as would have been expected from flotation, but that would not have been able to take place until next year according to our advisors.

Here we have an enormous vote of confidence in the company's future from those best placed to make a judgment. I would have thought this was something the House would support.

Mr James Lester (Beeston, C): He can expect a warm welcome from Conservative MPs. Far from being against worker-cooperatives, we are much in favour where workers have a chance different from Mr Wedgwood Benn (Bristol South-East, Lab) who set up worker-cooperatives where workers put in their savings and pensions, and lost the lot.

Mr Fowler: I am sure Mr Lester is right. The management are seeking to raise £5m to £6m themselves from their own money, which underlines the confidence they have in the future of this business.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, Lab): The transaction will involve a loss to the taxpayer. In that the £50m is less than the 1968 valuation of the land and buildings of the National Freight Corporation.

Mr Fowler: No. One of the things we will want to be satisfied on is we get a proper price for these assets. Our advice is if the company had been floated next year, this is the kind of price we would get for it.

Mr Booth: How does Mr Fowler reconcile his remarks about this not being a profitable business with the facts that it made a trading profit in 1980 was £10.3m, and £12m in 1979 in a business which he says is valued at little more than £50m.

Mr Fowler: He should go back to the balance sheet and look at it again: It is true there was a trading profit, but in the first nine month period we find a loss of £7.6m. To try and suggest this is a highly profitable business is something no one who knows anything about the business would accept.

Move on interception of mail fails

HOUSE OF LORDS

An Opposition proposal to prevent unauthorised interception of mail and provide a statutory framework to interception allowed by the Home Secretary, was rejected by 106 votes to 81 when the report stage of the British Telecommunications Bill was resumed.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, moved a new clause (Interception of mail) which provided that anyone found guilty of unauthorised interception of mail could be liable to a fine of up to £5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

It also proposed that the Home Secretary could issue a warrant for interception following an application by police, or customs and excise if he was satisfied it would assist in the detection of a serious offence or conviction for such an offence.

He said that serious crime, terrorism, drug trafficking and espionage meant powers were needed by the state for protection of people. Nevertheless the opening of private letters between citizens was a serious invasion of their privacy.

The new clause would ensure that the invasion of privacy was clearly authorised by the law—not the position now. He was proposing to make an honest law abiding man of the Home Secretary.

If it was passed, it would greatly strengthen Britain's position in Strasbourg in proceedings before the European Convention of Human Rights.

The Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said if interception was to be effective it had to be carried out in secret. Public interception was a contradiction in terms.

Applications for interception had to be made to the Home Secretary. They could be made by police, customs and excise or the security service. In 1979 52 warrants were issued by the Home Secretary.

If the Opposition's new clause was passed it would be welcomed with joy in some of the darkest corners of national and international life.

Lord Gardiner said Lord Elwyn-Jones had made out an unanswerable case. There was no doubt that unless and until there was a law covering interception of mail and telephone calls, Britain was in breach of the European Convention.

Lord Hooson (L) said what the House was worried about was not interception with a warrant, but interception without. The clause provided essential safeguards in a civilised community.

The Earl of Gowrie said the Government believed its present arrangements for interception protected the liberty of the subject, which was the purpose of the European Convention.

There was no evidence of unauthorised interception. It would be difficult to carry it out without the cooperation of Post Office officials. It was a tricky business.

While being justifiably anxious about violation of privacy, there was an international epidemic of crime for gain and terrorism. The House would not want to weaken the continuing fight against such a sinister and widespread development.

The report stage was concluded.

The Iron and Steel Bill which modifies the function of the British Steel Corporation and writes off certain debts, passed its committee stage.

Propaganda battle with IRA

ULSTER

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said it was surprising that not one of the protestors in the Maze, including the hunger strikers, had availed himself of the opportunity to complain to the European Commission of Human Rights. He could only assume they had nothing to complain about.

The hunger strikes in the Maze, he said, were nothing to do with prison conditions and the Government wanted to take steps to make this more widely known. Prison conditions in the Maze were far in advance of conditions in almost any other prison in Europe.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) had asked him to invite a group of international observers to spend 12 months in Northern Ireland from September with free access to people and places and with the right to report to international bodies concerned with human rights on the results of their observations.

Mr Atkins: No, but I should emphasize that the Government cooperates with international bodies which have a locus within the United Kingdom, in accordance with our international obligations.

Mr Hooley: The propaganda battle about the situation in Northern Ireland is reaching the point in the United Kingdom at which mythology tends to take precedence over fact. It would help to have a body reporting on the facts, a body which is totally independent of all the warring parties.

Mr Atkins: I take Mr Hooley's point. He is right in supposing that this is a propaganda battle in which the Government is constrained by the necessity to tell the truth and others are not.

In the end it is that which prevails but it takes rather a long time to do so. The involvement of outside bodies is not a proposal we can' comend, but them Government's position has been made repeatedly clear—that if a complaint is made to the European Commission of Human Rights, for example, we shall give every facility for that to be investigated.

Atkins: No complaints to commission.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C): The IRA are asking to be treated as prisoners of war. That is wholly intolerable and inconceivable. Even in time of war, armed terrorists in plain clothes are treated outside the Geneva Convention and if caught, may be executed.

Mr Atkins: Yes. That is true. The protesters are claiming to be treated as prisoners of war but they are not. They are criminals convicted in open court for crimes which are crimes everywhere in the world and they are serving sentences as they should.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): If the Government's case is so good and the troops have been there for 12 years or so without marked change of circumstances and the Government recognizes that it is a progaganda campaign by both sides, what harm would it do to accede to Mr Hooley's request?

Mr Atkins: The troops have been there for longer than 12 years. They have been there since Northern Ireland was separated from the Republic. It is part of the United Kingdom and the troops are there as they are in other parts of the United Kingdom.

He also indicated that things are not getting any better. If he studies the statistics of troop activities he will see that 1980 was the quietest year since 1970.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, UU) later asked Mr Atkins to reject the claim by the election agent of one of the criminals elected to the Irish Parliament that he should have access to the successful candidate in prison.

Mr Atkins: No such demand has been made of me and if it is I shall remember what Mr Kilfedder says.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, expressed regret at the demonstration which met Prince Charles in New York when she answered a question on the subject.

Mr Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C) had asked her to confirm that the Government would not be deflected from its policy in Northern Ireland by demonstrations abroad.

Mrs Thatcher: Of course, we shall not be deflected

Restriction of imports demanded

TEXTILES

The textile industry was still in serious trouble even though it had completed a large measure of restructuring and had modernised itself, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said when he opened a debate on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

He said the arrangement was the last in a series of arrangements which started in the late fifties. There had been an increasing number of ad hoc restrictions.

The EEC had bilateral agreements with 27 countries, including China, and containing over 400 quotas, 50 of which were introduced before the Government came to office. The EEC also had voluntary restraint arrangements with some suppliers.

These and other measures against state trading countries which had not signed the MFA, clearly represented a significant degree of protection for any industry.

"The question must be asked (he said) whether it is reasonable or desirable for it to be projected into the future. The answer in my opinion must be "Yes".

Great problems faced the British clothing and textile industries. Trade ministers alone had had 26 meetings with delegations representing various interests in the industry in the past seven months. In most, if not all of these meetings, the MFA was a main topic.

The industry had been contracting steadily in employment terms in the past 30 years due to changes in technology and fashions, for instance. Then there had been increasing competition from imports. Some 391 closures were notified to the Government in 1980 alone, with 117,000 jobs lost. This was a sharp intensification of a trend which had been apparent for some time.

Between June 1970 and December 1980 employment in the industry fell by almost 400,000 jobs to a new job total of about 650,000. Some 1,044 mill closures were notified between 1976 and 1980. Doubtless there were others which had not been notified.

Many of Britain's low cost imports came from countries with whom the EEC had preferential trading arrangements. Such countries were outside the MFA in EEC terms and up to now imports of cloth and textiles had been governed by a loose series of voluntary restraint arrangements.

Two such suppliers—Spain and Portugal—were applicants to join the Community. He attached importance to the transitional arrangements that would attend their full membership, but thereafter their imports would enter the EEC freely. That was something the British Government had to take account of in its forward planning.

In the meantime, the Government believed that it could not consider imports from the preferential suppliers and from MFA countries as two watertight compartments. On the contrary, the Community must take a broad and comprehensive view of low cost imports to ensure that the arrangements made with some suppliers were not undermined by a failure to reach satisfactory arrangements with others.

It happened that the Community's arrangements with the preferential suppliers expired at the end of this month, so negotiations on future arrangements could proceed together with the multi-fibre arrangement discussions.

Growth rates would be a matter of vital importance in the forthcoming negotiations. The 6 per cent growth rate for quotas included in the original MFT was wholly unrealistic in today's conditions. The Government must seek some closer link of growth rates to the estimated growth of consumption in the Community.


Biffen: Ministers to meet on Monday.

The Government also supported the EEC Commission's proposals for differentiation between various suppliers. The main aim would be to ensure that there was sufficient room for new suppliers, particularly those in the poorest countries, without having to increase total imports to a level at which the basic aims of the multi-fibre arrangement were endangered.

At the same time, the Government would be looking for those countries with unreasonably high protection tariffs against Britain's exports to open their markets. World trade was a two-way affair and if Britain was to increase her imports from low cost suppliers, she would like in return to be able to increase her exports to those markets.

These two aims were not incompatible. The high quality specialized products Britain wished to sell were not those which developing countries in the main could produce.

The Government would be pressing for the full retention of quotas on a national rather than a community level. It was only by doing this that Britain could obtain the certainty about access levels to United Kingdom markets which British industry required.

The first task would be to ensure that the mandate given to the EEC Commission for the negotiations was as far as possible in line with Britain's own requirements. The Commission had put forward certain proposals which would be considered initially by the EEC Foreign Affairs Council, on June 22 or 23.

The second level of negotiations would be the direct contact between the Commission and the other member states in the multi fibre arrangement.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab) said the levels at which global limits were set would be important. In future they must be related to market growth: the amount of imports to be admitted from low-cost countries must be related to that.

There must be a capacity built into the new arrangement whereby, if there was a drop in the market in Britain, there must be a reduction of imports allowed, otherwise there would be more serious deterioration of the British textile and clothing industry.

The overall objective should be to have low-cost imports limited to much more realistic levels in terms of economic circumstances and the situation of the home industry.

The Labour Party viewed any enlargement of outward processing with grave misgiving. It amounted to the export of employment and a way in which the MFA could be evaded. It was also a way for British companies to take advantage of low labour costs in other parts of the world. There should be strong resistance to any extension of it.

The EEC as a whole took more and more goods from developing countries than did other parts of the world: the United States, Japan, Canada and New Zealand. If there was a world problem in which the developed world must take more from the developing world, then that should be shared more equally.

Most low-cost goods came from Hongkong, Korea and Taiwan. They should be persuaded to send a lower share and allow more room for other developing countries.

The Opposition would seek to stiffen the Government's resolve to make multifibre arrangement number three the starting point for an effective, orderly arrangement. The industry was in crisis. It was at the crossroads and a successful renegotiation was crucial to its stability and future.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C) said the employment situation in the clothing and textile industries was critical. It was a human tragedy. The way things were going at the moment there would in 1981 be the same tragic rundown of jobs which had continued for some years now. The efforts of managements and workforces were being undermined by low cost imports.

Mr Benjamin Ford (Bradford, North, Lab) said the Government should be under no misapprehension as to the strength of feeling in the textile industry that it should not weaken in its resolve to secure reasonable protection for the industry.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said Britain should start once again to think British. It was vital that a global arrangement be decided for all low cost imports with effective global ceilings for all sensitive products. It was also vital to have a recession clause.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said the next MFA must be tougher than the first two. If the minister matched his words by deeds, he would have the backing of the whole House when he went to Brussels.

A tougher approach was needed. It was not enough to threaten to cut a country's quota of imports according to the amount that that country had exceeded its quota for the previous year. There should be some punishment such as sanctions against offenders, stopping all imports for a period or cutting quotas by double the amount of goods sent in fraudulently.

Mr David Trippier (Rossendale, C) said he advocated more realistic quota levels by taking the 1977 import levels and increasing them by the annual growth in volume of consumer demand. If necessary the rates could be adjusted every two years if growth rates deviated from the projection figure.

More safeguards were needed to stop the dumping of cheap products on British markets.

Mr Frank White (Bury and Radcliffe, Lab) said the situation would have been much better had the Government put the onus on the importer to show they were not dumping or guilty of unfair trading. America, Germany and France had all strongly supported their textile industries, leaving Britain as the soft touch in a sensitive area of world trade.

Mr Richard Bo-y (Holland with Boston, C) said that the MEA was a waste of time and futile unless it kept low-cost supplies out of British shops.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab) said if the Common Market remained incapable of defending the United Kingdom industry, there should be unilateral action by Britain to do it.

Mr John Lee (Nelson and Colne, C) said that Britain's negotiators must do better next time the multi-fibre arrangement was considered. They should go to Lancashire, live with millworkers' families and spend a week at the looms, and then perhaps they would understand the situation.

Mr Lawrence Cunliffe (Leigh, Lab) said that fraudulent imports had been disrupting the United Kingdom market on an increasing scale, mainly through the evasion of quotas and customs duties.

Mr Robert Banks (Harrogate, C) said he did not see the logic of this country taking large imports of made-up clothing and textile material from a country like Taiwan which had a 100 per cent tariff barrier against British worsted cloth.

Mr William Whitlock (Nottingham, North, Lab) said there was a feeling that the Government still did not understand the problems of the textile industry and that ministers had done little in international negotiations to eliminate the unfairness with which the industry had to contend. Ministers must strengthen their resolve to obtain the best for Britain.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said the debate had frightened him beyond measure. If the nation was going to adopt a policy of trade protection; Britain's difficulties would be compounded out of all recognition. It would be bad for the textile industry and every other industry and exceedingly bad for consumers and the people and countries with whom Britain traded.

The textile industry must change and meet the challenge from overseas competitors. If it did not it would not be able to compete or continue to export. It would become inefficient and atrophy so that it could not trade or continue with its proud record in export markets. The clarion call for protection would do just that.

The Government should call for a balanced MFA—not especially tough—and look forward to the day when it was no longer needed and there could be sensible, free market trading arrangements.

Mr William Ross (Londonderry, Off UU) said a large modern textile plant in Northern Ireland had closed with the loss of 625 jobs. If such a plant could not survive what hope was there for the rest. The product had been good and the plant modern, but with no sign of a buyer, closure was inevitable.

Mr Arthur Davidson (Accrington, Lab) said it was astonishing that the jobs of textile workers were dependent on something as bizarre, complex and technical, and apparently difficult to operate, as the multi-fibre arrangement.

Whoever was responsible for the situation the workers could not be blamed.

Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, SDP) said that the 1980 fall in textile production of 17½ per cent and in clothing of 12 per cent showed an industry in serious crisis.

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab) said that any recession clause, by which quotas would change according to growth or contraction in consumption would have to be based on objective tests and seen to be fair.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade (South Hertfordshire, C) said the EEC document was not Community policy which would be settled at the Council of Ministers.

The Government were making sure there were satisfactory transfer arrangements with Spain and Portugal. On January 1, origin marking arrangements would come into force. The Government had strengthened the fraud squad to catch up with textile frauds.

The debate concluded.

Ugly rumour

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, asked Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C) to await a statement from the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr John Nott) when he urged her to deny the "ugly rumour" that the Government might be contemplating selling part of the Royal Navy.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill. Lords amendments; Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill, remaining stages. Criminal Justice (Amendment) Bill, committee. Lords (11): Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill and Horserace Betting Levy Bill, committee.

Contempt clause dropped

A Government proposal dealing with the scope for instituting contempt of court proceedings relating to all inferior courts, tribunals and other bodies, was dropped from the Contempt of Court Bill during its report stage.

Commons amendments to the Bill, which will come before the House of Lords soon, include one deleting Clause 8 (Scope of jurisdiction to protect inferior courts.) Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, said it had proved impossible to draw up a list of inferior courts to which the new law would apply. He had given an undertaking during the standing committee stage. Because of the difficulties which he was told were being experienced, especially by editors of provincial newspapers, he felt that unless he could find a suitable list that could be attached to the clause, he would abandon it.

Removal of the clause put the position back to what it was before the Bill was published.

Mr Peter Archer, for the Opposition, said withdrawal of the clause restored the common law, as it had been found in the House of Lords, to its virgin condition. The difficulty about that was not that it was too wide—because the decision in the Attorney General v BBC was authoritative on a restrictive interpretation—but that it was rather vague.

The law was being left in an unsatisfactory state. Discussions should continue when future Bills, which the Attorney General had been promising, appeared giving an opportunity to tidy up all the loose ends that apparently would still be flapping about even after this Bill had reached the statute book.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Representation of the People Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Debate on the Royal Air Force.

Wednesday: Debate on unemployment.

Thursday: Representation of the People Bill, remaining stages.

Friday: Debate on report of committee on obscenity and film censorship.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: British Nationality Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Education Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on higher and further education.

Thursday: Education (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

Friday: Indecent Displays Control Bill, report and Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill, second reading.

Commission criticized over misuse of funds

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, EEC Commissioner for the budget and financial institutions, defended the Commission against strong criticism in the European Parliament in Strasbourg that it had failed to carry out the Parliament's wishes.

The Parliament debated five reports from its Committee on Budgetary Control which criticized such things as agricultural overspending, concealment of spending at the joint research centre at Ispra in Northern Italy, fraud in a butter case, and escalating costs of new equipment at the Commission's data-processing centre in Luxembourg.

Mr Tugendhat, the former Conservative MP and one of the two Commissioners from the United Kingdom, said that the committee's reports contained some robust and harsh criticism of the Commission, but it was easy to criticize after the event. Critics had to bear in mind the circumstances under which decisions were made.

Parliament should demand that the EEC's balance sheet should be made more clear so that it was possible for the man in the street in Europe—the taxpayer—to understand it, Herr Ulrich Irmer (Germany, LD) said in presenting one of five reports from the Committee on Budgetary Control upon which the debate was held.

Herr Irmer, presenting a report from the committee about the discharge to be granted to the Commission on implementing the EEC budget for 1979, said that the budgetary powers of Parliament would not be worth the paper they were printed on if it could not control implementation of the budget.

The committee's report raised the question of the extent to which the political will of Parliament, expressed in the budget for the first time in 1979, had been respected. Without sanctions, the budgetary powers of Parliament would be a blunt weapon.

The conclusion for the 1979 budget (he said) is that the Commission has not done everything it could have to implement Parliament's political will.

If Parliament refused its power of discharge that would mean rejection of the activities of the Commission, boiling down to a vote of no confidence in the Commission. That would, in effect, put the Commission at risk.

In 1979 nearly a quarter of commitments and two-thirds for payments were not spent. The figures were horrific. The ratio of spending in areas where Parliament proposed amendments had not improved but had deteriorated. That meant that the political programme approved by Parliament in 1979 had been implemented in an unsatisfactory way.

The man in the street ought to be able to see what were the assets and state of affairs of the Community. The basic principles of the budget had been undermined in 1979, and were again now, by member states refusing to pay, in that way expressing their lack of respect for Community regulations. The Commission should impose fines on member states when that happened.

The discharge procedure was important for Parliament in fulfilling its mandate from the electorate to control expenditure and the Commission.

I am warning you (he continued) that if money is not spent properly, we shall make the Commission fully politically responsible, and the Commission ought to know that we are able to refuse to use our power of discharge.

The Commission had to show more respect for the political will of Parliament. The Commission should not be dependent on the inflexibility and inactivity of the Council of Ministers.

Mr Edward Kellett-Bowman (Lancashire, East, ED), presented a report about budgetary control at the joint research centre at Ispra, near Milan, where nearly 50 per cent of the work is on research into nuclear reactor safety.

The committee stated that it was disturbed at the way in which the accounting system had masked delays in achieving results and concealed details of expenditure. It condemned the the way in which an administrative building was constructed despite the specific refusal of financial permission.

It noted with astonishment that funds were marshalled through a large number of transfers from other items of expenditure and criticized everyone concerned who had acted in defiance of the budgetary authority.

Mr Kellett-Bowman said that since his committee's report the Commission had gone a long way to settle the mind of Parliament about budget controls. His committee had been surprised to see that the institution had 180 vehicles. The management had since pruned that number by a third.

In another report which he presented about the data-processing centre of the EEC Commission in Luxembourg, the committee was gravely disturbed at the escalation of the cost of the service. It asked the Commission to review shortcomings and to put forward a detailed recommendation by October on investment procurement and the co-ordination of all data-processing activities in the Community institutions.

He said that if community institutions were to work efficiently, and parliament was to fulfil its obligations to carry out control effectively, then the processing centre had to work satisfactorily. The equipment in the centre was manufactured in Europe, which was of major industrial significance for the Community because of the advanced technology involved.

The development of an efficient and co-ordinated data processing service within the institutions is of the utmost importance (he said) if management is to be assured. We need to know quickly and accurately details of trade, regional and social matters and to monitor developments in steel and textiles.

Herr Volkmar Gabert (Germany, Soc) presented the report from the committee on the judgment of the Court of Justice in a case in which 6,000 tonnes of butter from Eastern Europe were imported into Italy via Rotterdam and Roubaix in France with false documents to avoid import levies.

He said that it was clearly a case of fraud. The butter had previously been exported from the community and the documents had been falsified.

His committee asked the commission in the light of the court's finding that there were certain restrictions on the commission's powers of control, to consider proposing a regulation to enable it in exceptional cases to conduct independent investigations in member states.

Mr Pieter Danker (Netherlands, Soc) presented a report from the committee on the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund which regretted that inaccurate forecasts of agricultural spending should have meant a supplementary budget of 802m European units of accounts and deplored the misuse of allocating advances which resulted in the illegal supplementary outlay of 203m Euas for diary products charged to the 1980 budget.

He said the committee supported criticism by the Court of Auditors of the management of the 1979 agricultural year in which there had been considerable overspending. The confusion over regulations and rules made overspending possible. There had been considerable fraud costing the community hundreds of millions of Euas in tomatoes and olive oil.

My impression is that the commission learned a lot from 1979 (he said) because from then we can witness more careful management.

Mr Tugendhat said it was essential to recognize that many of the criticisms of excessive and improper use of transfers were not addressed simply to the Commission but to Parliament and the other institutions.

The Committee on Budgetary Control had put into its reports some robust passages which expressed plain harsh criticism of agricultural management in 1979.

Parliament and the Commission were extremely concerned that everything should be done to avoid similar overspending in future as there was in 1979.

The Commission took the matter seriously and did not want to see a repetition. Extremely stringent directives were issued, and every effort would be made to continue to ensure that such incidents were not repeated.

It had been possible to reduce the intervention stocks of skimmed milk powder from one million tonnes to around 200,000 tonnes. It had been possible to save 180m Euas in that sector in 1980 and further savings were being made this year.

In certain respects, financial and management procedures must be improved, but he would reject some of the extreme criticism of the Commission. It was easy to say that export restitutions or such and such a project should have been adjusted, but the Commission took its decisions at a time when by definition, it could not have the benefit of the hindsight available after events.

Mr Mark Clinton (Ireland, EPP) said, on behalf of the Agriculture Committee, that the cost to the Community of the storage of stocks over long periods, and of the deterioration of products in storage had been exaggerated. The Commission ought to be given a free hand. The Community had to depend on the Commission: no three institutions of the Community could do one job at the same time.

Mr Brian Key (South Yorkshire, Soc) said that the financial autonomy of the Community would be highly questionable without more effort by the Commission to check the correctness of payments and figures. National governments and local administration should be used to minimize fraud inside the Community.

Mr Harry Notenboom (Netherlands, EPP) said that he wondered whether everything was being done to avoid fraud. The Community was losing funds through it.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, EEC Commission for Industry and Research, said that next week the Commission would distribute to the Parliament a detailed justification of the cost of data processing for 1951-82. It had asked external consultants to see if the proposals which the Commission had put forward were the most effective and rational for the best possible use of the equipment.

The reports were adopted.

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Home care helps young offenders, researchers find

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The first firm evidence that juvenile delinquents are more likely to be reformed by intensive care in their home areas than by being sent to penal institutions was offered yesterday by the umbrella group, New Approaches to Juvenile Crime.

Reconviction rates for the most difficult young offenders attending intermediate treatment programmes while living at home are between 25 and 30 per cent. That compares with reconviction rates of 75 per cent for juveniles leaving detention centres and 84 per cent after going to borstals.

Both the Government and professional and voluntary bodies concerned with juvenile offenders are committed to promoting intermediate treatment, which allows delinquents and potential delinquinets to live at home while taking part in a variety of programmes aimed at overcoming the causes of their delinquency. Intermediate treatment is regarded as a cheaper and potentially more effective way of preventing juvenile crime.

The new evidence, which will be published in full later this year, is based on programmes dealing with the most difficult young offenders in half a dozen of Britain's main cities.

While not strictly comparable with the national figures for reconviction rates from detention centres and borstals, the evidence endorses the belief of ministers and others that intermediate treatment offers a more effective alternative to custodial treatment.

Lady Faithfull, chairman of New Approaches to Juvenile Crime, said yesterday that it was a myth that magistrates and social workers had become more lenient with delinquents. On the contrary, they had adopted a harder line by sending more young offenders into custodial and residential institutions, at much greater cost and with much lower success rates.

Lady Faithfull was introducing the group's reponse to the recent White Paper on young offenders, which she said could lead to even larger numbers of young people being sent to penal establishments. She called on the Government to back its commitment to intermediate treatmnt with adequate resources, in particular for local authority social services departments.

The orgonization, which represents eight national bodies including from the Association of Directors of Social Services to the National Youth Bureau, is particularly concerned at the proposal to introduce a residential care order. That would give magistrates power to order the removal of a juvenile from his home for a maximum of six months.

Mr John Rea Price, director of social services for Islington, London, said the proposed new order would set back reform of juvenile delinquency and make it more difficult to provide proper care for children needing a period of residential care for therapeutic reasons.





Photographs by Ian Wright

Mr Harry Bowden a solicitor, with the letters patent.

His lordship parts company with the car park

By Baron Phillips

Next Friday Mr Ray Knappett, of Strutt & Parker, the chartered surveyors, will auction the titles and deeds to 14 Lordships of the Manor in the Moot Hall above Colchester's historic town hall.

One of the more interesting lordships covers the freehold of Market Place, Donington, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, where Mrs Jan Baron (above) is handling the sale.

The freehold of the title covers land used as a car park and this element is being sought separately from the main part of the Lordship of the Manor, which dates from the reign of Queen Anne.

Mr Knappett first auctioned a series of Lordships of the Manor nearly 30 years ago when the average price was £750. Initially he thought he might achieve about £3,000 each for the latest batch. But because of interest in the auction he has revised his estimate to £4,500.

Lordships of the Manor date from as early as the thirteenth century, but despite the grandness of the titles they have little practical relevance.

Belfast car company answers its critics

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

As the first American motorists took delivery of the controversial Belfast-built De Lorean sports car, the company yesterday replied to accusations of poor quality and workmanship.

The company said it had received several congratulatory telegrams from dealers about the car that went on sale in the United States on Wednesday. One dealer, in Indiana, said: "The workmanship and quality of the car far exceeds expectations". A dealer in Illinois cabled: "The condition was outstanding, congratulations on a fine job".

But American motoring writers were less impressed. Mr Don Sherman, writing in *Car and Driver*, said the models he had tried were "abysmally short of any commercial standard of acceptability".

Another American journalist, Mr Tony Swan, wrote in the British magazine, *Autocar*, of "irregularities in fit and finish. The flaws ranged from fairly serious ones down to a long list of minor irritations".

De Lorean said yesterday: "These cars were pre-production models and they were a bit rough and ready. The journalists were told they were not the definitive product. The initial difficulties have been overcome and the cars we are now building are of a high standard."

The United States is expected to be the main market for the car, which has been developed with £80m grants and loans from the British government.

Scientific sites given pledge over grants

By John Winder, Parliamentary Staff

The Government may extend the principle of the Sandford amendment, that grants fr agriculture must take account of the needs of conservation and amenity, to the 3,900 sites of special scientific interest in Britain. The sites cover 1,300,000 hectares or 5.6 per cent of the area of Britain.

An undertaking to consider the possibility before the Wildlife and Countryside Bill reaches its report stage in the House of Commons next month was given yesterday to the Standing Committee considering the Bill by Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmeental Services.

Mr Stuart Housden, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, a representative of one of the conservation and amenity bodies studying proceedings on the Bill, said that if the concession were made, it would be a big step forward.

The Government's new clause, which was approved yesterday after an Opposition attempt to amend it had been rejected by 10 votes to eight, replaces the provisions added to the Bill by the House of Lords at the suggestion of Lord Sandford.

The new clause provides that a minister approving a capital grant for a farmer must do so in such a way as to further conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the countryside. The Government clause applies only to land in national parks, but if extended at report, would apply also to all sites of scientific interest, including those outside national parks.

The rejected Opposition amendment would have removed words providing that the minister will have regard to conservation and amenity only so far as may be consistent with the purposes of the agricultural scheme being grant-aided and the Agriculture Act, 1970, under which the grants are made.

An Opposition clause applying such considerations more widely was also rejected by 10 votes to eight.

Mr King, replying to the two-day debate on the Sandford principle, said that they were writing in a statutory obligation for the agriculture ministers to consult the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The Government was sympathetic to an amendment to extend the principle and was considering whether it was possible to do so. If they could, he would table an amendment at report stage.

Mr Denis Howell, Opposition spokesman on the Bill, said they had made good progress although many of the Opposition's fears remained.

It was crucial to their assessment to know whether the Minister of Agriculture would hold the balance in the interministry consultations on applications for grant.

MARCH BAN LEADS TO FINE OF £25

Peter Ronald Newell, aged 24, of Harman's Walk, High Wycombe, was yesterday fined £25, with £15 costs for obstructing the highway on the route of the banned Kilburn march in April in support of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker.

Mr Timothy Pontius, for the prosecution, told Willesden Magistrates' Court that Mr Newell, who is unemployed, had refused to move although the police had asked him three times. The march had been prohibited under the *Metropolitan* Police Commissioner's ban on public processions for 28 days.

Mr Newell was originally charged with obstructing a police officer but the prosecution offered no evidence and the charge was withdrawn when he admitted obstructing the highway.

Mr Edward Fitzgerald, for the defence, said Mr Newell had a strong ideological commitment to the hunger-strikers, which was why he attended the demonstration.

"The prosecution has accepted already there was no violence against police officers. The offence could only have been committed as a result of the rather exceptional ban imposed", Mr Fitzgerald said.

The court heard that Mr Newell, previously a crane operator, had been unemployed since his release from prison in January after serving a six-month sentence for robbery.

Consumer courts proposed

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The National Consumer Council is studying the possibility of having special courts or tribunals to hear consumer complaints against the nationalized industries and public bodies.

Mr Jeremy Mitchell, the council's director, said yesterday that it had gathered evidence that many consumers felt it was not worth while complaining because nothing effective would be done.

The council, appointed by the Government, is reviewing consumer protection legislation to find why more people do not use their legal rights.

Mr Mitchell said: "It is no good consumers having legal rights in theory if they cannot use them in practice. Suppliers of goods and services are in an immensely strong position in relation to the individual consumer. They can afford to go to law, afford delays, and easily outspend their consumer opponent."

As well as special consumer courts, the council is interested in the possibility of enabling consumer organizations to bring "class actions" along the lines adopted in the United States.

Those would be initiated where a number of consumers had suffered from a particular practice, but were unwilling to face the expense and difficulty of suing as individuals.

Winter holiday prices cut

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Thep rice war in the package holiday market took a new turn yesterday.

Intasun, a big tour operator, announced an increase by a fifth on the number of winter holidays on offer and price cuts on nearly threequarters of them, compared with last year. That means an overall price reduction of about 8 per cent.

Thomson Holidays, the largest company, has already announced price cuts on nearly

although showing an overall inrease of just over 6 per cent.

Horizon, another big operator, has cut prices on two thirds of its winter holidays.

Despite last winter's 10 per cent decline in the package holiday market, Intasun claims its initial sales response has been better than last year. Some offers have attempted to unload unsold summer holidays outside the peak July and August period by offering a free winter holiday.

Mitterrand criticizes Begin, not Israelis

Washington, June 18.—President François Mitterrand today coupled a firm condemnation of the Israeli raid of Iraq's French-built nuclear research centre with a strong attack on Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

In a front-page interview, M Mitterrand told the *Washington Post*: "Even though there is a latent state of war between Iraq and Israel, it is not acceptable for a country, however just its cause, to settle its disputes by military intervention, which is patently contrary to international law. I can only express my reprobation for Mr Begin's initiative."

There was no real and present danger for Israel relating to any "diversion by Iraq of nuclear technology for military purposes," M Mitterrand added.

The President took pains, however, to establish a distinction between the Israeli Government and the Israeli people. "When we asked for condemnation (of the Israeli raid) at the Security Council, we condemn the raid, not Israel. We criticize the action of its leaders, we do not request sanctions against its people," he said.

M Mitterrand said France would henceforth not sign contracts for any new nuclear centres anywhere if not assured that French technology would not be used for military purposes.

"The principle is the same for everyone", he repeated. "No nuclear reactors whose techniques would allow conversion from civilian to military purposes. It's simple."

He recalled that when he was still in opposition, he had protested against the delivery of the nuclear plant to Iraq. At that time, however, he explained, he had been unaware of a secret clause in the agreement with Iraq signed by the previous French administration, in which continued French cooperation of the Tammuz project was foreseen until 1989, thereby ensuring control over the use made of the plant's production.

Had that clause been made public at the time, he added, a lot of controversy would have been avoided.

He then reproached Mr Begin with failing to give France adequate explanations immediately after the raid, such as he gave the United States, all the more so as a French engineer was killed in the attack.

Referring to Mr Begin's initial argument that there was a secret underground plant for the development of an Iraqi atom bomb, M Mitterrand said that "by committing an error of technical judgment, Mr Begin simultaneously committed a political error". This was to make efforts more difficult at finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab problem.

"I want to guarantee (Israel's) existence and Mr Begin might have known as much. Yet the first thing he did was to reduce the accumulated capital of confidence. Too bad", M Mitterrand added.—Agence France-Presse.

☐ The President's use of the *Washington Post* to restate the Socialist Government's policy on the Middle East comes in for a good deal of criticism in the French press (Charles Hargrove writes from Paris).

M Claude Cheysson, the Minister for External Affairs, said at a luncheon for the French Diplomatic Press today: "We have all, journalists and Socialists, criticized the previous Government for using the media to intervene in electoral campaigns. Hence the President felt it was preferable to give the interview to a foreign newspaper. If he had thought the definition of French policy on the Middle East he wanted to give could have waited another week [until after Sunday's parliamentary elections], he would, of course have given it to one or several French newspapers."

Israel spy chief calls for end to raid disclosures

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 18

The rash of official and unofficial Israeli comments about the raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor were today subjected to stern public criticism in one of the few published interviews with the acting chief of Mossad, Israel's secret service.

The anonymous intelligence chief told the Hebrew newspaper *Ha'Aretz*: "I speak to stop the devil's dance of public statements and counter-statements, including disclosures of details of the operation to destroy the Iraqi reactor and events that preceded this.

"The nuclear problem was not solved with the destruction of the Iraqi reactor, and these statements are liable to cause intelligence damage of the first order."

The newspaper emphasized the extreme reticence normally shown by the Mossad chief, explaining that one reason he had agreed to grant the interview [12 days before the elections] was his agitation about the possibility of damage being done to Israeli intelligence sources.

"I appeal to, and request from, everyone that they cease picking at the issue and making unnecessary statements, for the sake of Israel and for the sake of us all", he said.

The unprecedented interview was interpreted as indirect criticism of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who has recently been making a steady stream of disclosures about the Iraqi operation, codenamed Babylon.

Mr Begin's comments have already been attacked by Mr Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labour Party, who dismissed them as "nuclear chattering".

In addition, the Israeli press has recently reprinted reports from the *Washington Star* claiming that a number of senior Israeli military figures opposed the operation. These reports have been flatly denied by the official spokesman for Israel's military command.

In his interview, the Mossad chief said today: "We must remember that the nuclear problem might crop up in the future in Iraq and in other hostile nations. Thus, any superfluous digging at this issue may cause Israel inestimable harm, which in the field of intelligence would be irreparable.

Mossad's chief then continued in the question and answer form: Q. Have damages already been caused? A. In my opinion damage has already been caused, and I am referring to the field of intelligence.

Q. Have our sources of information been endangered? A. Yes, sources, and there is also a risk in everything related to cooperation with us.

Q. I am not requesting details, but could you tell me, in general, if sources of Israeli intelligence have already been damaged? A. The answer is positive. Intelligence sources were indeed injured and this may cause harm to Israeli security in the nuclear field and in other issues."

America's diplomatic efforts to defuse the tension between Israel and Syria are to continue against the background of a renewed Israeli threat to destroy the five Syrian missile sites in Lebanon by military force unless the means can soon be found to negotiate their peaceful withdrawal.

After a two and a half hour meeting with Mr Philip Habib, the American special envoy, Mr Begin claimed today that no progress had yet been reached towards finding a solution to the missile crisis. He added that President Assad of Syria remained adamant that the missile batteries should not be moved.

Today's talks between Mr Begin and Mr Habib were the first since the Israeli air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

Mr Habib maintained his customary silence with reporters, but Mr Begin later revealed that the American envoy had been told that although Israel refuses to set a precise time limit for the success of his mission, it will not permit shuttle diplomacy to continue indefinitely.

The Israeli Prime Minister said that two important factors decided the Israelis to allow more time to Mr Habib. These were requests on the issue made to him recently both by President Sadat of Egypt and President Reagan, whom he described as "our great friend in the White House".

But Mr Begin made clear that there was still an urgent need for the mission to succeed if conflict were to be avoided. There was a consensus in Israel, he said, that if the diplomatic way did not bring a positive result, Israel would have to deal with the problem by its own means.

"And I will not mince words: we will use military means to get rid of those missiles which must not be in Lebanon."

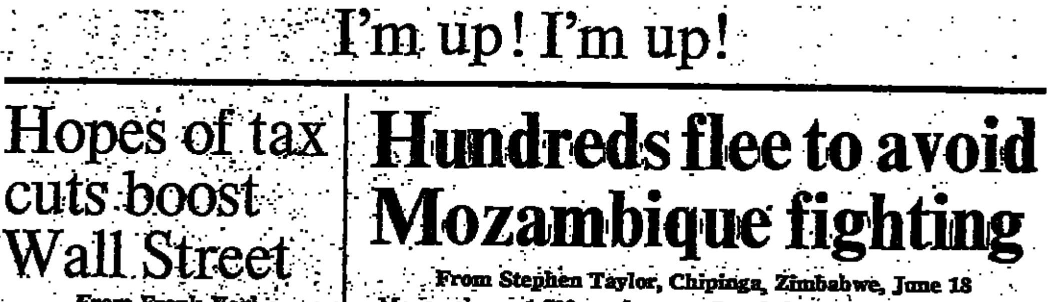
Although the Israeli Government still sees no signs of hope in the negotiations so far, Mr Habib will return to Saudi Arabia tomorrow on the next step of his mission. It is generally agreed that the Saudis remain the key t any possibility of influencing the Syrian Government.

Israeli confidence in the chances of launching a successful military attack against the Syrian missile batteries has been boosted by the expertise shown by Israeli pilots during their long range attack on the Osirak reactor near Baghdad.

Military experts here believe that a limited strike against the missiles would be a much simpler operation. But there is some concern at the loss of any element of surprise that enabled the Syrians to mount a potentially much more lethal air defence than that put up by the Iraqis, who responded only with inaccurate anti-aircraft fire.

By tonight, there had still been no official comment on diplomatic reports from Baghdad claiming that the Israeli jets had failed to destroy Iraq's supplies of enriched uranium, which had been stored separately from the reactor as a security precaution.

Israeli sources regard the reports as an attempt by Iraq to put the best face on what had been a humiliating military loss.



I'm up! I'm up!

Collapse of Trudeau constitution hopes

From John Best, Ottawa, June 18

Mr Pierre Trudeau's dream of bringing home the Canadian Constitution from Britain by July 1, Canada's birthday, lay in ruins today.

The Supreme Court of Canada, which is considering provincial challenges to the legality of the Prime Minister's plan, will not make its decision until later in the summer or possibly the autumn.

This was confirmed yesterday when the court released a list of judgments it intends to pronounce next Tuesday. They did not include the constitutional case. The court breaks up two days later for its summer recess and normally would not meet again until October, although it could briefly reconvene earlier to make an important decision.

The delay appears to lend weight to persistent reports that the nine-man court is seriously divided over the validity of the federal Government's plan to ask Westminster to relinquish all control over the 1867 British North America Act, after attaching an amending formula and a Canadian Bill of Rights.

The tribunal heard the case, based on appeals from challenges against the package in three provincial courts, in late April and early May. Two of the lower cout rulings upheld the federal position, and one supported the position of eight provinces—out of 10 altogether in Canada—that oppose the federal package.

The Supreme Court had been expected to pronounce its decision early this month, in time for the package to get final parliamentary approval here—assuming the decision vindicated the Government—and perhaps in time for approval by the British Parliament by July 1.

When Mr Trudeau introduced the controversial measure last October, he set his sights on Canada Day, July 1, as the target date for having the Constitution, newly trimmed like a birthday cake, domiciled in Canada.

As late as last week, he was still expressing hope that the target would be met. Now that his timetable has been upset, with the possibility of less than clear-cut legal guidance when the court finally makes its decision, and with Parliament itself scheduled to start a three-month summer recess in about two weeks, there is no telling what fate may hold for his plan.

☐ *Summit talks*: Mr Trudeau will visit Paris and London next week for consultations on the seven-nation Western summit to be held here on July 20 and 21, his office announced today.

The Prime Minister is due to flyto Paris on Wednesday, and to lunch with President Mitterrand on Thursday. He tentatively plans to be in London on Friday for talks with Mrs Thatcher.

There is also a possibility of a visit to Bonn for discussions with Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor. Mr Trudeau plans to return to Ottawa on Saturday.

Relief and anti-climax in Westminster

By Our Political Correspondent

News that the Supreme Court's judgment has been deferred came as a relief to the Government's business managers at Westminster. They had already warned the Canadian Government that the chances of endorsing a constitutional package in this session were slim.

For some MPs, both Labour and Conservative, who had been prepared to do battle on behalf of the dissenting provincial governments, the news produced a sense of anti-climax.

Mr Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, had become increasingly sceptical over recent weeks about the federal Government's prospects of completing the parliamentary process in Ottawa in time for the endorsing legislation to be squeezed into this session's time table in London. Even allowing for a two or three week "overspill" in October to complete existing legislation, he has replied to Canadian inquiries: "Let's see if we do, in fact, get a request from Ottawa."

There is a feeling that the Supreme Court may come up with a ruling that will put the whole range of constitutional issues back into the melting pot, and that a drastically revised proposal will eventually arrive from Canada for Parliament's attention next session.

Hopes of tax cuts boost Wall Street

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, June 18.—American businesses will recive substantial tax relief in the 1982 fiscal year, which starts on October 1. This is now certain and the prospect of probably $10,000m (£5,000m) in company tax cuts has given support to share prices on Wall Street.

Business leaders had feared that the Democrats, who still have the majority in the House of Representative, would strive to sabotage President Reagan's plan for greatly liberalized depreciation allowances, with writeoff periods for differing types of plant and equipment set for three, five and 10 years.

This plan in its first full year would produce roughly $10,000m of company tax savings The Democrats have now drafted a plan of their own that may be still more appealing to businessmen.

The tactics of the Democrats have surprised observers in Washington. After all the Republicans are traditionally the closer friends of business and the Democrats were expected to chop President Reagan's corporate tax cuts and add to total tax reductions for low-income individuals. Democrats on the House ways and means committee have made an outright bid for business support.

The Democrats proposed a system under which companies could write off the total cost of al new equipment in the year in which they make actual investments.

President Reagan made no suggestions to change the corporate income tax rate, but the Democrats have proposed that over the coming five years this rate should be gradually reduced from the present 46 per cent to 34 per cent. To offset some of the cost of these cuts, the Democrats proposed the elimination of the 10 per cent business investment tax credit, which President Reagan plans to maintain.

The Republicans argue that the Democrats' new plan will not do as much to stimulate investment directly, as the White House plan will do.

The tax plans will be changed time and again in the legislative battles that lie ahead. But one thing is assured that there will definitely be business tax reductions.

Hundreds flee to avoid Mozambique fighting

From Stephen Taylor, Chipinga, Zimbabwe, June 18

More than 1,000 refugees have crossed the border from west Mozambique to Zimbabwe in the past two weeks to escape the war between Frelimo forces and South African backed guerrillas. It was the largest influx of refugees from Mozambique this year.

Fleeing a wave of fighting, intimidation and retribution from both sides, the refugees picked their way through mines to reach sanctuary. They have now set up camps on a tea plantation 20 miles east of here.

The camps have been visited by Mozambique officials who are trying to persuade the refugees to return home. A few have gone back but many say they do not want to move until the war is over.

The fighting in Mozambique is concentrated mainly to the north of the Sabie river between the border and the coast, an area of strategic importance to Mozambique and also to Zimbabwe. Salisbury is attempting to develop hastily transport routes that bypass South Africa.

The Mozambique port of Beira is the most logical outlet for Zimbabwe goods but traffic to the port is vulnerable to attacks by guerrillas of the Movimento Resistencia de Mozambique (MRM). The road from Umtali, in Zimbabwe, to Beira passes through territory in which the MRM is active and rail traffic between the towns has come under fire from the insurgents.

The MRM was started by a Portuguese businessman in the 1970s, when President Samora Machel came to power. It is believed by diplomats in Zimbabwe to have the active support of Pretoria.

The Mozambique authorities are extremely sensitive about the war and information about what is happening is scarce.

But information gathered from the refugees indicates that the Mozambique authorities are having to resort to the tactics employed by the white Rhodesian Government in the latter stages of the guerrilla war here.

The refugee camps are dotted along a stretch of the border which is still studded with mines laid by the Rhodesians some years back to prevent nationalist guerrillas crossing from Mozambique.

One young woman said she had fled after being caught in a mortar attack while she was working in the fields. Two people working with her had been killed.

Other refugees described four people in a neighbouring village being decapitated, a punishment meted out by the MRM to those it believed were Frelimo informers and sympathizers.

Refugee spokesmen at one camp just a few hundred yards from the mined ridge that forms the border said that their village had been forced to supply food to bands of uniformed men and had then suffered reprisals at the hands of other soldiers who set fire to their huts.

The refugees express support for neither Frelimo nor the MRM and say that they are unable to tell them apart. But it is clearly fear that keeps them silent. They are caught in the vicious circle of guerrilla war, torn betwen the demands of the guerrillas for food and shelter and punitive measures by Frelimo troops who accuse them of aiding the rebels.

In a rare show of frankness one man who was asked who had burnt down his hut said: "It was Frelimo."

In an attempt to deprive the guerrillas of their source of food, the Government has in fact adopted the "protected village" policy which was used in Rhodesia.

US-Greek talks broken off

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 18

The Greek Government announced officially today the unilateral suspension of negotiations on the future of the American military bases in Greece, until after the Greek elections in the autumn.

The decision, unanimously endorsed by the Cabinet in Athens today, was taken although the areas of disagreement with the Americans had been considerably narrowed.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, told reporters that even if these differences had been resolved now, there would be no time for ratification unless Parliament remained in session until the end of July—which was impossible because of the summer recess.

The American Embassy, in a parallel statement, expressed disappointment at the suspension, but confirmed the reasons given, and agreed with the prospect of a resumption of the negotiations after the elections.

What must certainly have encouraged this no-har-feelings tone of the embassy's statement, is the Greek declaration that until the negotiations are reopened by a post-election government "the existing status of the American military facilities in Greece shall remain in force".

But the Greek announcement indicated (and Mr Mitsotakis confirmed later) that, after the elections, the bases negotiations would be resumed from scratch. Mr Mitsotakis said: "Since the present negotiation was inconclusive, it cannot be binding. Either side will be free not to abide by its previous views".

The whole exercise is being played at low key. The Greek Government evidently reached the conclusion that, at this juncture, whatever agreement it obtains on the unpopular issue of the American bases, it could hardly be sold to the electorate

By breaking off the negotiations, it can at least spare itself inevitable opposition cries of a sell-out of national sovereignty to American imperialists.

Leading article, page 13

STUDENT PROTEST

The National Union of Students formed picker lines at offices of the Department of Health and Social Services yesterday protesting against the Government plan to charge overseas students for National Health service medical treatment.

LIBYA MAY RESUME RABAT LINK

From Michael Knipe
Nairobi, June 18

African diplomats reacted with cautious incredulity here today to reports from Rabat that Morocco and Libya were about to resume diplomatic relations.

Colonel Mansour Abdelhaif, a senior Libyan emissary, was sent to Morocco with the proposal from Colonel Gadaffi, the Libyan leader, that the hatchet should be buried and contacts resumed. The intimation was that the proposal har been accepted.

Even in the turbulent world of Afro-Arab politics, such a development would be surprising as the two countries are not only poles apart ideologically but are resolute in confrontation over the status of the Western Sahara.

Morocco administers the former Spanish colony but Libya supports, and is believed to arm, the Polisario Ffront guerrillas who are fighting for the territory's independence.

The two countries broke off diplomatic relations two years ago when Libya formally recognized the Polisario Front's right to the territory.

The unexpected Libyan initiative appears to stem from a recent declaration by Colonel Gadaffi that it was his intention not to encourage any division among Arabs "until the elimination of Israel had been achieved", and to seek a resumption of diplomatic relations with Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, has recently been shuttling between Tripoli and Rabat

The reconciliation is believed to stem from the desire by the Libyan leader to have Tripoli chosen as the venue of next year's annual summit of the Organization of African Unity.

Bomb attack on Nato site

Hanover, June 17.—A bomb explosion hit a half-finished Nato arms depot, near Hanover today, causing damage estimated at DM 300,000 (£65,000), the police said.

The explosion occurred at the Nato building site at Wahrendahl, a hamlet 17 miles southwest of Hanover. The police said that it was caused by a "bomb-like object with a timing device" which apparently acted as a trigger.

SPADOLINI TO FORM COALITION

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 18

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Republican leader, tonight formally accepted President Pertini's invitation to lead a new government.

He has still to draw up his list of ministers which is complicated as he plans to form a four-party coalition. He is expected to do so next week after the local government elections on Sunday. He also has to win support for his programme.

Soviet exile for Jewish scientist

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, June 18

A leading Jewish activist was today sentenced to five years internal exile after being found guilty of slandering the Soviet state, his wife said today.

Mr Viktor Brailovsky, aged 45, a cyberneticist who edited an underground journal *Jews in the USSR*, was arrested last November and went on trial here yesterday. His wife, Irina, said his sentence was 21 months less than the full term because of his pre-trial detention. Under Soviet law a month in prison is equivalent to three months in exile.

Mr Brailovsky was refused an exit visa several years ago. He played a leading role in organizing unofficial seminars for other Jewish scientists denied permission to emigrate but who had lost their jobs and needed to keep abreast of the latest developments in their field.

The last seminar in April last year drew 50 well-known scientists from Western Europe and America to Moscow, who gathered in Mr Brailovsky's two-room flat for the meetings.

Mr Brailovsky was detained briefly and his flat searched a few days before the seminar began, but he was later released. He was rearrested in November and accused of slandering the state, a charge carrying a maximum penalty of three years in a labour camp. He denied the charge and conducted his own defence.

After the trial, closed to foreigners, his wife said she had feared her husband would be sent to a labour camp. The Russians appear to have chosen the lesser sentence because of Mr Brailovsky's world-wide scientific contacts.

Professor Sinclair

On April 10 we published an agency report that an address by Professor John Sinclair, of the Birmingham University Faculty of English, to a Singapore conference on the study of English had not been understood by many in his audience. We are asked to make it clear, and accept, that the passage quoted was taken from condensed notes issued afterwards and did not accurately reflect what he said.

A SECOND AHEAD

Washington, June 18.—June 30 will be one second longer this year to get in step with the Earth's rotation, the United States Commerce Department said.

It explained that the Earth's rotation, on which solar time is based, is not as regular as the atomic clocks used by scientists. So-called leap seconds were introduced in 1972 to keep atomic clocks from getting ahead or behind solar time.—Reuter.

Protest over SA envoy

A meeting of the Oxford University Conservative Association on Wednesday night, which was being addressed by Mr Marais Steyn, the South African Ambassador, was stopped after about 40 demonstrators had tried to disrupt it. The arm of a member of the association was broken in two places during scuffles.

Euro MPs feel wronged

From David Wood
Strasbourg, June 18

Members of the European Parliament like nothing more than publicity, in common with other politicians, but in Strasbourg today they were saying that they had been terribly wronged and misunderstood.

An American television programe was unflattering about the MEP's. Then British newspapers said some MEP's had been sleeping in their parliamentary offices to profit from their expense allowances.

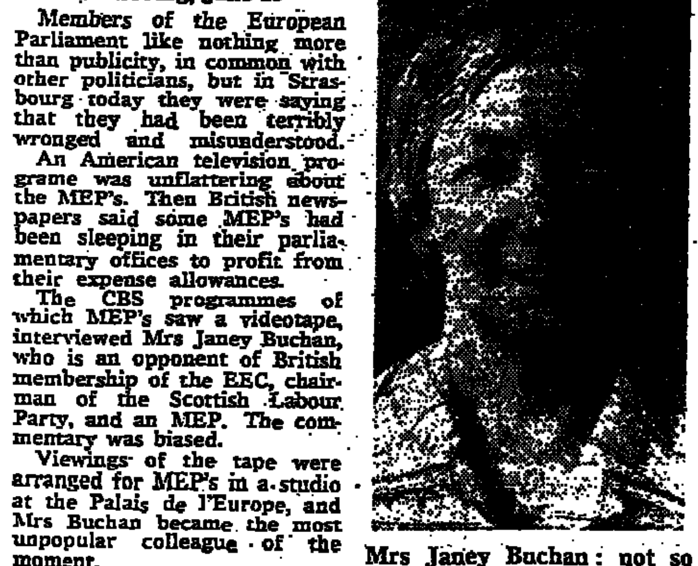
The CBS programmes of which MEP's saw a videotape, interviewed Mrs Janey Buchan, who is an opponent of British membership of the EEC, chairman of the Scottish Labour Party, and an MEP. The commentary was biased.

Viewings of the tape were arranged for MEP's in a studio at the Palais de l'Europe, and Mrs Buchan became the most unpopular colleague of the moment.

Next came the London newspaper accounts of how some MEP's sleep in their offices to save money on hotel rooms. Several foreign journalists refused to write the story because it was not serious politics, but Fleet Street was less fastidious. The Euro gravy-train syndrome emerged, as it often does.

There are some insomniac MP's who work late and stay in their offices until the coffee bar opens for breakfast and there are others who have found themselves without a room in over-booked hotels—as journalists have.

Many veteran Westminster MP's and press gallery reporters have slept on settees and chairs in the House of Commons at the end of late sittings.

Mrs Janey Buchan: not so popular at the moment.

The picture of the European Parliament as a gourmet's delight is really a reflection of how journalists, rather than MP's, live it up, and the image of the parliament suffers accordingly. The anger or irritation now directed against Mrs Buchan is understandable.

In the end parliaments and politicians seeking public recognition and publicity must accept that some damaging stories will be mixed with the good. Today the MEP's were over-reacting instead of counting their blessings and being grateful for the notice taken of them in the United States and Britain. The worst fate is to be ignored altogether.

Handcuffed children freed

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, June 18

Four children, all aged below nine, were handcuffed to their beds or locked in cupboards when their parents went out, the police in the Bronx report.

Their mother, Mrs Anna Vitale, aged 23, said they were too mischievous to be left alone without such precautions. "They would burn the house down."

She and her husband Michael were charged yesterday with unlawful imprisonment and child abuse afte their seven-year-old son escaped from handcuffs locking him to a bedpost. He freed his nine-year-old sister from a cupboard and they went to the police station.

"Our parents lock us up like this whenever they go out," told the police. "We don ot know why."

The police went to their flat and freed the other two children, who were treated in hospital for inpuries to their wrists and ankles caused by handcuffs and straps. A boy of five had been handcuffed to a brass bed and his eight-year-old brother had his feet and hands tied with a belt and cord.

Russia attacks 'Times' article on press freedom

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 18

The Soviet delegation to the Unesco conference on developing communication (IPDC) strongly criticized an article on the conference's work, which appeared in *The Times* today.

Mr A. Krasikov, deputy director general of Tass news agency and head of the Soviet delegation, said that the Western press had been campaigning against the "lofty ideals" of Unesco in trying to correct the imbalance of communications and establish the free flow of information.

Addressing the 35-nation council, he said that the article by Rosemary Righter [it was a feature article] stated that the IPDC meeting was Unesco's last chance to prove it did not intend to foster state interference in the reporting of news. In that article, the Soviet delegate said, Mrs Righter had surpassed herself.

Mr Krasikov also criticized the recent "declaration of Tailloires" when representatives of the leading free world news organizations pledged themselves to fight Unesco's plans to set up its so-called press freedom. The Western international media, he said, already controlled two-thirds of the flow of news.

There was predictable backing for this point of view from Cuba and East Germany, but generally the council seemed to settle down to work to locating specific needs and agreeing general principals such as regional cooperation in communications development.

The United States delegate, Mr William Harley, from the State Department, "noted that some speakers introduced a political element" into the discussions and hoped that in future speakers could concentrate on the business in hand. He said that, provided practical solutions could be found to concentrate problems without impairing the free flow of information, there was no reason why the council should not be a success.

If this happened, he said, then the IPDC could be a unifying core for dealing with the whole problem.

Mr Tomo Martelanc, director of the Yugoslav national library and university, who has been very much involved in keeping the peace in this difficult meeting, said there was a general willingness to do away with inequalities. There should be freedom of information, he said, but freedom was only possible between equal partners.

US-Chinese spy base said to be watching Russia

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 18

The extent to which the United States and China share a common interest in combatting what they perceive to be Soviet expansionism has been further emphasized by a report in *The New York Times* today which states that the two countries are jointly operating an electronic intelligence gathering station in China to monitor Soviet missile tests.

Officials today declined to confirm or deny the report, saying that it was not their practice to comment on intelligence matters. However, usually well-informed sources said that the report, which quoted senior American officials, bore all the hallmarks of being correct. A similar report was carried by the NBC television network.

According to *The New York Times*, the station was opened last year in a remote, mountainous region of the Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region in western China, near the Soviet border. Two important Soviet missile testing bases are situated further to the west at Leninsk, near the Aral Sea, and at Sary-Shagan, near Lake Balkhash.

The monitoring station was set up to fill a vacuum that had been created when similar listening posts in Iran were abandoned during the Iranian revolution. It was furnished with highly sophisticated American electronic equipment and has been described as one of the United States' most important and sensitive intelligence gathering operations.

The disclosure of shared American-Chinese intelligence activities came just after Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, ended a four-day visit to Peking. During his stay it was announced that the United States had agreed in principle to sell arms to China.

Taken together, these two developments indicate that the two countries intend to establish a far greater degree of co-operation in political and military spheres than had previously been expected.

However, the fact that the existence of the shared monitoring station has become public knowledge could cause the Chinese some embarassment. There are powerful factions within the Chinese leadership which are opposed to China becoming too closely allied to the United States. In fact, China originally rejected an American proposal made in 1978 to establish a listening post there for that very reason.

Immediately after Mr Haig's visit, China publicly called for new talks with the Soviet Union to settle the volatile Sino-Soviet border dispute. This announcement is seen here as being deliberately timed so as to inform Washington that China is not prepared to enter into a fully-fledged anti-Soviet alliance at this stage, particularly until the question of American arms supplies to Taiwan is settled.

According to *The New York Times* report the site of the monitoring station in China is ideal because it allows the tracking of Soviet missile tests from the point of launching, through their flights over Siberia, to the dispersion of warheads. The monitoring permits the United States to find out whether new missiles are being developed, which is a crucial factor in future arms limitation talks.



Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish poet and Nobel prize winner, visiting a shipyard in Gdansk yesterday. He was shown lines from his poems on a monument marking the deaths of workers during clashes with police and troops in 1970. Mr Milosz returned to Poland

Polish journalists warn the party

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 18

Polish journalists have protested against attacks made on their profession by Communist Party hardliners at the recent Central Committee meeting.

In a resolution, published after a meeting of their association board, they said it was not the truth that was endangering socialism but the distortion of it; and not public criticism but the attempt to stifle it.

Before the Central Committee met, the Soviet Union had sent a letter containing sweeping criticism of the Polish media. The Russians warned Warsaw that control of important issues was being taken out of party hands.

This encouraged the Polish party hardliners who argued in the Central Committee that the party without the control of the press was like an army without guns. The committee subsequently adopted a resolution declaring that there could be no room for alien ideas in the press and indicating that action would follow, including changes of staff in editorial offices.

One result was the resignation of Mr Jozef Klasa who, until recently, was in charge of media in the Central Committee and his replacement by Mr Leslaw Tokarski, until recently the editor of the weekly *Perspektivy*.

Since then there have been signs that the press, if not stifled, is being restrained.

In their resolution, the journalists now say that differences of opinion which do exist will not be made to disappear by attempts to conceal them.

□Foreign Minister: Mr Joseph Czyrek, the Polish Foreign Minister, flew into London yesterday for two days of talks with the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

WEU tones down its stand over Poland but backs Pakistan

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 18

The Western European Union (WEV) today significantly toned down the stand its council is to take on Poland, after pressure from West German and Dutch liberal groups, backed by British Socialists and Italian Communists.

Sir Frederick Bennett, Conservative MP for Torbay, who chaired the committee which drew up the report on developments in Poland, said he voted with pride against its recomment diluting it had been carried.

In its amended form, he said, it would profundly disappoint the many Poles who were looking for support and would encourage the Soviet Union to believe that if it indulged in sabre rattling, people would climb down. In voting against the altered recommendation the Poles would at least know that they still had some staunch friends left in Europe.

The original recommedations had been accepted by the committee in April. The assembly refused to ratify them and preferred the amended version.

This means that two clauses have been dropped which call for member-states to draw up possible joint retaliatory measures which could be taken against the Soviet Union in the event of an invasion of Poland.

The first clause wanted these actions put jointly before the Council of Europe "to associate all free European states with whatever measures it may take." The second clause would have asked member-states of foresee, within the EEC, "The diplomatic, economic, financial and commercial measures... which should necessarily include an embargo on the transfer of advanced technology to the Soviet Union".

The Liberal group said it was essential for the West not to be provocative and so give the Soviet Union a chance to interfere.

The strongest part of the recommendation which remains calls on the WEU Council to "announce without delay the principles which will guide its reactions in the event of Soviet intervention in Poland, which would be a flagrant violation of the Helsinki agreements and call in question their content."

The Assembly was prepared to take a tougher line when it came to consider the report on European security in the Gulf area. Sir Frederic, just back from a tour of Pakistan and the Gulf, said during a briefing that if Pakistan was not helped to re-arm it would be forced to fall completely under Soviet influence.

He said the Soviet Union had formed a new southern command embracing Afghanistan, which indicated there was every intention of making the occupation of the country permanent. This was part of a greater design to move into the Gulf area.

The Assembly agreed to carry the report on security in the Gulf, including an agreement to recommend assistance to the Afghan resistance movement and to furnish Pakistan with substantial economic aid.

Kissinger loses election

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 18

Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, has been voted off the board of directors of the Council on Foreign Relations.

One of those who has edged him out is Mr Cyrus Vance, who succeeded him at the State Department when President Carter took office in 1977.

Dr Kissinger was one of seven former council members and two newcomers up for election to the eight places on the board. Each year a third of the 24-man board come up for reelection.

The two new candidates were Mr Vance and Mr Walter Wriston, a banker. Both were elected.

NAVY SEIZES MARIJUANA

The Royal Navy frigate Antelope yesterday seized 60,000lb of marijuana worth an estimated £30m from a Panamanian cargo ship 25 miles off the British colony of Belize.

Sailors are still searching the ship, the Odca, for a further 20,000lb of the drug believed to be onboard. The captain and the ship's first mate have been arrested.

Agca trial decision next week

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 18

Mehmet Ali Agca the Turk who is accused of having shot the Pope on May 13 in St Peter's Square, will know in a week whether he will be sent for trial without further investigation. The decision rests with the public prosecutor's office, and must be made by June 23.

The alternatives are for the prosecutor to recommend a full inquiry by an investigating judge or to decide that the case is sufficiently clear for hearings to begin in open court.

Given the fact that the case is a clear one as far as Mr Agca himself is concerned, the prosecutor will almost certainly adopt what is known as summary procedure which means dispensing with a further judicial investigation before the hearings.

This will save time. The work of an investigating judge entails the long and secret cross-examination of the accused man and the collection of evidence. The main charge against Mr Agca is attempted assassination of a head of state which carries a life sentence.

In the case of Mr Agca, the difficulties are not so much in proving who carried out the attempted assassination as in throwing light on the background to the act, his mental processes, his supporters and accomplices, if any.

The court has appointed Signor Pietro D'Ovidio for his defence. Signor D'Ovidio said tonight that once the public prosecutor would announce his decision to follow the summary procedure, the presiding judge of the court of assize will give the date for the hearings.

The judge takes into account the requirements of the defence in preparing their case. The minimum allowed is three weeks which would theoretically bring the opening of hearings to mid-July. But Signor D'Ovidio is a busy lawyer and there would be no surprise if the court decided to open hearings in the autumn. Mr Agca is held in the maximum security section of Rome's Rebibbia prison.

11 are jailed for Mao death plot

From David Bonavia
Peking, July 18

Two former senior Air Force officers and nine other people have been given sentences of up to 15 years' imprisonment for their alleged part in a plot to kill the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The English-language *China Daily* reported this today, naming the main defendant as Lu Win, former director of the Air Force combat headquarters, who was sentenced to 10 years in jail. Li Weixin, former head of the administration department of "an Air Force unit", was given 15 years.

Both men were named as members of the clique surrounding the late Marshal Lin Biao, who was allegedly killed in 1971 while trying to flee from China after attempting to assassinate Mao and seize power.

Four of the 11 accused were released when the sentences were announced because they had already exceeded their terms in detention. It is assumed they were arrested in 1971 together with other senior Air Force officers and commanders of the Army and Navy implicated in the plot.

Last January Mr Wu Faxian, former Air Force commander, was jailed for 17 years.

Mr Jiang Tengjias, another senior Air Force officer, was then sentenced to 18 years. Both men were granted remission for time served.

Evidence given at the trial of the so-called Lin Biao clique and the Gang of Four, in which the chief defendant was Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, suggested that the leftist conspirators used the Air Force as an important instrument of their activity.

Lin and his family and some political followers were said to have been killed when a British-built Trident aircraft belonging to the Chinese Air Force crashed in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The latest sentences were said to be a follow-up to the big trial of six months ago.

Adulterated oil identified as cause of Spanish deaths

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 18

Denatured rapeseed oil is the principal toxic element in cooking oil which poisoned thousands in an outbreak of what was initially identified as atypical pneumonia, according to a report of the Spanish public health authorities published here today.

Denatured oil, originally intended for industrial use, is produced by the addition of certain chemicals.

With 34 people dead since the illness was first detected near Madrid early last month, newspapers today published a statement from the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Security, warning the public of "the great risk involved in the consumption or utilization of unlabelled oil sold on the streets or by door-to-door salesmen".

The statement added that "the findings of the National Centre of Nutrition and Food (NCNF) indicate thra a shipment of rapeseed oil, presumably imported and destined for industrial use, was used in a mixture of oil sold illegally. Certain toxic products of a chemical nature are added to oil intended for such usage which make it unfit for human consumption".

The official statement emphasized "the clear and definite warning that it is absolutely necessar yto refrain from consuming such oil", and it appealed to the population to cooperate with the authorities by reporting the unauthorized sale of unlabelled oil.

Laboratory tests of cooking oil which had been used by those who became ill showed that it looked, smelled and tasted like olive oil but, in fact, was a mixture of olive oil, rapeseed oil containing anilin as a denaturing agent, and other ingredients.

Most of the poisonous oil is believed to have been distributed from a warehouse on the outskirts of Madrid. Stocks have been confiscated at several points in the northern half of the country.

Suzuki talks raise hope of cuts in EEC trade deficit

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 18

Tension over trade issues between Japan and the EEC has been eased by the visit here of Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, and his retinue of ministers and officials.

At a press conference today, both Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the European Commission, and Sir Roy Denman, its director-general for external relations, spoke of a new mood in EEC-Japanese relations and of "new possibilities" for reducing the Community's expanding trade deficit with the Japanese.

At the same time, they both cautioned against an over-optimistic assessment, and emphasized that the assurances received from the Japanese would have to be tested by the results.

"I cannot say in all honesty that we have a promise that action will be taken to reduce the trade deficit", Mr Thorn said, "but I think (the Japanese) are now aware of the need for moderation. It cannot be in their interest to kill off their best customer."

The EEC's negotiators attach most importance to the promise by Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry, that his Government will for the first time formally ask private industry to increase imports of European manufactured goods.

Given the peculiarly close relationship between the Japanese Government and big business, and the tradition of "administrative guidance" of industry, the pledge is seen as carrying much more weight than it would in any other non-communist country.

The abnormally low percentage of manufactured goods in Japan's total imports—22 per cent last year compared with 44 per cent in the case of the EEC—has long been a main target of Western criticism of Japanese trading policy.

Hitherto, the Japanese have dismissed such complaints, arguing that the Japanese market is open to foreign competition, and that the fault is on the side of European businessmen who have failed to devote the same time and trouble to searching out the opportunities as their Japanese counterparts have in Europe.

The EEC has also been encouraged by Mr Tanaka's pledge to start reducing the very high tariffs remaining on certain products, such as foodstuffs, which are of particular interest to the Community's exporters.

Finally, there is satisfaction over the statement by the Japanese that they do not expect their car exports to the EEC this year to be greatly different from the 1980 level, and that they will be prepared to discuss in the autumn further restraint in 1982.

Although the Japanese apparently now accept in principle that the question of car exports should be discussed with the EEC as a whole, Mr Thorn admitted that there was little future in this approach unless EEC member-states put their own house in order.

This was a reference to the very strict national controls on imports of Japanese cars imposed by France and Italy. Since a global restraint agreement between the EEC and Japan could not be expected to offer these countries the same degree of protection, they would be unlikely to find it acceptable.

However strong the scepticism which remains about Japanese intentions, Mr Suzuki's tour does seem to have served its main purpose of improving the atmosphere for the world economic summit in Ottawa.



Miss Jane Fonda, the actress, and Mr Tom Hayden, her husband (right), who were refused entry into South Africa, in Lesotho yesterday with Mr Joseph Kotsokoane, Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet.

Four Grapo guerrillas shot by Civil Guard

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 18

The paramilitary Civil Guard shot dead four suspected terrorists in two incidents near Barcelona during a search for a wounded terrorist on the run, a police communiqué said here today.

The deaths of two of the suspects—a man and a woman—occurred inside a Civil Guard police station in the tiny Catalan community of Farga de Bebie, where they had been taken for questioning. According to the Civil Guard, both of them pulled out pistols, which were hidden in their clothing, and began shooting.

One policeman was wounded, and another returned the fire, killing the couple. They were subsequently identified by police as members of the left-wing extremist organization Grapo (First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups).

Several hours later, a Civil Guard patrol, continuing the search for a Grapo member who was wounded in a Barcelona gun fight with police on Tuesday but got away, came across a tent pitched in a wooded area in the same community. As they approached, the occupants of the tent opened fire on them.

In the ensuing exchange of fire, two men who were inside the tent were killed. Police identified them as Roberto Liñeira, aged 32, a Grapo activist who was hurt in a Barcelona gun battle, and Antonio Cabezas, aged 29.

The woman fatally shot at the police station was identified as María Dolores Castro, aged 24, a constant companion of Señor Liñeira. The man who died with her was Bimo Gabriel Lopez, aged 23. All four, police said, were members of Grapo, wanted in connexion with investigations into various armed robberies and assassinations.

The Civil Guard's action significantly reduced the danger posed by Grapo, since police claimed last month that fewer than 10 members of the extremist organization were still at large.

Grapo, an organization with leftist ideology but whose activities sometimes appear to favour the extreme right, takes its name from the date of its first action, the simultaneous killing of four policemen in different parts of Madrid on the day of General Franco's last public appearance on October 1, 1975, in revenge for the execution of five terrorists.

NEO-NAZI HELD IN GERMANY

Munich, June 18.—The former leader of an outlawed West German neo-Nazi group has been detained on suspicion of founding a criminal organization, the police said today.

Herr Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, who is 43, and headed the so-called Military Sports Group Hoffmann, was held by the police in Frankfurt on Tuesday.

The Bavarian-based Hoffmann group had more than 400 members and attracted publicity by holding para-military exercises until it was banned in January last year by Herr Gerhart Baum, the Minister of the Interior. An armoured car, rifles and small arms were then seized.

Aristocrat murdered girl in Jiddah, father says

Kuala Lumpur, June 18.—Mr Ronald Smith, a former policeman, today said a British aristocrat had murdered his daughter Helen, who died in Jiddah in 1979. He said the man, whom he did not name, was now in Australia.

Mr Smith said he was about to disclose full details after spending nearly £20,000 and carrying out his own inquiries in Britain, The Netherlands, Denmark, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. "I have gathered enough evidence to shake up both the British and Saudi establishments," he said.

His daughter's body is in a mortuary in Britain. He says there has been a cover-up by British and Saudi authorities.

The bodies of Helen Smith and Johannes Otten, a Dutch ship captain, were found outside a six-storey block of flats in Jiddah on May 20, 1979. British and Saudi authorities said that they had accidentally fallen off a balcony and died from their injuries.

Mr Smith came to Kuala Lumpur to interview one of Helen Smith's colleagues from Baksh Hospital, Jiddah.

He told journalists that the story of his daughter's death was one of well-bred British diplomats and "local Saudi bigwigs", running after "liquor and sex in a land supposed to be all holiness".

"The fight goes on to uncover the truth about Helen's murder."—Agence France-Presse.

FOOT AND MOUTH VACCINE

Washington, June 18.—Mr John Block, the Agriculture Secretary, today announced production of a vaccine against foot and mouth disease which, he said, could increase the world's meat supply and save billions of dollars.

Foot and mouth is a highly contagious sickness of cattle, swine and other animals, for which there is no known cure.

Mr Block said the new vaccine was produced through recombinant DNA technology, commonly called gene-splitting, under an agreement between the Agriculture Department and the Genentech Company.

The vaccine was produced using a form of genetic engineering whereby a single gene, or small series of genes, from one organism are inserted into another organism.

"The vaccine produced by the new combinant DNA technology is safe and effective. It cannot produce the disease in a vaccinated animal because only a segment of the virus is used, not the whole virus", Mr Block said. The virus produced could be stored without refrigeration, he added.—Reuter.

Black journalist detained by S African police

Johannesburg, June 18.—South African security police have arrested the news editor of the black newspaper *The Sowetan*, a police spokesman said today.

He said Mr Thami Mazwai was detained last night in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg and was being held under security legislation. People detained under the security laws can be held without charge for at least 14 days.

The Sowetan became the main voice of South African blacks last February after its predecessor, *The Post*, was forced to close.

Mr Mazwai's arrest came as blacks throughout the country marked the fifth anniversary of the Soweto riots. *The Sowetan* gave extensive coverage to police action during township unrest on Tuesday.

The newspaper, originally a weekly with a small circulation, became a daily in February.

This followed a two-month strike at *The Post* and a government warningth at it would be banned if it resumed publication.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Justice minister, said *The Post* had become a vehicle for left-wing subversion.

The authorities also served a five-year banning order on a white student leader who invited Jane Fonda, the actress, to speak at the University of the Witwatersrand here.

Colonel Hennie Smit, Chief of the Security Police for the Johannesburg area, said his men served the order on Mr Sammy Adelman, president of the Students' Representaive Council.

The order means that Mr Adelman, hwo is 25, may not meet more than one person at a time, may not contribute to any publication, and may not be quoted in the South African media.—Reuter and AP.

☐ **Muldoon talks**: Commonwealth anger at New Zealand for allowing a South African ruby tour next month will be the subject of talks in London today and tomorrow between Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, and Mrs Thatcher (the Press Association reports).

Mr Muldoon is in London as part of a European tour taking in France, West Germany and Italy. His talks with British ministers were arranged before Commonwealth governments started to move against New Zealand over the Springbok tour.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, who will call on Mr Muldoon tomorrow, has been instructed to begin consultations on a new venue for the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting, due to be held in New eZaland in September.

This is a significant event for New Zealand. Mr Muldoon has been Finance Minister as well as Prime Minister, and knows the Commonwealth leaders. He is due to preside at the gathering.

A week ago high commissioners in London expressed concern about the rugby tour. They agreed to postpone a final decision on the meeting until early July. In the meantime the Nigerian Government has asked the Commonwealth Secretariat to begin considering a nalternative venue.

Mr Muldoon has argued that his government does not approve of the tour and he has publicly asked that it should not take place.

Why Japan has few alcoholics

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 18

A team of scientists have discovered why millions of Japanese stagger home drunk every night but, unlike the heavy drinkers in the West, rarely become alcoholics.

The study also explains why most Japanese turn red as a tomato on the mere whiff of liquor, while others will pass out in a drunken stupor after downing a few glasses of beer.

The Scientists, led by Assistant Professor Katsuji Harada, of Tsukuba University, claim the Japanese make the world's worst drunks but a difference in their body chemistry prevents them from becoming alcoholics

As a result millions of Japanese are capable of turning up smartly for work every morning after what they would describe as a heavy night of drinking.

Professor Haruda says the lack of an extra enzyme prevents more than 50 per cent of Japanese drinkers who were investigated from absorbing copious amounts of alcohol.

His contention is supported by Professor Takemitsu Itsumi, of Tokyo University, and a team of doctors who have studied the body chemistry of 100 Japanese alcoholics. In every case the alcoholics possessed two enzymes.

"Compared to the United States and Europe there are relatively few alcoholics in Japan. But we have many more drunks here. No morals are involved. It is simply because the difference in body chemistry makes the average Japanese sensitive to liquor," according to Professor Itsumi.



The official portrait of President Mitterrand which will be hung in all French Government offices and embassies.

Khalkhali welcomed in Moscow

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, June 18

Ayatollah Mohsadeg Khalkhali, the Iranian Muslim leader notorious for the number of death sentences he has ordered, has arrived in the Soviet Union at the head of an Iranian religious delegation.

He has been invited by the Muslim Board of Transcaucasia, one of four religious boards responsible for the administration of Islam in the Soviet Union. The board, based in Baku, represents Muslims in Azerbaijan, a Soviet republic bordering Iran where the Muslims, as in Iran, are predominantly Shia.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, who caused widespread revulsion in the West when he used a penknife to cut the charred limbs of American commandos killed in the abortive rescue attempt of the American hostages last year, was given a cordial welcome in Moscow yesterday by the Council for Religious Affairs, the government body controlling religious activities in the Soviet Union.

Today he flew to Tashkent, the seat of the largest and most influential Muslim board in the Soviet Union.

His visit comes at a time when Soviet relations with Iran are improving. The Russians have deliberately turned a blind eye to the strong anti-communist rhetoric of the Muslim fundamentalists, and have tilted towards Iran in the conflict with Iraq.

Although the Russians have made no comment on the political eclipse of President Bani-Sadr, Moscow is probably glad that what it sees as the pro-Western element in the Iranian leadership has been defeated.

The Russians hope that the Tudeh Party, the Iranian Communists, will flourish underground if Muslim extremists win control in Iran.

By coincidence Mr Taha Ramadan, a first Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, also arrived here yesterday for talks which will centre on the Gulf war and Iraq's increasingly distant relations with Moscow.

Iraq, linked to Moscow by a treaty of friendship, has drawn away from Soviet influence especially after Moscow's refusal to supply arms at the outbreak of the war with Iran—a refusal strongly criticized last year by Mr Ramadan.

Abnormal twin killed in womb

From Harold Schmeck of the New York Times

New York, June 18.—Doctors at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine said today that they had punctured the heart of an abnormal foetus to destroy it in the womb while leaving its normal twin to survive and be born more than four months later as a healthy baby.

The procedure, done last year, was said to be the first successful surgery of its kind in the United States and the second in the world. The objective, doctors said at a press conference, was to give a childless 40-year-old woman with fertility problems a chance to have a normal baby. She had decided to have both foetuses aborted if there was no way to save the normal one alone, the doctors said.

The abnormal foetus was killed by withdrawing about half its blood through a needle inserted in its heart, which then stopped beating.

The operation was described as extremely difficult. The needle had to hit a moving target less than an inch across, which was accomplished at the second attempt. There was the risk of killing both foetuses, damaging the abnormal one without killing it, or killing the normal one.

A report in the June 18 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* said the mother desperately wanted to have the normal child but could not face the burden of caring for an abnormal child for the rest of her life. The report's authors were Dr Thomas Kerenyi, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Dr Usha Chitkara.

The decision on the procedure was left to the parents after advice by physicians. The medical school, aware of the ethical and possibly legal implications of the case, insisted that the woman went to the State Supreme Court to get an opinion confirming that she had the right to consent to the procedure for the benefit of the normal foetus. The report said the decision to go to court was made out of an abundance of caution. It was the mother's opinion, the doctors said, that the presence of an abnormal twin would be an unhealthy experience for the normal one.

Abortions are commonly done by infusing a salt solution into the foetus, which dies and is expelled from the womb. The objective in this case was to avoid an abortion, and it was impossible to abort only one foetus with the salt solution.

The surviving infant is now more than seven months old and was described as normal and healthy. Doctors said the other foetus, which had the extra chromosome characteristic of Down's syndrome, would have been mentally retarded and possibly afflicted with serious physical defects.

Death penalty rejected

From Bernard Withers
Strasbourg, June 18

The European Parliament has joined other international bodies in calling for the abolition of the death pelaty in all its member states. Only three of the 10 EEC states—Denmark, West Germany and Luxembourg—have abolished the death penalty for all crimes.

The resolution, expressing Parliament's strong desire that the penalty should be abolished throughout the Community was carried here tonight by 143 votes to 30, with 22 abstentions. Fewer than half the total of 434 members voted.

Among the 30 members who voted to retain the status quo were the Rev Ian Paisley (Northern Ireland, Ind) and four British Conservatives—Mr John Marshall (London, North), Cir Frederick Catherwood (Cambridgeshire), Mr Edward Kellett-Bowman (Lancashire, East) and Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman (Cumbria). There were protests when Mrs Kellett-Bowman, explaining her vote, vote, said that citizens wanted Parliament to safeguard them

The resolution, from Parliament's legal affair committee, also urged member states to press for an amendment to the European Convention on Human Rights.

NIGERIAN EDITOR ARRESTED

From Our Correspondent
Lagos, June 18

The editor of the *New Nigerian*, one of Nigeria's more highly regarded newspapers, was arrested in his office yesterday. The two plainclothes policemen who arrested Malam Ibrahims Sulaiman gave no reason for doing so.

The paper claims that the arrest was made on the orders of the Chief Justice of Plateau state. The paper says that the Chief Justice took offence at an article in the May 28 issue and summoned both the paper's editor and the author of the article to apologize to the court.

The *New Nigerian* explains that Malam Sulaiman was unable to be present. The Chief Justice apparently construed the editor's absence as contempt of court and ordered his arrest.

The offending story is said to have made allegations of political preference and prejudice against the Chief Justice's court by the minority leader of the Plateau state House of Assembly.

Britain may lose new telescope link

By Robin McKie, Times Higher Education Correspondent

Britain's proposal that it should house a new international astronomical centre at the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh where scientists would coordinate European research on the proposed space telescope, project has been narrowly rejected by a European Space Agency committee.

Instead, its scientific evaluation panel proposes that the telescope's European Coordinating Facility should be sited at the headquarters of the European Southern Observatory in Garching, near Munich.

The recommendation is outlined in agenda papers for next week's meeting of the Space Agency when a final decision is to be made on the site.

The choice will represent an important scientific opportunity for the chosen institute. It will be responsible for analysing, storing and disseminating data from the telescope, an orbiting 2.4 metre American-European observatory, scheduled for launch by the space shuttle in 1984, and which will be able to see 10 times further into the universe than the most powerful telescopes at present.

Four proposals were put forward for the European centre. The other two were from the Institute of Space Astrophysics in Frascati, near Rome, and a joint bid from the Institut d'Astrophysique in Paris and the Observatoire de Paris. However, the panel concludes that only the West German and British proposals are fully acceptable and are in the "very good to excellent" categories.

Although the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh is considered a strong candidate because of the scientific expertise available there, its equipment, its observing facilities and its Starlink computer system which allows it to exchange photographic images of stars with other British observatories, the panel has found several faults.

There are weaknesses in its proposed management structure and filing systems for the new centre. The panel also expresses concern that Edinburgh is "far off from most member countries" of the agency.

The large differences between the salaries of the well-paid European scientists who would work there and local staff is also considered a drawback. The proposed solution to have no Edinburgh staff working within the coordinating centre is criticized as being "barely workable as it creates an artificial barrier between agency staff and local staff with a resultant lack of operational flexibility".

Instead, the proposal of the European Southern Observatory (ESO) is considered stronger because of its scientific environment, its experienced staff, filing and documentation facilities and its access to ground-based observatories.

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Cricket

England's small score may yet be useful

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

NOTTINGHAM: Australia, with six first innings wickets in hand, are 152 runs behind England.

Just as it did in the corresponding match last year, against West Indies, the ball moved about prodigiously when the first Test match against Australia, sponsored by Cornhill, began at Trent Bridge yesterday. Therein, together with some fine Australian bowling, lies the explanation for England's outwardly ignominious total of 185. I say outwardly because by close of play, when Australia were 33 for four, it was looking a useful score.

For making even as many as they did England were indebted to Gatting, who should be better suited by batting at No 5 than No 3. He launched an English recovery which received only a temporary setback when poor Botham, having already failed with the bat, dropped Dyson at slip in the fourth over of Australia's innings. After one day, then, the match is already well advanced. Against West Indies a year ago the ball did as much on the last day as the first. Yesterday, at times, it lifted as well, and at others it kept low.

England were bowled out by Lillee and his protégé from Western Australia, Alderman. Alderman, at medium pace, bowled for the first three hours 20 minutes of the innings—24 successive overs for 68 runs and four wickets. Through playing at Perth, where the ball tends to deviate as much these days as it did at Trent Bridge now, and studying under Lillee, Alderman has learned the importance of a full length. He is young and strong, and although flat-footed in his approach, he takes nothing out of himself. The last young Australian, also from Perth, to take England by surprise in his first Test match was Massie in 1972, who was hardly heard of again.

Lillee bowled beautifully in short spells. He is a magnificent athlete and a great bowler. Only his occasional ball was genuinely fast. For the most part he was brisk. All the time, though, he bristled with aggression. Hogg and Lawson were less effective, until Hogg finished off the England innings.

For England, Dilley removed Wood with the second ball of Australia's innings and in the 100 minutes for which Australia batted he, Willis and Hendrick yielded nothing in comparison with Alderman and Lillie. This was the modern game, in which batsmen struggle, and spectators absent themselves to watch it on television, and 80 overs are bowled in a day and batsmen of yore should be grateful to have played when they did.

All too predictably, both sides left out the spinner. Any chance that Emburey had of playing went when the day dawned cloudy. Only occasionally, and then briefly, did the sun come out. The pattern was soon set. In the first over of the match the ball moved about enough for an outswinger from Lillee to be signalled a wide and a breakback to bring a confident appeal for leg-before against Gooch. With never fewer than four and sometimes as many as seven fielders round the bat, a high proportion of what runs there were came from boundaries.

By the time Boycott faced his second ball from Lillee, in the ninth over, Gooch and Woolmer had both been caught at slip, Woolmer off a nasty one that lifted at him. Woolmer's failure meant that England's No 3s have made nine runs in their last seven innings. Of the English batsmen only Gower and Gatting were not regularly beaten. Gower, in fact, was playing with some fluency when, slashing at a short one from Lillee, he was caught by the finer of two gullies. By then the Australians had taken drinks, as they did again in the afternoon (at this rate they would ask for ice at the South Pole), and Boycott had been nicely caught by Border.

So it went on—except when Gatting and Dilley stayed together for 50 minutes. Soon after lunch, taken at 87 for four, Willey was out to another good catch at second slip by Border, taken two-handed to his left. Botham came and went, his middle stump flattened by Alderman as he aimed to hit him to midwicket.

At 96 for six a total of 185 seemed highly improbable. But Gatting was splendid, and Downton and Dilley helped him, and when Gatting and Willis were out to successive balls Dilley let fly to great effect. Dilley's 30 was an unexpected bonus, his partnership of 43 with Gatting of much value.

Just how much was shown from the way Australia were soon fighting for every single. Without a run on the board Wood was leg-before to a ball of full length that came back at him, and at 21 Dyson was caught at short leg off a lifter and Yallop played on to Hendrick, another that bounced steeply. Then, off the fifth ball of the final over, Willis took his 200th Test wicket, having Hughes leg-before. For much of the day Australia's hopes had been reflected in the score. By the end of it England's were.

ENGLAND: First Innings
G A Gooch, c Wood, b Lillee .. 10
G Boycott, c Border, b Alderman 27
R A Woolmer, c Wood, b Lillee 0
D I Gower, c Yallop, b Lillee .. 26
M W Gatting, l-b-w, b Hogg .. 52
P Willey, c Border, b Alderman 10
*I T Botham, b Alderman .. 1
†P R Downton, c Yallop, b Alderman .. 8
G R Dilley, b Hogg .. 34
R G D Willis, c Marsh, b Hogg .. 0
M Hendrick, not out .. 6
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 4) .. 11
Total .. 185
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—13, 3—57, 4—67, 5—92, 6—96, 7—116, 8—159, 9—159, 10—185.
BOWLING: Lillee, 13—3—34—3; Alderman, 24—7—68—4; Hogg, 11.4—1—47—3; Lawson, 8—3—25—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
G M Wood, l-b-w, b Dilley .. 0
J Dyson, c Woolmer, b Willis .. 5
G N Yallop, b Hendrick .. 13
*K J Hughes, l-b-w, b Willis .. 7
T M Chappell, not out .. 5
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 2) .. 3
Total (4 wkts) .. 33
A R Border, †R W Marsh, G F Lawson, D K Lillee, T M Alderman and R M Hogg to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—21, 3—21, 4—33.
BOWLING (to date): Dilley, 5—2—8—1; Willis, 10.5—6—12—2; Hendrick 9—4—10—1.
Umpires: W E Alley and D J Constant.


Dead centre: Botham is bowled by Alderman for one.

Tennis

McNamee has enough room to squeeze past

By Richard Eaton

Two Australians, an American and a South African will contest today's semi-final round of the championships sponsored by Lambert and Butler at Bristol. The South African, Johan Kriek, seeded second, came through despite complaining of pulled back muscles and tennis elbow, to play the former Australian Open champion Mark Edmonson who annihilated the New Zealander Russell Simpson, 6—2, 6—0.

Simpson was warned for ungentlemanly conduct for kicking over a chair in disgust in the second set. The American, the top seeded Roscoe Tanner dropped the first set for the second day running but served his way to victory after the brand of balls had been changed, because the others were not hard enough.

Tanner now plays Nastase's conqueror, Paul McNamee, who beat Tim Mayotte 5—7, 6—0, 8—6. McNamee's narrow escape was further confirmation that the 20-year-old American collegiate champion, playing in both his first tournament as a professional and his first on grass, should be a man to beware on fast surfaces.

An even more contentious issue than the match itself developed from the Australian's complaint at the end of the first set that the tarpaulin on one side of the court was inhibiting him. The protest brought forth the surprising and provocative information that the tarpaulin was a few inches closer than the regulation distance.

"Once I knew it was not only close, but illegal too, I really got upset," said McNamee. "You'd think one of the most sacred things are the dimensions of the court. They make players play and hope no-one will complain. Well, this one did."

Equally significant was the fact that McNamee could conceivably have had difficulty returning serve at one end when running round his backhand to hit a forehand from the backhand court in the manner he favours.

"The complaint was justified," admitted the Grand Prix supervisor Frank Smith. "We'll make sure that it doesn't happen again but moving the match after it was already in play would have been disruptive." As it was, there was an interval of several minutes. McNamee immediately broke serve at the end he least liked and then broke it twice more.

His opponent's dismal run continued until 0—1 and 15—40 in the final set. "I think the complaint was justified too," said Mayotte, "but I'm not so sure about the timing of it." At least he had the strength of character to recover, and held two break points of his own in the fifth game but never got closer to success than that in a long and sweaty final set.

It took Tanner even longer—two hours and 47 minutes—to wear down another Australian Phil Dent, 6—7, 6—3, 13—11. There were three break points for Dent in the second game of the final sets and one for Tanner in the third, but not another until the 23rd when Tanner struck his knee and nearly demolished a stool in making a winning forehand pass. It was revenge and a reversal of scripts for Dent's 14—12 final set win in Manchester only two weeks ago.

QUARTER-FINAL: P McNamee (Australia) beat T Mayotte (US), 5—7, 6—0, 8—6; J Kriek (SA) beat Tim Gullikson (US), 7—5, 6—4; M Edmondson (Australia) beat R Simpson (NZ), 6—2, 6—0; R Tanner beat P Dent (Australia), 6—7, 6—3, 13—11.

American label to Eastbourne event

By Sydney Friskin

Only a few ripples of excitement disturbed the tranquillity of the quarter-final round in the tennis tournament for women, sponsored by BMW, at Eastbourne yesterday, the first three seeds going through. Everything points to a final tomorrow between Tracy Austin, last year's winner, and Martina Navratilova.

In today's semi-final round Miss Navratilova opposes Andrea Jaeger and Miss Austin meets Barbara Potter, to put an all-American label to the event. The odd one out here is Miss Potter, seeded No 11, whose entry to the last four was the result of the early defeat of the No 4 seed, Hana Mandlikova.

The left-handed Miss Potter defeated last year's runner-up, Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, seeded No 5, 6—4, 7—6 in the closest match of the day. They had met three times before on indoor courts and the score now stands at 3—1 in favour of Miss Potter. Miss Turnbull probably needed the workout as this was her first singles tournament since April, when she lost in the quarter-final round of the Tournament of Champions to Regina Marsikova.

The fortunes of yesterday's match swayed tantalizingly throughout. There were four breaks of service in the second set, three successively, to give Miss Potter a 5—4 lead. The scoresheet will show that Miss Turnbull saved a match point in the tenth game, but there was little saving to be done. She was actually stranded in the forecourt and Miss Potter, trying to pass her, drove hastily into the net. Miss Potter won an exciting tie break 8—6 after Miss Turnbull had saved another match point.

Miss Potter faces a formidable task today against Miss Austin, who has beaten her five times before on various surfaces but only once on grass. Yesterday Miss Austin defeated Anne Smith 6—2, 6—0 in 56 minutes, the figures telling their own story, but her thoughts were far away. It was graduation day at Rolling Hills High School, California, where Miss Austin would have had a great deal of fun. "But if I had the choice I'd rather be here", she said.

Miss Jaeger's summary dismissal of Pam Casale, aged 17, from Fairfield, New Jersey, by 6—1, 6—1 was explained succinctly by Miss Jaeger herself: "I kept her moving around and that was enough." The talented Miss Jaeger, aged 16, goes into her match against Miss Navratilova with the scores even at 3—3 in matches played since 1980. "I am just going in there to play my game the best way I can", Miss Jaeger said. They have never met before on grass.

Miss Navratilova beat Claudia Kohde, aged 17, of West Germany, 7—6, 6—1. Miss Navratilova seemed at first to have lost some of her sting and in an amazing sequence of four service breaks in the first set the German looked effective with the passing shot. Miss Kohde, however, failed to win the points that mattered.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: B Potter (US) beat W Turnbull (Australia), 6—4, 7—6; M Navratilova (US) beat C Kohde (Germany), 7—6, 6—1; A Jaeger (US) beat P Casale (US), 6—1, 6—1; T Austin (US) beat A Smith (US), 6—2, 6—0.

Seed pulls out of Wimbledon

Gene Mayer, the fifth seed, has pulled out of next week's Wimbledon championships after injuring a wrist. The 25-year-old American was to play South African Johan Kriek in the first round.

The lucky loser from this week's qualifying tournament at Roehampton, American Mike Estep, will now play Kriek.

There are also doubts about whether Mayer will be fit to compete in the men's doubles, in which he is seeded fourth with his brother Alex.

John Hayes, another American, has withdrawn from the men's singles. His place goes to West German Uli Marten, who will meet fellow countryman Rick Gehring in the first round.

Denise Taylor, a 19-year-old from Bedford, earned the right to tackle Chris Lloyd and Virginia Wade in the women's doubles at Wimbledon after a victory in the Roehampton tournament yesterday.

Miss Taylor and her Australian partner, Debbie Chesterton, beat two South Africans, Jennifer Mundel and Sue Rollinson, 7—5, 6—3 in the final qualifying round, and were a little dazed at the prospect to come.

"Not Lloyd and Wade?" Miss Chesterton said. "Let's hope they don't put it on the Centre Court before all those people." Miss Taylor gained another distinction yesterday. She was the only one of 29 British players in the three doubles events at Roehampton to win through to the championships proper.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Final qualifying round: T Graham and B Nichols (US) beat J E Palm (Sweden) and S R Simon (US), 6—7, 6—7, 7—6, 6—4, 11—9; C Viljoen and D Visser (SA) beat M Appleton and D Collings (Australia), 6—1, 6—4, 7—6; M Anger and S Davis (US) beat K Flach and R Flach (US), 7—6, 6—3, 6—4; R Chappell and S van der Merwe (SA) beat R Booth and J Windahl (Sweden), 2—6, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; M and T Fancutt (Australia) beat B Moir and M Roberton (SA), 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Final qualifying round: E Burgin and H Ludloff (US) beat B Mould and R Uys (SA), 6—3, 7—5; K Gulley and K Pratt (Australia) beat B Blaney (US) and C O'Neil (Australia), 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; R Dutoit (SA) and B Remilton (Australia) beat J Chaloner and L Stewart (NZ), 2—6, 6—3, 6—2; D Chesterton (Australia) and D Taylor beat J Mundel and S Rollinson (SA), 7—5, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES: Final qualifying round: T Fancutt and S Saliba (Australia) beat J Kamiwazumi and N Sato (Japan), 6—0, 6—1; D Collings and K Gulley (Australia) beat M Guntrip and H Ludloff (US), 6—3, 7—6; S Simon and L Antonopolis (US) beat D Visser and S Rollinson (SA), 7—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Amendments to Wimbledon draw:

MEN'S SINGLES: D H Collings (Australia) v M Purcell (US); J Bailey (US) v K Curren (SA); G S Holroyd (US) v V Gerulaitis (US); J Windahl (Sweden) v A Gimenez (Spain); E van Dillen (US) v J Borowiak (US); C Dunk (US) v C J Lewis (NZ); C J Wittus (US) v E Edwards (US); M Davis (US) v S Glickstein (Israel).

A Fillol (Chile) v J L Clerc (Argentina); W R Pascoe (Australia) v P Portes (France); C Letcher (Australia) v L Stefanki (US); S McCain (US) v J Fitzgerald (Australia); J C Fancutt (Australia) v I Lendl (Czechoslovakia); S Menon (India) v J Nystrom (Sweden); M Wilander (Sweden) v J R Austin (US); G Moretton (France) v J Fillol (Chile); C Johnstone (Australia) v C Miller (Australia).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: C M O'Neil (Australia) v J M Lloyd (US); M A Mesker (Netherlands) v K G Jones (US). Byes: C Pasquale (Switzerland), C Jolissaint (Switzerland), G Langela (Brazil), E M Little (Australia), M Wikstedt (Sweden), E M Gordon (SA).

Lancashire miss a point and Surrey prosper

By Peter Marson

THE OVAL: Surrey, with four first innings wickets in hand lead Lancashire by four runs.

With Surrey intent on maximum bonus points, Intikhab, who made a gutsy 78 not out, and Smith who hit 66 not out, together made the right kind of noises in a stand of 117 in 85 minutes for the seventh wicket before the close yesterday.

Lancashire's first objective yesterday was to collect a third bonus point, and to do that they needed 41 runs from 16 overs. It was not a difficult task yet Lancashire made it seem so after the 100th over they were five runs short.

It was sunny and warmer than on the first day, though it was to descend into the familiar grey groove later, and while Clarke soon picked up his fifth wicket when Reidy offered a catch to Lynch in the gully, the assistance the pitch had given him previously had evaporated. Knight called up Intikhab who took the wickets of Abrahams and Holding, and with Thomas catching and bowling O'Shaughnessy, Lancashire were out in 94 minutes for 57 runs.

The proliferation of left-handed batsmen in this match led to the novel thought that there are enough of them between these two teams to complete a good looking XI. There might be a quarrel for the first two places in the order, but the rest would fall into place nicely. They ought to be quite well off for runs, but in taking wickets they would lean heavily on Thomas, Knight, Smith and Reidy with only David Lloyd to relieve the tedium of medium pace.

Yesterday, Surrey's opening pair probably would have got the vote, though they were slow making 12 runs from nine overs before lunch, and 33 runs from 15 overs afterwards. Butcher then fell to a catch behind, off O'Shaughnessy's first ball.

This, of course, was a considerable boost to O'Shaughnessy in his next three overs he had Knight caught at short mid-wicket and Roope at slip giving him three wickets for six runs.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
A Kennedy, b Clarke .. 3
G Fowler, c Knight, b Pocock .. 36
F C Hayes, c Lynch, b Clarke .. 9
*C H Lloyd, c Roope, b Jackman 84
D P Hughes, b Clarke .. 33
D Lloyd, c Roope, b Clarke .. 36
B W Reidy, c Lynch, b Clarke .. 9
J Abrahams, c Clarke, b Intikhab 23
S J O'Shaughnessy, c and b Thomas .. 24
M Holding, b Intikhab .. 0
P J W Allott, not out .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 8) .. 10
Total .. 266
100 overs: 245—7.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—16, 3—137, 5—201, 6—206, 7—219, 8—264, 9—265, 10—266.
BOWLING: Clarke, 33—10—80—5; Jackman, 31—11—62—1; Thomas, 15—1—48—1; Intikhab, 14.1—4—33—2; Pocock, 17—7—33—1.

SURREY: First Innings
A R Butcher, c Fowler, b O'Shaughnessy .. 25
G S Clinton, c Abrahams, b Holding .. 35
*R D V Knight, c Hughes, b O'Shaughnessy .. 5
†G R J Roope, c C H Lloyd, b O'Shaughnessy .. 2
D M Smith, not out .. 66
M A Lynch, c Abrahams, b Allott 38
D J Thomas, l-b-w, b Allott .. 0
Intikhab Alam, not out .. 78
Extras (b 15, l-b 6) .. 21
Total (6 wkts, 81 overs) .. 270
S T Clarke, R D Jackman and P I Pocock to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—63, 3—65, 4—99, 5—153, 6—153.
Bonus points (to date): Surrey 6, Lancashire 4.
Umpires: W L Budd and P S G Stevens.

Sri Lankans unlucky to meet Sadiq

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Sri Lankans, with all second innings wickets in hand, are 130 runs behind Gloucestershire.

A look at the score does not suggest that the Sri Lankans did much to advance their Test match prospects yesterday. Yet, in a curious way, they did. They fielded very well. They bowled a lot of spin, which makes a pleasant change nowadays, and in consequence speeded the overrate, which had been deplorable on Wednesday. They kept their resilience under heavy pressure, which is one of the most needed qualities at Test match level.

They were unlucky to run into Sadiq at his best. The little man hardly ever looked in trouble, though there was one vigorous appeal for a catch at the wicket. He is now 36 years old, and it was nearly two years since he had scored a first-class century, but he is nimble and can play the spinners as well as most men.

Overnight, the score had been 47 for no wicket, in 14 overs. At lunch, it was 158 for no wicket, in 51 overs. At 178, Broad was out, caught at the wicket off de Silva who, was I thought, the best of the Sri Lankan bowlers. The pitch played easily, for some inscrutable reason, more easily than it has done when Childs was bowling the Sri Lankans out on Wednesday.

The spinners did not bowl a full enough length: but they came here, partly, to learn about English pitches, so they can put it down to experience.

Bainbridge came in next; took some while to get going, but batted equably, with his strokes increasing. Sadiq carried briskly on, without a trace of worry, varying between the perky and the majestic. When he had reached 185, he had made his highest score in first-class cricket.

This was a surprising statistic, for a man who has made so many runs, and whose eldest brother was once run out going for his 500. Sadiq has less concentration, less stamina than the famous Hanif, but I have always found him more interesting to watch.

Bainbridge passed his 50, Sadiq went to his double hundred, took a cheerful swish at Warnapurna, and was bowled. That was 358 for two and the Sri Lankans were confronted with the formidable sight of Zaheer coming in. Immediately, a fine return from the deep, taken by the bowler over the stumps, almost caused a run-out. Bainbridge, however, went on to make his third hundred in first-class cricket.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings: 246 (R D Mendis 75; J H Childs 6 for 61).
Second Innings
*B Warnapura, not out .. 24
S Wettimuny, not out .. 8
Extras (b 4, l-b 4) .. 8
Total (no wkt) .. 40
A De Silva, R L Dias, L Kaluperuma, A Ranasinghe, D De Silva, S Wettimuny, M Gunatilleke, A De Mel and R S Madugalle to bat.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
B C Broad, c Gunatilleke, b D De Silva .. 70
Sadiq Mohammad, b Warnapura 203
P Bainbridge, not out .. 100
*Zaheer Abbas, not out .. 16
Extras (b 14, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 6) 27
Total (2 wkts dec) .. 416
A J Hignell, S Windaybank, R Russell, A H Wilkins, D Surridge, M Whitney and J H Childs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—178, 2—360.
BOWLING: De Mel, 23—2—85—0; Ranasinghe, 8—1—31—0; Kaluperuma, 24—6—69—0; D De Silva, 25.1—5—105—1; A De Silva, 19—4—68—0; Warnapura, 5—0—33—1.
Umpires: K J Kitchen and J H Harris.

Barclay provides a solid foundation for Sussex

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Sussex by 130 runs.

Hostile bowling by Imran Khan, who extracted more life from the pitch than anyone else, brought him three crucial wickets when Northamptonshire were left 110 minutes batting yesterday evening. Imran dismissed Cook and Williams, who both made centuries in the first innings, in three balls and in a second spell later sent back Larkins.

Barclay's declaration while still 50 runs behind had its quixotic aspects. It was, however, a positive step towards a result and was in keeping with his invigorating approach to captaincy this summer. Sussex were 249 for seven at tea and the players came out for three balls afterwards to enable Sussex to get a third bonus point for batting; then the declaration meant a 10-minute gap between innings.

Kapil Dev's first bowling for Northamptonshire provided the initial interest. The pitch was far too slow for him and he might justifiably have imagined himself back in India bowling for Haryana on any one of the North Zone's grounds. Kapil Dev kept a good line, though, as did Tim Lamb and Northamptonshire generally bowled better than Sussex did on Wednesday.

Without Barclay's five hour innings the Sussex batting would have foundered. Before lunch his timing was poor and twice he played balls from Kapil Dev over the top of the slips unintentionally. There were also two examples of Chinese cuts to long leg. By mid-afternoon Barclay was striking the ball better and better, specially his drive.

Mendis provided Kapil Dev's only wicket when the batsman mistimed a drive to cover and Tindall took a good catch as he dived forward. Parker is currently in form and six early fours threatened all sorts of mayhem but Yardley held two fine, low catches to dismiss both Parker and Imran Khan.

Parker was taken at mid-on and Imran at first slip as he pushed forward. Greig swung across the line and a quicksilver stumping by Sharp as Phillipson tried to cover drive was the best piece of cricket in the later stages.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 300 for 3 dec (G Cook 146, R G Williams 133).
Second Innings
*G Cook, l-b-w, b Imran .. 0
W Larkins, l-b-w, b Imran .. 39
R G Williams, c Le Roux, b Imran 0
A J Lamb, not out .. 30
T J Yardley, not out .. 8
Extras (l-b 2, w 1) .. 3
Total (3 wkts) .. 80
R M Tindall, Kapil Dev, R M Carter, †G Sharp, T M Lamb and B J Griffiths to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—5, 3—72.

SUSSEX: First Innings
G D Mendis, c Tindall, b Dev .. 30
*J R T Barclay, not out .. 107
P W G Parker, c Yardley, b Williams .. 57
Imran Khan, c Yardley, b Carter 18
I A Greig, l-b-w, b Williams .. 10
G P Phillipson, st Sharp, b Williams .. 8
†I J Gould, l-b-w, b T M Lamb .. 4
G S Le Roux, l-b-w, b T M Lamb 0
G G Arnold, not out .. 13
Extras (b 5, l-b 8, n-b 1) .. 14
Total (7 wkts dec, 81.3 overs) 250
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—103, 3—154, 4—179, 5—201, 6—222, 7—234.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 19—5—51—1; Griffiths, 20—6—61—0; T M Lamb, 16.3—3—47—2; Williams, 19—5—58—3; Carter, 7—1—20—1.
Bonus points: Northamptonshire 7, Sussex 3.
Umpires: D G L Evans and C T Spencer.

Athletics

Coe pulls crowd but virus lays him low

By a Special Correspondent

A crowd of over 4,000 backed by half a dozen Associated TV vehicles at Loughborough University last night was testimony to the drawing power of the 800 metre world record holder Sebastian Coe. Unfortunately, a virus infection had got to Coe before anyone else and he was confined to the medical centre only a hammer's throw from the track for the duration of the meeting.

What would have undoubtedly been a fourth consecutive win for the world record holder in the 23rd annual match against the AAA became a popular victory for his Sudanese colleague Omer Khalifa. In an exciting race the Loughborough man won after a home straight struggle with the Olympic finalist Dave Warren, having his first outing of the season following a stress fracture.

The times were not as spectacular as we have come to expect from Coe, but two other duels resolved in the latter stages, the 3,000 metres and the steeplechase provided ample compensation.

In the flat race the Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion Dave Moorcroft, co-opted to the university as a past student, used the same speed which won one of our few victories in Dresden last weekend to shoot away from the AAA's Emson and Binns with a 56.7 seconds last lap.

The steeplechase over the same distance hung in the balance until the last barrier when the United States-based Midlander Eddie Wedderburn eased away from Dave Lewis of Loughborough. They now join Paul Davies-Hale to give Britain three juniors under 8 minutes 40 seconds in this event which is the most promising talent in the steeplechase since Maurice Herriott retired. And to popular bemusement one of Herriott's contemporaries, John McSorley, an international from 20 years ago, came back and won the javelin.

WINNERS: 100m: A Pitts (AAA) 10.7secs; 200m: S Harrison (Loughborough) 21.9; 400m: S Scutt (Loughborough) 48.2; 800m: O Khalifa (Loughborough) 1min 49.1secs; 1500m: S Cahill (AAA) 3:44.5; 3000m: D Moorcroft (Loughborough) 7:51.5 (meeting record); 3000m steeplechase: E Wedderburn (AAA) 8:37.4 (meeting record); 110m hurdles: T James (AAA, guest) 14.6; 400m hurdles: S Sole (AAA) 52.3; 4 x 100m relay: (AAA) 42.0; 4 x 400m relay (AAA) 3:15.0; Pole vault: P Lavell (AAA) 4.45m (14ft 7½ins); Hammer: R Weir (AAA) 67.40m, 221ft 1½ins; Long jump: E Starrs (AAA) 7.29m, 23ft 11ins; High jump: A Dainton (Loughborough) 2.10m, 6ft 10½ins; Discus: P Tancred (AAA) 57.10m, 187ft 4ins; Triple jump: N Stoppard (AAA) 15.39m, 50ft 6ins; Javelin: J McSorley (AAA) 72.90m, 239ft 2ins; Shot: M Winch (AAA) 18.26m, 59ft 11ins.
Match result: AAA 126pts; Loughborough Students Past and Present 90pts.

Brearley's run of good form continues

Mike Brearley, the former England captain continued his great run of form with a century for Middlesex at Ilford. Having achieved a hundred against the Australians on Monday, Brearley scored 113 of his side's 263 against Essex in a stay lasting five and a quarter hours.

It was his third hundred in his last five innings and included 10 fours in between periods of watchful defence. Roland Butcher and Mike Selvey were his only colleagues to offer him worthwhile support. Butcher made 48 in 73 minutes, hitting four fours and a six; Selvey completed a championship best score of 57 and shared in a sixth wicket partnership of 99.

ESSEX: First Innings 303 (A W Lilley 90, K R Pont 87).
Second Innings
B R Hardie, not out .. 45
M S A McEvoy, c Taylor, b Selvey .. 14
A W Lilley, l-b-w, b Edmonds .. 0
K R Pont, c Brearley, b Monteith 7
R E East, not out .. 8
Extras (b 7, l-b 1, w 1) .. 9
Total (3 wkts) .. 83
*K W R Fletcher, N Phillip, S Turner, N Smith, J K Lever and D L Acfield to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—53, 3—74.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
*J M Brearley, b Turner .. 113
W N Slack, l-b-w, b Phillip .. 1
C T Radley, c McEvoy, b Lever .. 8
R O Butcher, b Turner .. 48
K P Tomlins, l-b-w, b Turner .. 3
P H Edmonds, c Lever, b Acfield 15
M W W Selvey, c Smith, b Lever 57
J R Thomson, b Turner .. 3
D Monteith, b Lever .. 7
W W Daniel, not out .. 1
†G Taylor, c Smith, b Lever .. 1
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1) .. 6
Total .. 263
100 overs: 251—7.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—39, 3—107, 4—116, 5—149, 6—248, 7—254, 8—254, 9—261, 10—263.
BOWLING: Lever, 22.4—4—75—4; Phillip, 14—4—28—1; East, 33—9—65—0; Acfield, 15—2—45—1; Turner, 22—8—44—4.
Bonus points: Essex 7, Middlesex 7.
Umpires: H D Bird and Shakoor Rana.

Glamorgan's 408 is home record

Glamorgan, who took a first innings lead of 161 against Warwickshire, set a record at Sophia Gardens with their first innings total of 408. They beat the previous best score at the Cardiff ground, which opened 15 years ago, 383 by Hampshire last season. Glamorgan's first innings total was also their biggest on Welsh soil for 20 years.

John Hopkins (93) and Javed Miandad (105) set the pace early in the day in a stand of 150. Miandad reached his century in 133 minutes, with 13 fours and a six.

Sheffield

Richard Lumb reached the second highest score of his career against Derbyshire and then suffered a cracked finger trying to take a catch which will keep him out for a week. Lumb batted 398 minutes for 145 with five fours.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 5.30 unless stated)

FIRST TEST MATCH
NOTTINGHAM: England v Australia (11.0 to 6.0).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
ILFORD: Essex v Middlesex.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Warwickshire.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Sussex.
BATH: Somerset v Nottinghamshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Lancashire.
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Derbyshire.
OTHER MATCHES
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Sri Lankans.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Cambridge University.
OXFORD: Oxford University v Kent.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
HEANOR: Derbyshire II v Nottinghamshire II.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire II v Northamptonshire II.
UXBRIDGE: Middlesex II v Yorkshire II.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Gloucestershire II.
HOVE: Sussex II v Surrey II.
KNOWLE AND DERRIDGE: Warwickshire II v Glamorgan II.

Somerset are in command

By David Green

BATH: Nottinghamshire, seven second innings wickets standing, are 146 runs behind Somerset.

Somerset, having established a first innings lead of 158, and dismissed three key Nottinghamshire batsmen for only twelve runs, have taken a grip on this match. Nottinghamshire, the championship leaders, will only avoid defeat by an improbable rearguard action.

Nottinghamshire were handicapped by Rice's inability to bowl due to a strained side, and Hadlee, recognizing the amount of work he would have to do, operated from the start of a shorter run. Richards lost Popplewell, surprised by a much quicker and shorter ball from Hadlee, and then added 108 with Slocombe in a cultured and disciplined partnership.

Slocombe was making his first championship appearance only because Somerset had injury problems. He looks far too good a player to be in anyone's second XI for long. He played deftly off his legs, timed the ball sweetly on the offside, and looked set for a big score when Bore held one back to have him caught at extra cover. Richards departed almost immediately afterwards, Todd taking a marvellous leaping catch at extra cover from a venomous off drive.

It had seemed that Richards was about to cut loose, for just before his dismissal he had straight-driven Hadlee for six. He had played with all his customary sureness on the on side, but the lack of bounce in the wicket limited his offside play. It was a thoroughly responsible innings from a player of the highest class, and its termination was marked by warm applause from the crowd and from the Nottinghamshire team.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 222 (J D Birch 63).
Second Innings
P A Todd, b Moseley .. 1
R T Robinson, not out .. 5
D W Randall, b Garner .. 1
*C E B Rice, c Denning, b Garner 4
J D Birch, not out .. 2
Extras (l-b 1) .. 1
Total (3 wkts) .. 12
M J Harris, R J Hadlee, E E Hemmings, †B N French, M K Bore and K Saxelby to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—4, 3—8.

SOMERSET: First Innings
J W Lloyds, c French, b Hadlee .. 0
N F M Popplewell, c French, b Hadlee .. 47
I V A Richards, c Todd, b Hadlee 106
P A Slocombe, c Saxelby, b Bore 50
P W Denning, c Bore, b Hemmings 39
V J Marks, run out .. 70
*B C Rose, c Harris, b Bore .. 1
†D J S Taylor, b Saxelby .. 10
H R Moseley, not out .. 34
C H Dredge, not out .. 2
Extras (b 3, l-b 3, w 6, n-b 7) 19
Total (9 wkts dec) .. 380
100 overs: 307—4.
J Garner did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—100, 3—208, 4—214, 5—306, 6—307, 7—334, 8—341, 9—341.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 30—8—77—3; Rice, 4—1—11—0; Saxelby, 23—1—97—2; Hemmings, 31—9—82—1; Bore, 32—9—94—2.
Bonus points: Somerset 8, Nottinghamshire 5.
Umpires: P B Wight and B Leadbeater.

Second XI competition

UXBRIDGE: Middlesex II 252 for 9 dec (C Cook 56, A Smith 56; P Hart 5 for 51) and 70 for 1; Yorkshire II 268 (N Lloyd 65).

HEANOR: Nottinghamshire II 239 (D Moir 4 for 70) and 145 for 2 (N Weightman 62 not out); Derbyshire II 204.

HOVE: Surrey II 315 for 5 dec and 13 for no wkt; Sussex II 273 (C M Wells 70).

OLD TRAFFORD: Northamptonshire II 218 (Shahid Mohammad 55) and 99 for 1; Lancashire II 215.

TAUNTON: Gloucestershire II 370 for 5 dec (B D Romaines 128, M W Stovold 93, M D Bowyer 78) and 8 for no wkt; Somerset II 254 (M Olive 107).

KNOWLE: Warwickshire and Derridge II 201 for 4 dec (S J Rouse 58 not out) and 23 for 3; Glamorgan II 164 (D C Hopkins 6 for 40).

Minor Counties

WISBECH: Cambridgeshire 226 for 8 dec (A Shippey 55) and 175 for 5 dec; Norfolk 202 for 2 dec (S G Plumb 102 not out) and 200 for 6. Norfolk won by 4 wkts.

Glamorgan v Warwicks

AT CARDIFF

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 247 (D L Amiss 103; E A Moseley 4 for 56).
Second Innings
*D L Amiss, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 0
K D Smith, retd .. 1
T A Lloyd, not out .. 1
C Lethbridge, not out .. 3
Extras (b 6, w 5, n-b 3) .. 14
Total (1 wkt) .. 19
G W Humpage, A I Kallicharran, A Din, G C Small, S P Perryman, W Hogg and D R Doshi to bat.
FALL OF WICKET: 1—0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
A Jones, c Amiss, b Hogg .. 5
J A Hopkins, l-b-w, b Doshi .. 93
R C Ontong, c Smith, b Perryman 29
B J Lloyd, c Humpage, b Small .. 31
Javed Miandad, l-b-w, b Hogg .. 105
N G Featherstone, l-b-w, b Hogg 5
A A Jones, not out .. 0
G C Holmes, c Humpage, b Doshi 10
E A Moseley, run out .. 50
M A Nash, b Lethbridge .. 14
†E W Jones, c Lloyd, b Doshi .. 0
Extras (b 12, l-b 18, n-b 26) .. 56
Total .. 408
100 overs: 345—6.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—66, 2—131, 3—281, 4—301, 5—301, 6—308, 7—331, 8—387, 9—408, 10—408.
BOWLING: Hogg, 33—7—47—3; Small, 27—3—86—1; Perryman, 22—1—40—1; Lethbridge, 19—1—78—1; Lloyd, 1—0—14—0; Doshi, 36.1—9—78—3.
Umpires: A G T Whitehead and D Shackleton.

Yorkshire v Derby

AT SHEFFIELD

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
R G Lumb, st Taylor, b Steele .. 145
M D Moxon, c Taylor, b Newman 111
J D Love, c Miller, b Newman .. 16
J H Hampshire, l-b-w, b Oldham 24
S N Hartley, b Newman .. 7
D L Bairstow, c Steele, b Newman .. 19
P Carrick, not out .. 3
*C M Old, c Hill, b Wood .. 0
A Ramage, st Taylor, b Wood .. 4
A Sidebottom, not out .. 8
J P Whiteley, not out .. 12
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, n-b 12) 25
Total (9 wkts dec) .. 374
100 overs: 306-3.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—218, 2—245, 3—303, 4—324, 5—337, 6—333, 7—333, 8—339, 9—358.
BOWLING: Newman, 30—5—100—4; Tunnicliffe, 31—4—100—0; Oldham, 23—2—82—1; Steele, 11—10—3—1; Miller, 2—0—0—0; Wood, 17—1—64—2.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings
J G Wright, c Bairstow, b Whiteley 65
B Wood, b Whiteley .. 53
P N Kirsten, l-b-w, b Sidebottom 31
A Hill, not out .. 26
*G Miller, c Hartley, b Sidebottom 3
K J Barnett, not out .. 25
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 9) .. 14
Total (4 wkts, 77 overs) .. 219
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—119, 2—141, 3—162, 4—171.
Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 5, Derbyshire 3.
Umpires: B J Meyer and K E Palmer.

Oxford U v Kent

AT OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings 155 (G W Johnson 5 for 30).
Second Innings
R G P Ellis, c Potter, b Underwood 46
R A B Ezekowitz, l-b-w, b Baptiste 1
R S Cowan, b Shepherd .. 25
K A Hayes, c Waterton, b Underwood .. 16
J J Rogers, c Taylor, b Johnson 0
*R D Moulding, not out .. 8
J O D Orders, not out .. 35
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, n-b 4) .. 10
Total (5 wkts) .. 130
N V H Mallett, T J Taylor, S P Sutcliffe and P N Huxford to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—65, 3—75, 4—90, 5—90.

KENT: First Innings
L Potter, c Mallett, b Orders .. 6
N Taylor, c Huxford, b Mallett 11
*C J Tavaré, c Cowan, b Sutcliffe 11
M Benson, b Cowan .. 6
G W Johnson, c sub, b Sutcliffe 41
J N Shepherd, l-b-w, b Taylor .. 12
S N V Waterton, b Sutcliffe .. 28
C S Cowdrey, not out .. 70
E Baptiste, b Sutcliffe .. 36
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 4) .. 9
Total (8 wkts dec) .. 233
D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—24, 3—33, 4—49, 5—68, 6—102, 7—145, 8—233.
BOWLING: Mallett, 10—3—18—1; Orders, 13—3—38—1; Cowan, 3—0—9—1; Sutcliffe, 34.5—5—73—4; Taylor, 30—13—55—1.
Umpires: K Goodwyn and N Plews.

Leicester v Cambridge U

AT LEICESTER

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings 185 (J P C Mills 63; L B Taylor 4 for 30, J F Steele 3 for 31).
Second Innings
J P C Mills, not out .. 55
A J Murley, c Boon, b Briers .. 17
T D W Edwards, b Briers .. 5
R J Boyd-Moss, not out .. 12
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 2) .. 9
Total (2 wkts) .. 98
D Varey, N Russom, *D C Holliday, K I Hodgson, †C F E Goldie, R Huxter and S J G Doggart to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—74.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings
*J C Balderstone, b Boyd-Moss 44
R A Cobb, b Hodgson .. 11
T J Boon, c Holliday, b Hodgson 1
N E Briers, c Varey, b Hobson 13
J F Steele, st Goldie, b Doggart 85
†M A Garnham, l-b-w, b Boyd-Moss .. 49
P Booth, st Goldie, b Doggart .. 10
G J Parsons, not out .. 17
J P Agnew, b Doggart .. 0
Extras (b 7, l-b 2, n-b 4) .. 13
Total (8 wkts dec) .. 249
N G B Cook and L B Taylor did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33, 2—35, 3—54, 4—122, 5—180, 6—216, 7—222, 8—249.
BOWLING: Russom, 17—5—38—0; Huxter, 11—3—32—0; Hodgson, 11—1—39—3; Doggart, 23.3—7—66—3; Edwards, 2—0—16—0; Boyd-Moss, 14—3—45—2.
Umpires: D J Hallyard and J Van Geloven.

Schools matches

SCHOOLS: Enfield GS 138—7; Queen's, Taunton 126. Eastbourne 155—6; *Brighton College 157—5. Dover College 160—6 dec; *St Edmunds, Canterbury 93—4. MCC 220—4 dec; *Giggleswick 154—0. *Repton 197—3 dec; Burton CC 201—7. XL Club 133; *Portsmouth GS 134—8.
*Home side

Boxing

WBC president seeks a goal beyond money

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Jose Sulaiman, the president of the World Boxing Council who recently won his case in an anti-trust suit brought against the WBC and himself in the United States court, [illegible] on Wednesday night at a dinner in London.

Mr Sulaiman, who is here for tomorrow's world lightweight bout between Jim Watt and Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua, warned of the dangers of moneyed interests taking over boxing and treating the WBC merely as certifiers of world championship bouts. He said that boxers other than the Sugar Ray Leonards of this world, amateurs and professionals alike and small promoters, should be given a fairer deal.

He called on television companies to stop using boxing just as an aid to sell their product. They should look forward to the future of the game by ensuring that the huge sums involved in television deals are spread more evenly. "What will happen when ratings fall one day? Boxing will die," Mr Sulaiman said. At the next convention of the WBC in Seoul he intends to seek a goal beyond money for boxing, he said.

Yachting

Tolhurst poised to threaten Truman's lead

By A Special Correspondent

A second win in the fifth race of the Edinburgh Cup for Dragons at Lowestoft yesterday, put Philip Tolhurst in a position to challenge Nick Truman in the series. If Tolhurst wins the final race and Truman comes third or lower, Tolhurst would be overall winner.

In a lighter wind than on previous days the long, slow spinnaker legs against the tide became tactically more important than the beats. On the second reaching leg, Truman failed to cover Tolhurst adequately and let him get away onto the fair tide leg of the course with an advantage he never relinquished.

After his brilliant display of downwind sailing on Wednesday, Mike Parren had a poor race and was stuck in a log-jam of boats rounding the leeward mark. As a result he is in danger of being dislodged from third position.

There should be a real battle between Richard Riggs and John Boyce, although neither of them has yet won a race. With one more race to go, Boyce has a slender advantage of [illegible].

RESULTS: Fifth race: 1, Warlord II (P Tolhurst, Royal Burnham YC); 2, [illegible]; 3, [illegible]. Series: [illegible].

For the record

Football

TURIN: Italian cup final, second leg: Torino 1, Roma 1 (after extra time). Agg: 2—2. Roma won 5—3 on penalties.

MADRID: Spanish Cup Final: Barcelona 3, Sporting Gijon 1.

MONTERREY, Mexico: Joao Havelange Youth Cup: Group two: Paraguay 3, Poland 0; Argentina 1, Yugoslavia 1.

Hockey

AMSTERDAM: Four nations women's tournament: West Germany 4, US 1; Netherlands 0, England 2.

Rifle shooting

[illegible]

Cycling

[illegible]

Golf

WOODBROOK: Irish professional championship: [illegible]

CANTON: National pro-am championship: [illegible]

Racing

Ascot should end well with victory for marvellous Marwell

Marwell is a confident selection to win the King's Stand Stakes at Ascot today on this the last day of the royal meeting. This is the first group one sprint of the season and it has all the makings of a marvellous climax to a splendid meeting.

Marwell has an ideal draw whereas Moorestyle, her main rival, but who will not run unless there is overnight rain, has not. My confidence in Marwell's ability to win a race of this class stems largely from her own wellbeing—our Newmarket correspondent said yesterday that she was positively bubbling over.

Moorestyle thoroughly deserved the accolade Racehorse of the Year last season after winning group one championship events over five, six and seven furlongs. However, his first and only race this season was an anti-climax. To make matters worse he then had that horrifying accident on Newmarket Heath at the end of May when he was in collision with Beldale Flutter, who was at the time second favourite for the Derby.

Moorestyle was understandably stiff afterwards—who would not be if something weighing half a ton had collided with you going at 40 miles per hour—and as a result he missed 10 days work. Coming so soon before a race of this nature that interruption could easily have cost him the prize.

Last year Marwell won four times over five furlongs on all types of ground. Arguably her best performance was at York in August when she won the Prince of Wales Stakes so easily. Not only did she win her race that day in a faster time than Sharpo took to win the William Hill Sprint Championship 90 minutes later, but she also beat Mattaboy by four lengths. Mattaboy went on to win the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket in the autumn and finished second in the 2,000 Guineas this spring.

An exhilarating victory at Haydock Park last month confirmed Marwell's ability to adjust to sprinting again after her game, yet unavailing attempt to win the 1,000 Guineas over a mile at Newmarket at the end of April. I will be surprised if she fails to give her backers a good run today, even though this is the hottest race of her life.

Last year Moorestyle was always Sharpo's superior—the Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp on Arc day was a particularly relevant result—yet unlike Moorestyle everything has gone right for Sharpo this season. He has developed into a fine looking sprinter and his last performance at Longchamp matched his appearance. However, whereas his connexions are very concerned about the firm state of the course Marwell's camp harbour no such anxiety.

Much less easy to fathom is the other big sprint today, the Wokingham Stakes, especially now that so many of the fancied horses have been drawn high. The field is the maximum that the width of the course will permit so be prepared for a vintage cavalry charge.

My short list comprises Great Eastern, Enchantment, Socks Up, Norman Style and Geary's for Strip. Enchantment was beaten three lengths by Socks Up at Newbury in May, but he may be capable of getting his revenge now that he is meeting that horse on 4lb better terms.

Earlier, the crowd should be kept entertained by an excellent race for the Hardwicke Stakes. The field includes Light Cavalry and Mrs Penny who are penalized to the hilt for having won races of the class of the St Leger and the Prix de Diane last year. Sadly neither have shone this season. Light Cavalry injured a tendon in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury in April and has not been seen out since.

Mrs Penny ran badly in the Coronation Cup at Epsom where it was said that she was ill at ease on the course. Pelerin won the race at Newbury by beating among others another of today's runners, Shining Finish, and he has also won the Ormonde Stakes at Chester in the meantime.

Nicholas Bill seems certain to run his usual good race, but I cannot escape from the feeling that the French runner, Lancastrian, will not be good enough even though he has not been beaten this year. Indeed a greater threat to one and all could easily be the Irish challenger, Triomphe.

The way that Triomphe won the Clive Graham Stakes over a mile and a quarter at Goodwood last month signalled that he was crying out for a longer race and that is precisely what confronts him now. The big question mark over Triomphe's head concerns his ability to do on firm ground what he has done already on soft.

He has never experienced conditions like these, but it may be worth the risk. After all he was bred in the United States and his trainer, Vincent O'Brien, is often the first to say that most of the American-bred thoroughbreds that have passed through his hands have preferred fast ground.

Tote odds mystery: The Tote think that an attempt could have been made to manipulate their odds at Hamilton Park. The "machine" accepted a £500 place bet on Tropical Love, the unplaced even money favourite in the Carmunnock Handicap, won by a 10-1 chance, Hego's Herd. The bet was placed in Tattersalls, but a similar bet was rejected in the Members. The punter was only allowed £200.

Hego's Hero paid an astounding 31-1 for a place, and Peter Gayle, a Tote spokesman, said: "It is at the discretion of the manager on the course whether or not these type of bets are accepted. Obviously in this case there was a fear of manipulation."

Stewards' Cup prospect wins: Eaglesfield put up a fine weight-carrying performance under 10st in the Busby Handicap at Hamilton yesterday and could run in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood next month.

Trevor Rogers, who rode Eaglesfield for the Lambourn trainer, Charlie Nelson, tracked Mott the Hoople for much of the trip, then cruised through two furlongs out to win by five lengths. Nelson and Rogers went on to complete a double when Target Path accounted for Mirthful by a length in the East Kilbride Handicap.

Gordon Richards, the Greystoke trainer, brought his score to five for the season when completing a near 71-1 double with Metallic and Hego's Hero.

Cajun takes Piggott to another landmark

By Michael Seely

Another landmark in Lester Piggott's golden career was reached at about 5.0 at Ascot yesterday afternoon. As the maestro drove Cajun past the winning post in the Chesham Stakes it was the hundredth winner that Piggott had ridden at the Royal meeting. It was 29 years ago as a 16-year-old that he won the Wokingham Stakes on Malka's Boy for Walter Nightingall. And even after such a long gap his genius never ceases to astound us.

It was an afternoon of high drama and excitement watched by a record crowd of 64,651. Earlier in the day Piggott and Henry Cecil had gained the first leg of a double when Ardross gave the Newmarket trainer his third consecutive triumph in the Ascot Gold Cup. Piggott now boasts the incredible record of having won our most important race for stayers 10 times from 22 mounts.

Cecil has never made a shrewder purchase than when buying Ardross privately from Kevin Prendergast during the winter. As a test of stamina yesterday's race turned into a slight farce as the runners crawled along at a slowish pace in the early stages. Piggott sent Ardross past Ayyabaan five furlongs from home. Willie Carson on Shoot A Line went in pursuit of the 100-30 on favourite once in line for home. But it was all to no avail. Ardross was travelling so easily that the winning margin of a length could have been extended at Piggott's will.

Ayyabaan, the hurdler who gave John Francome his 100th winner of last National Hunt season at Ludlow finished 10 lengths away in third place. And the enterprise of Ayyabaan's trainer, John Jenkins, in running this moderate animal in the Gold Cup was rewarded to the tune of some £7,000. Some of his more prosperous Flat racing brethren must now regret that they did not follow Jenkins's example.

Ardross is owned by a syndicate of which Charles St George is the major shareholder. Both Cecil and St George were reluctant to commit themselves about Ardross's programme for the remainder of the season. Obviously he will go for the Goodwood Cup, but the five-year-old has so much finishing speed that there must be a possibility that Ardross will be trained for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe later in the year. There is after all the example of Levmoss who won both the Gold Cup and the Arc in 1969.

Dick Hern was delighted with the running of Shoot A Line, but he was unwilling to announce the filly's next race. "Shoot A Line ran a magnificent race and I was delighted with her. But there is little doubt that Ardross is an outstanding horse."

One of the most heartening sights of the meeting was the return to form of Hern's horses when Bustomi proved too strong for Centurius in the King Edward VII Stakes. Ridden by Carson, Bustomi won by a neck. However, Hern's moment of triumph was overshadowed by the dramatic sequel to this race. Walter Swinburn was suspended for six days for careless riding on Centurius, the sentence to take effect from June 27 to July 2. Centurius was disqualified and placed last. This means that Swinburn will miss the ride on Shergar in the Irish Derby.

Michael Stoute, the trainer of both Centurius and Shergar said afterwards: "Henry Cecil has agreed to release Piggott for the Curragh. I now have to discuss the matter with the Aga Khan." It must now be long odds on that Piggott will be on board Shergar on Saturday week.

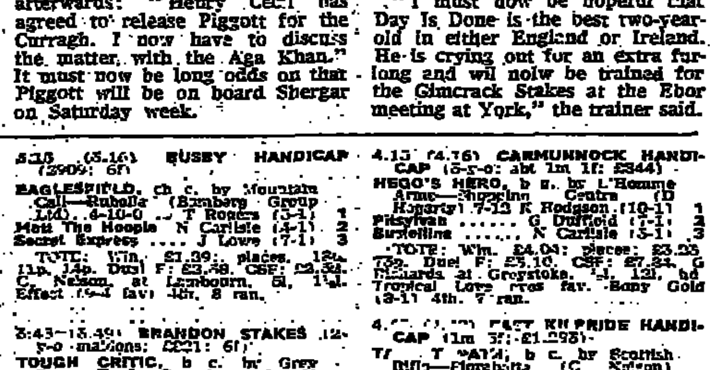
Another record was established earlier in the afternoon when father and son both rode winners on the same afternoon at the Royal meeting. Swinburn junior was seen at his most effective when bringing The Quiet Bidder with a storming late run to beat Crews Hill in the Cork and Orrery Stakes. This result provided a pointer to Marwell's chance in this afternoon's King's Stand Stakes as at Haydock in May The Quiet Bidder had finished fifth to Stoute's flying filly.

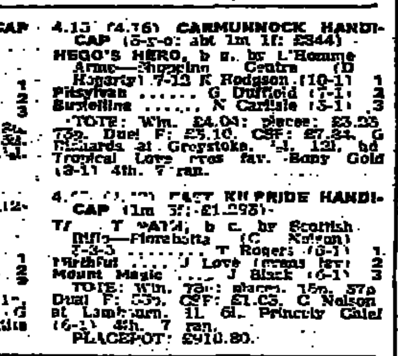
Swinburn's father, Wally, then completed the second leg of this remarkable double when riding Day Is Done to victory in the Norfolk Stakes for Dermot Weld. Day Is Done had quite a battle with Prowess Prince in the last furlong, but was well in command at the line. The favourite, Fool's Pace, faded out in the last furlong to finish fourth.

"I must now be hopeful that Day Is Done is the best two-year-old in either England or Ireland. He is crying out for an extra furlong and will now be trained for the Gimcrack Stakes at the Ebor meeting at York," the trainer said.

Bustomi (right) wins from Centurius, whose rider, Walter Swinburn, was subsequently suspended for careless riding.

Hamilton Park





2.45 (2.18) DALPATRICK STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £707: 1m 1f) HONEST RECORD [illegible]

5.15 (5.16) BUSBY HANDICAP (£909: 6f) EAGLESFIELD, ch c, by Mountain Call—Rubella (Bamberg Group Ltd), 4-10-0 .. T Rogers (5-1) 1; Mott The Hoople .. N Carlisle (4-1) 2; Secret Express .... J Lowe (7-1) 3. TOTE: Win, £1.39; places, [illegible]

4.15 (4.16) CARMUNNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: abt 1m 1f: £344) HEGO'S HERO, b g, by L'Homme Arme—Shopping Centre (D Hogarty) 7-12 .. K Hodgson (10-1) 1; Pitsyivan .... G Duffield (7-1) 2; Burtelline .... N Carlisle (5-1) 3. TOTE: Win, £4.03; places, £3.25 [illegible]

[illegible]

Royal Ascot programme

[TELEVISION (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.20]

2.30 WINDSOR CASTLE STAKES (2-y-o: £9,312: 5f)

109 45123 Red Jersey (B, D) (P Gallagher) P Prendergast, 9-4 .. G Starkey 1

112 2102 Tender King (D) (Estl "Commodities" Ltd) J Sutcliffe, 9-4 .. P Waldron 2

[illegible]

3.5 HARDWICKE STAKES (Group II: £21,876: 1½m)

[illegible]

3.45 WOKINGHAM STAKES (Handicap: £11,283: 6f)

[illegible]

4.20 KING'S STAND STAKES (Group I: £33,750: 5f)

[illegible]

4.55 BRITANNIA HANDICAP (3-y-o: £8,480: 1m)

[illegible]

5.30 QUEEN ALEXANDRA STAKES (£7,479: 2m 3¾yds)

605 441 Shadey Dove (J Price), G H Price, 7-8-12 .. P Robinson 9

606 0 Salsa Royale (P Doyle), H de Bromhead, 4-8-9 .. W R Swinburn 10

607 1,220- Arapahos (H Plotnek), G Balding, 4-8-3 .... G Starkey 5

[illegible] Blakes Beacon (B Nierhoss), P Walwyn, 4-8-8 P Eddery 1

610 [illegible] Good Thyne (B) (J Allbritton), D Weld, 4-8-8 L Piggott 6

613 [illegible] Padski (W Kendrick), R Hollinshead, 6-8-2 .... W Carson 7

614 [illegible] Tweel (D Baker), D Elsworth, 5-7-13 .... R Fox 8

6-1 Good Thyne, 9-4 Donegal Prince, 9-2 Blakes Beacon, 10-1 Public Opinion, 14-1 Tweel, 16-1 Shadey Dove, 20-1 others.



Royal Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.30 Red Jersey. 3.5 Triomphe. 3.45 Enchantment. 4.20 MARWELL is a confident selection. 4.55 Von Erlach. 5.30 Blakes Beacon.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Felthorpe Mariner. 3.5 Light Cavalry. 3.45 Balvima. 4.20 Marwell. 4.55 Sautage. 5.30 Donegal Prince.

Royal Ascot results yesterday

2.30 (2.33) CORK AND ORRERY STAKES (£14,305: 6f) THE QUIET BIDDER [illegible]

[illegible]

4.55 CHESHAM STAKES [illegible] CAJUN [illegible]

[illegible]

5.30 KING GEORGE V HANDICAP [illegible]

[illegible]

Ayr programme

2.15 STAIR HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,236: 6f)

[illegible]

2.45 CUNNING PARK STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,236: 5f)

[illegible]

3.15 GOUKSCROFT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,676: 1m)

[illegible]

3.45 DALMILLING STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £864: 7f)

Consent (C), J S Wilson, 8-11 .... Birch 7

Dancing Sarlas, I Barnes, 8-9 .. Keleher 6

Joint Mercy, G Richards, 8-9 .. Bowcroft 7

Panto Island, T Fairhurst, 8-9 .... Gray 1

Rustic Charm (B), E Carr, 8-9 Charnock 5

Trapezey (B), R Morris, 8-9 .. Moore 7 3

Derry Dee, D Garraton, 8-6 .... Duffield 4

[illegible] Mercy, 11-4 Trapezey, 5-1 Panto Island, 6-1 [illegible], [illegible]-1 Derry Dee, 20-1 others.

4.15 BELSTON HANDICAP (£1,657: 1m 3f)

Lingdale, W Elsey, 4-10-0 .... — 2

High Rainbow, J Etherington, 4-9-4 Secombe 1

Phantcraft, E Weymes, 6-8-13 .... Birch 7

Pageant (C), T Fairhurst, 5-8-13 .. Bowcroft 7 8

Mac's Delight (B), Denys Smith, 4-8-13 Campbell 7

Audley End, H Wragg, 4-8-6 .... Duffield 5

Go Lightly, N Crump, 3-7-7 .. Nesbitt 5 3

Aulloneri, W H Williams, 6-7-7 Charnock 6

[illegible]

4.45 SNODGRASS STAKES (3-y-o: £944: 1m 3f)

[illegible] Dusty Path (B), W Bentley, 9-0 Seagrave 6

9 002 Java Lights, B Hills, 9-0 .... Wilkes 7 4

11 00-00 Mash Roller, T Robson, 9-0 .... A Mercer 6

13 000 Voortrekker, W Elsey, ... Wigham 2

14 0000 Winterreisa, W Bentley, 9-0 .... — 4

15 Chestnut Hill, M H Easterby, 8-11 .. Birch [illegible]

17 32-0 Red Lady, C Thornton, 8-11 .... Duffield 5

18 00-06 Young Athens (B), C Booth, 8-11 Oldroyd 3

Evens Java Lights, 7-2 Red Lady, 6-1 Chestnut Hill, 12-1 Voortrekker, 14-1 Dusty Path, 20-1 others.

Ayr selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Sovereign Flame. 2.45 Cheap Seats. 3.15 Norton Cross. 3.45 Panto Island. 4.15 Mac's Delight. 4.45 Java Lights.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Miss Trilli. 3.15 African Pearl. 4.15 Audley End.

STATE OF GOING (official): Royal Ascot: good to firm; Ayr: good. Redcar: good to firm; Warwick: good to firm.

Eclipse Stakes



SECOND ACCEPTORS: Adam Craig, Adamson, Bordenac, Bel Bolide, Bruselton, Cairn Rouge, Centurius, Church Parade, Cracaval, Create [illegible], Critique, Cut Above, Dactad, Detroit, Exclusive Kid, Fingal's Cave, Hard Fought, Kalaglow, Kind of Hush, Kings Lake, Known Fact, Last Fandango, Master Willie, Mourtazam, Mrs Penny, Nasr [illegible], Pelerin, Ralsnour, Recitation, [illegible], Royal Fountain, Russian Fox, San Cl[illegible], Sharp Grit, Shergar, Shotgun, Smoket[illegible], [illegible], Triomphe, [illegible], Welsh Heights, Ya-Zaman. To be run over 1¼m at Sandown, Saturday, July [illegible].

[illegible]

FIRST ACCEPTORS: Ancient Regime, Bawthor Royal, Blue Courtier, Chemin, Cooleen Jack, Current Charge, [illegible] Threat, Dalsaan, Diamond Prospect, Goldmark, Heart n'Soul, Kearney, King of Spain, Kings Lake, [illegible], Leader of the Pack, Marduras, Marwell, Milk of the Barley, Moorestyle, Music Streak, Noalie, Northfleet, [illegible], Prince Echo, Princes Gate, [illegible], Sayyaf, Sharpo, Sonnens, Sparkling Boy, Staff of Life, Standaan, Seven Princess, Sweet Monday, Touion, [illegible], Tollington [illegible], Valentina, Welsh Oak, Well[illegible], Winter Wind. To be run over 6f at Newmarket, Thursday, July 9.

Golf

Ballesteros 73 in US Open as early leaders come out of the blue

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Philadelphia, June 18

Even for a golf tournament, which is always likely to throw up a first round freak or two, the early leads established in the United States Open here today came out of the blue. First, Bob Ackerman came in with a 68, then an hour or so later Jim Thorpe, with a 66, four under par for the Merion club's 6,544-yard course.

You could hardly imagine a greater contrast. Where Ackerman (28) is of middle build, Thorpe (32) is over six feet and 13-stone; where Ackerman is an all-American blonde, Thorpe has dark and crinkly hair; where Ackerman is white of skin, Thorpe is quite black.

Ackerman stole away in the still of the dawn before a gallery of 23, according to his caddie, and after an orthodox four at the first, put a wedge shot to eight feet at the long second (535 yards) and holed he putt. For hole after hole he played with commendable accuracy, reaching the greens in the prescribed number of strokes and taking two putts when he got there. From the tenth, however, he holed five successive single putts, three times to save par and twice to add to his tally of birdies.

The closing holes hold all sorts of perils and the short 17th (234 yards) enticed him into a bunker and he failed with a putt from six feet. In the light of previous experience we may never hear of him again, but he deserves this moment of glory.

Thorpe is a long-hitter who tends to stray from the path of virtue, so that he has been able to take iron clubs off the tee here and still leave himself reasonable second shots to the green. Given his precision with the wedge and his touch with the putter, he always felt he had some sort of chance. Unlike most others, he mastered those 15 closing holes. A three iron at the 17th (224 yards) gave him a three-foot putt and a five iron into the last (458 yards) gave him a 30-foot putt which he rolled home. It would be a new experience, he admits, for his to string four rounds together.

Jim Thorpe is a legendary name in American sport, a sentimental echo of the Olympic Games in 1912, when an American Indian of that name won two gold medals at Stockholm only to be disqualified after an accusation of minor professionalism. The King of Sweden was so incensed that he had a medal struck for a man he regarded as the true Olympic decathlon and pentathlon champion. The name lives on, but only as a coincidence. Jim the younger thinks he was so called because "My parents had so many kids that they just ran out of names."

The first personality group of the day brought together John Miller, Severiano Ballesteros and Raymond Floyd. Specifically they went in various directions. Miller finishing with a 69, Ballesteros with a 73 and Floyd with a 75, all dropping a stroke at the last hole. Miller strengthened his position as one of the favourites. Ballesteros can afford to make few mistakes tomorrow and Floyd, fresh from his success in the Westchester Open last week, will have to pull out several stops that remained obstinately closed to him today.

Miller went off like a house on fire, appropriately enough under a burning sun, after a ballooned tee shot at the first. Fortunately, it is not too demanding a start and he was able to hit an iron to six feet and hole the putt. A wedge to three feet at the second (535 yards) and a tee shot to 30 feet at he short third (183 yards) produced two more birdies, but thereafter life became more difficult. His five at the last completed a comparatively unimpressive homecoming.

Ballesteros held his game together early on only by way of two long putts, neither of which could crack the morose expression on his brooding face. He loses friends now it seems with every tournament he plays.

Leading scores:

66: J Thorpe.
68: R Ackerman, D Graham (Australia), J Renner.
69: T Valentine, L Hinkle, J Miller.
70: S Rachels, R Wadkins, B Crenshaw, R Massengale, W Rogers, S Melnyk, B Faxon.
71: F Conner, R Maltbie, L Wadkins, J Colbert.
72: J Blair, M McNulty (SA).
73: S Ballesteros (Spain), T Norris, T Kite, B Devlin (Australia).
74: K Byrns, J Hager, J Nelford (Canada), K Fergus.
75: M Morley, T Anton.
76: R Pearson.

Merion card

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	355	4	10	312	4
2	535	5	11	370	4
3	183	3	12	405	4
4	600	5	13	129	3
5	426	4	14	414	4
6	420	4	15	378	4
7	350	4	16	430	4
8	360	4	17	224	3
9	195	3	18	458	4
Out	3,424	36	In	3,120	34

Clark's powerful game is suited to La Moye course

By Mitchell Platts

Howard Clark compiled a 67, five under par, for a share of the first round lead in the £45,000 Jersey Open, sponsored by Billy Butlin, on the La Moye course yesterday. He reinforced his claim that he is ready to end a spell of three years without a win.

Clark finished a gloriously sunny day on this cliff-top course sharing the lead with Christopher Moody and Noel Hunt. Two wins in the space of three weeks in the early part of 1978 suggested that Clark, who played in the 1973 Walker Cup team and the 1977 Ryder Cup side, had graduated to an established position among the leading British golfers.

His fortunes, however, declined and he has spent some time in the shadows until beginning this season by finishing four times in the leading seven. He has a powerful game, which is helpful on this course where the rough is so thick that an excursion into it can cost a player two or three shots.

In the main, however, he found the straight and narrow and this was illustrated at the sixth hole (478 yards) where he followed a prodigious drive with a superbly executed eight iron which left the ball some four feet from the pin and holed for an eagle three.

The best of Clark's four birdies was saved until the 17th (425 yds). Into a brisk wind, he reached the green with a drive and a solidly struck four iron which left him the simple task of rolling the ball in from 2½ feet for his three.

Moody was 81st in the official money list last year when more than half of his winnings came from finishing joint fourth in this tournament. It was a sweet and sour event last year for Moody, who led the field at the half-way stage, because he took eight at the second hole in the third round and he still believes that the course owed him something.

Yesterday as he put together a fine round which included an eagle and five birdies and since the longest putt he holed was one of 12 feet, he can be congratulated on the standard of his game from tee to green.

Hunt spent much of the winter in America where he received instructions from Phil Ritson, a South African golfer who is based at Disneyworld. There were signs at Wentworth last month, where Hunt finished 15th, that this had helped his game and further evidence came yesterday when he played a virtually flawless round, his own mistake coming at the 17th where he finished in a bunker and he dropped a shot.

67: H Clark, C Moody, N Hunt.
68:
69: P Elson, D Smyth, S Torrance, B Langer (WG), S Bishop, D A Russell.
70: M Calero (Spain), S Ginn (Australia), B Lincoln (SA), C Mason.
71: G Ralph, B Waites, P Thomas, A J[illegible].
72: J Bennett, C O'Connor Jnr, B Longmuir, E Murray, N Wood, N Job, C Phillips, M Miller, G Logan, R Stephens (Australia), G Marks.
73: I Woosnam, R Drummond, N Ratcliffe (Australia), S Martin, A Parse[illegible].
74: N Burch, K Ashdown, M K[illegible], G Manson, T Prince, B Gallacher, J Hay.
75: A Webster, S Barr, M Gregson, D Williams, B Charles, R Botts (US).
76: G Birch, E Polland, A Murray, I Farmar, W Humphreys, T Powell, R Muscroft.

BURTON-ON-TRENT: Midland professional championship: 140: D Stewart, 73, 67. 143: R Livingston, 73, 70. 143: D Scullion, 69, 74; D Russell, 73, 70. 144: D Ridley, 72, 72. 145: T Minshall, 74, 71; I Gradwell, 75, 72. 146: G Stevens, 74, 72. 147: A Dow, 76, 71; P Weaver, 71, 66.

Course record fails to catch Miss Panton

Cathy Panton, of Scotland, held on to her overnight lead when she again bettered par with a second round of 70 in the 54-hole £10,000 WPGA Carlesberg golf tournament at Moortown, Leeds, yesterday. This left Miss Panton with a total of 141, seven under par, one stroke clear of Jenny Lee Smith, whose second round of 69, lowered the day-old course record by two strokes.

Miss Panton, expecting her second tournament win of the season, had been overtaken by Miss Lee Smith, who set her target early in the day. But the Scottish golfer retaliated with three birdies over Moortown's tough final six holes. She chipped close to the hole for a four at the long 13th, then stormed home by holing putts of 10 and 20 feet for birdies at the 15th and 17th holes.

Miss Lee Smith, who missed two tournaments after damaging an ankle in a fall last month, had six birdies in her round. Her only lapse came at the short eighth when she took three putts from 20 yards after pulling her tee shot wide of the hole.

Second round leaders

141: C Panton, 71, 70.
142: J Lee Smith, 73, 69.
147: M Thomson, 72, 75.
150: C Trew, 73, 77.
151: B Lewis, 74, 77.
153: J Smurthwaite, 75, 78.
154: T Fernando, 79, 75; G Flynn (Australia), 78, 76; S Forden (US), 76, 78.
155: J Smith, 79, 76; M Burton, 75, 80; C Langford, 80, 75.
156: A Middleton, 75, 81; S Moon (US), 75, 81; S Latham, 80, 76.
157: M Walker, 75, 82; B Huke, 83, 74.
158: J Chapman, 82, 76.

Equestrianism

One More Time first again

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Lesley McNaught, the 17-year-old holder of the women's national championship, rode the horse who carried her to the title at Royal Windsor last month, One More Time, to take the Lancia three counties championship at Malvern yesterday. Her second clear round in 35.2sec was most nearly approached (in 36.9sec) by Nick Skelton on another Everest horse, May Be. David Broome finished third in 38.8sec on his young German-bred mount, Pikant. On Queensway Philco, who inadvertently demolished part of the timing equipment, he was eliminated according to some incomprehensible rule.

Derek Ricketts finished fourth on Coral Wonder with the only other double clear, and the fastest time was that of Mark Fuller, from Yorkshire, on Channel Five, who had the last fence down in 34.4sec. Earlier, John Whitaker won the Power and Speed Stakes on the Portuguese-bred grey stallion, Novalheiro, to rob the Everest stud of another one-two.

The second leg of the Lloyds Bank in-hand championship to find the supreme led horse or pony, irrespective of breed or type and now in its 10th year, was won by Miss Jeanes's home-bred chestnut three-year-old hunter, Royal Fiddler, by Sea Dane, produced by Nigel Oliver from his cousin Robert's yard near Newent, Gloucestershire. Mrs A. C. Sellars, who has a stud near Chippenham and breeds thoroughbreds, Arabs and ponies, was clearly torn for her choice of reserve champion, but eventually the palomino three-year-old, Mrs I. E. Lucas's Colebridge Miranda, triumphed over the riding pony brood mare who finished runner-up at the Royal Bath and West, Colin Rose's Aston Little Bay Leaf.

The score to date is three to the hunters and four to the ponies and the former are bound to win the eighth encounter, which is at the National Hunter Show at Shrewsbury next Wednesday.

THREE COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Everest Double Glazing Co's One More Time (Miss L McNaught); 2, Everest Double Glazing Co's May Be (N Skelton); 3, Harris Carpets' Pikant (D Broome).

POWER AND SPEED: 1, J Whitaker's Novalheiro; 2, One More Time; 3, Everest Double Glazing Co's Wallaby (N Skelton).

Villa plan ahead

Aston Villa will prepare for their first appearance in the European Cup next season by playing four fixtures against top foreign opposition. The League champions are to meet a leading club in West Germany early in August and will then move on to Greece for games against AEK Athens on August 10 and Olympiakos on August 12. On Monday, August 17, they will play the East German national team at Villa Park.

Football

Bailey likely to be named Brighton manager today

Mike Bailey of Charlton Athletic is expected to be appointed manager of Brighton and Hove Albion today. Brighton will reveal their choice of successor to Alan Mullery at noon and Mr Bailey, who steered Charlton back to the second division last season, is hot favourite for the post.

Mike Bamber, the Brighton chairman, was turned down when he requested permission to approach Mr Bailey on Wednesday. But the Charlton board may decide they cannot keep the ambitious 39-year-old when they meet this morning.

Mr Mullery left Brighton last week after a disagreement with Mr Bamber. Brighton will have to agree compensation with Charlton for the loss of their former captain who has 10 months of his contract to run.

West Bromwich Albion, who are also looking for a new manager, yesterday took the first step towards appointing a successor to Ron Atkinson, who left for Manchester United earlier this month. After a three-hour meeting of the six-man board, the West Bromwich chairman, Bert Millichip, said that a shortlist of candidates, whom he refused to reveal, had been drawn up and would be interviewed shortly.

Mr Atkinson was also busy in Manchester, dismissing reports of an alleged £3m player-exchange that would send the United pair Gary Bailey and Garry Birtles to Nottingham Forest in return for Trevor Francis and Peter Shilton.

Manchester City were less reluctant to admit their interest in Martin O'Neill, the Northern Ireland captain they hope to sign from Norwich City. Nottingham Forest, who sold O'Neill to Norwich for £300,000 have signed the Middlesbrough midfield man Mark Procter, although they have still to negotiate a fee.

The Hungarian attacking midfield player Tibor Nyilasi has won the "golden boot" award presented to the season's top club scorer in Europe by a French magazine and a sports goods manufacturer. He scored 30 goals for the champions Ferencvaros, one more than the West German Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

Johann Cruyff will play the rest of the season for Washington Diplomats for whom he appeared 25 times last season.

Swimming

Academic pair are ruled out of international

The British Olympic swimmers, Susannah Brownsdon and Andrew Astbury, will miss the international against Italy, sponsored by Yorkshire Bank, at Blackpool on July 11 and 12 because of studies.

Miss Brownsdon, a 15-year-old Tunbridge Wells girl and the youngest member of the British team in Moscow, where she reached the final of the women's 100 metres breaststroke, will be busy taking examinations. Astbury, Britain's leading long-distance freestyle swimmer, is delaying his return home to Leeds this summer to take advantage of additional studies at Arizona University.

The team of 42 includes three new internationals—all Scots.

MEN: [illegible]

WOMEN: [illegible]

Basketball

Council refuse to give coach leave

By a special correspondent

The coach to the National Women's Basketball team, John Collins, a London teacher, has resigned because his local council refused him three days' leave to take the team to the European Championships in Sweden.

Mr Collins, a careers teacher in Ealing, became the first coach to take any English basketball team, male or female, to a European championships when the women won their way to the finals in Yugoslavia last year.

When he applied for leave to go to Sweden, Anthony Young, the chairman of his school's governors refused the request because of the seniority of his teaching post. The Ealing chief education officer, Reginald Hartles, also told him he would not be allowed any further leave of absence.

A spokesman for Hector Monro, the Minister for sport, said last night: "Mr Monro is rather unhappy from the point of view that we can't afford to lose coaches but realizes that the decision is one for the local authority."

Mr Collins said: "I am extremely bitter. If I had just gone off sick for three days nothing would have been said. The very existence of national teams in amateur sport is totally dependent on the goodwill of employers in granting time off for international matches abroad. If every employer adopted the attitude of Ealing there would be no England teams at all."

مكبرا من الاصل

Law Report June 18 1981 House of Lords

Extending sentence without notice is unauthorized

R v Brighton Magistrates' Court ex parte Hamilton

R v Marylebone *Magistrates'* Court ex parte Forrest

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Salmon, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill

The House of Lords settled a point of constitutional importance involving natural justice when they held that a magistrates' court was not authorized by section 44(6) of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, to order an additional period of imprisonment and issue a warrant of commitment against an offender serving a sentence for default of payment of sums ordered to be paid, without giving prior notice to the offender and giving him an opportunity to be heard personally or by an advocate or in writing.

In so deciding they overruled three decisions of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court to the contrary effect.

Their Lordships allowed two appeals by convicted persons from the Queen's Bench Divisional Court and, having answered certified questions of law, ordered that the cases be remitted to the respective Divi*sional* Courts with a direction to quash orders and warrants of committal by justices which were wrong in law.

In the first appeal Peter Charles Forrest, of Hornby Road, Lower Bevenden, Brighton, had applied to the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Lloyd) for an order of certiorari to quash an order by Brighton Magistrates' Court on April 4 issuing a warrant for his imprisonment for 144 days when he was in prison for 12 months.

Questions

His ground was that the justices had erred in law in committing him to prison without giving him any notice or warning of the hearing.

In the second appeal, Michael Hamilton, detained in HM Prison, Blundeston, appealed from the *Divisional Court (the* Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Comyn) on July 14, 1980, refusing his motion for an order of certiorari to quash an order by Marylebone justices on the ground that it was made in breach of the rules of natural justice.

In the Hamilton case the court certified as a point of law of general importance the question whether section 44(6) of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, authorized a magistrates' court *to issue a warrant of commit*ment against an offender in circumstances falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) of that subsection without giving prior notice to the offender of its intention so to do.

In the Forrest case the court certified two questions: "(1) Whether a magistrates' court may lawfully issue a warrant of commitment to prison under section 44(6) [of the 1967 Act] for a default in payment of a sum of money adjudged to be paid by a conviction, without giving notice to the defendant before issuing the warrant and an opportunity to make representations to the court either personally or by an advocate.

(2) Whether a magistrates' court may lawfully impose a *term of imprisonment* on a defendant under section 108 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, which is consecutive to other terms of imprisonment imposed on a previous occasion by a magistrates' court and which will have the effect of imposing an aggregate term of imprisonment exceeding 12 months?"

Common

Section 44(6) provides: "After the occasion of an *offender's conviction* by a magistrates' court, the court shall not, unless—(a) the court has previously fixed a term of imprisonment under section 65(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, which is to be served by the offender in the event of a *default* in paying a sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction; or (b) the offender is serving a term of imprisonment or detention in a detention centre; issue a warrant of commitment for a default in paying the sum or fix such a term except at a hearing at which the offender is present . . ."

Mr Nicholas Nardecchia for the appellant Forrest; Mr Gordon Bennett for the appellant Hamilton; Mr David Cocks as amicus curiae on behalf of HM Attorney General.

LORD FRASER said that the appeals, heard together, raised two questions, one of which was common to both, and the other of which arose only in *the case of Forrest*. He would consider the common point first.

On March 15, 1979 Forrest pleaded guilty to several offences and was sentenced by Brighton justices to consecutive terms of imprisonment totalling 12 months. An April 4, when he was in prison, the same court issued a warrant for his imprisonment for a further 144 days, consecutive to the 12-month sentence, in respect of his default in paying fines imposed by various *magistrates'* courts on various dates since 1975.

Regret

He was given no notice of the proceedings on April 4 and had no opportunity of making representations to the court. The first he knew of the matter was when he was told by the prison governor that he would have to serve the additional 144 days.

He applied to the Divisional Court for an order to quash the order of April 4, *on two* grounds, the first being that the justices had erred in law in committing him to prison without giving him any notice *or warning of the hearing*.

The court felt itself bound by *R v Dudley Justices ex parte Payne* ([1979] 1 WLR 891) to dismiss the application; but Lord Justice Ormrod, with whose opinion Mr Justice Lloyd agreed, said that he arrived at his conclusion "with both surprise and some considerable measure of regret".

The facts in Hamilton's appeal did not differ in any relevant respect from those in Forrest's case.

In August 1971 Hamilton entered a personal recognizance of £100 to appear before Marylebone justices about a month later in answer to a charge under the Forgery Act. He did not appear, having gone abroad; but on March 23, 1978 he was brought before the court, which ordered that his recognizance be forfeited, giving him seven days to pay.

He failed to pay, and on July 12, 1979 the magistrates' court sentenced him to 30 days' imprisonment in default in accordance with the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, section 65(2). At that date Hamilton was serving five years' imprisonment in respect of another offence.

Refused

On October 22, 1979 the same court issued a warrant commit*ting him to* prison for *30 days*, consecutive to the five years, and because he was in prison no inquiry into his means had to be held or was held: section 44(4) and (6) *of* the 1967 Act.

Hamilton was given no notice of the proceedings in the Marylebone court on either July 12 or October 22. He applied to the Divisional Court for an order of certiorari to quash the justices' orders.

His application, too, was refused, Mr Justice Comyn saying *that the court was bound* by the *Dudley Justices* decision "however difficult we may find it to accept the majority ruling"; and the Lord Chief Justice in agreeing with Mr Justice Comyn felt the same hesitation.

In light of those expressions of opinion by the differently constituted Divisional Courts, and having regard to the fact that the *Dudley Justices* decision was by a majority and a strong dissenting opinion was expressed Mr Justice Robert Goff, the soundness of that decision clearly merited consideration.

The appellants might not deserve much sympathy, but the question whether they were entitled to notice of the proceedings *in the magistrates'* courts raised an issue of some constitutional importance.

One of the principles of natural justice was that a per*son* was entitled to adequate notice and opportunity to be heard before any judicial order was pronounced against him, so that he, or someone acting on his behalf, might make such representations as he saw fit.

That was the rule of *audi alteram partem* which applied to all judicial proceedings, unless its application had been excluded by Parliament expressly or by necessary implication: *Bonaker v Evans* ((1850) 16 QBD 162, 171) by Baron Parke.

That was why the judges in the Divisional Court had expressed surprise at the decisions to which they felt themselves driven by authority.

Mr Cocks, as amicus curiae, while accepting that the proceedings before the justices were judicial proceedings, *argued that the application of* the rule had been excluded by necessary implication in the relevant legislation.

The power of justices to commit to prison for default in payment of fines was derived *from section 64(1)* of the 1952 Act which provided that ". . . where default is made in paying a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction or order of a magistrates' court, the court may issue a warrant . . . committing the defaulter to prison"

That power was subject to certain limitations set out in section 44 of the 1967 Act, the relevant subsection being (6).

His Lordship read the subsection and said that the argument *accepted* by the majority in *Dudley Justices* and advanced by Mr Cocks, was that the effect of that subsection was to dispense with the need for any hearing before fixing a term of imprisonment or issuing a warrant for imprisonment *in the case of an offender who* was already serving a term of imprisonment: see Mr Justice Michael Davies at page 895.

His Lordship was unable to accept that view. The effect of section 44(6) was that, where an offender was in prison, a *warrant for his commitment in* default of paying a fine might be issued without "a hearing at which the offender is present". A hearing could proceed in the absence of the offender.

The subsection did not provide nor did it imply that a warrant might be issued without any hearing at all. Still less did it provide or imply that no notice need be given to an offender that some procedure was about to take place in the magistrates' court which might result in his being committed to prison for a period consecutive to the sentence he was serving.

Reasons

His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Robert Goff's dissenting opinion in *Dudley Justices* (at page 897) that ". . . a requirement of 'presence' is a very different thing from a requirement of 'notice' . . . [subsection (6)] means . . . what it says, that except in the two excluded cases, the actual presence of the offender is required at the hearing before a warrant of commitment is issued. That is because, except in the two excluded cases, a means inquiry must take place and for that purpose the offender has to attend the hearing."

The reason why a means inquiry was not required where *an offender was serving* a sentence of imprisonment probably was that the majority of such offenders who had defaulted in paying fines had no substantial means, so that the inquiry would be futile.

An additional reason might be that any imprisonment for default in paying fines would generally run concurrently with the sentence being served so that its length would have little practical effect.

However that might be, section 44(6) was not in his Lordship's opinion capable of being read as dispensing with a hear*ing altogether* or with the need for his actual presence, and on a matter of constitutional importance such as this, its meaning ought not to be stretched in such a way as to prejudice the offender.

In many cases he might have no excuse to offer for defaulting in payment, and, if he neither appeared in person or by a representative, nor sent a written explanation, the hearing would in practice consist simply of the justices making an appropriate order.

If he made any representations either personally, or through another person, or in writing, he was entitled to have *them taken into consideration* by the justices before they made an order.

An obvious representation might be that any period of imprisonment should run concurrently with his sentence, on the ground that his default had not been his fault, such as ill health or loss of his job.

His Lordship would answer that certified question in both appeals in the negative.

On the second ground of Forrest's appeal, Mr Nardecchia argued that the justices had acted ultra vires on April 4 in that the total sentence imposed on that date and on March 15 exceeded 12 months which was the maximum they were entitled to impose under *section 108(2)* of the 1952 Act.

Subsection

He submitted that the maximum of six months under subsection (1) of section 108 or 12 months under subsection (2) applied to the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment imposed by any one magistrates' court.

Mr Cocks pointed out it might be argued that the maximum applied to the aggregate of all terms imposed by any magistrates' court.

Whichever form the argument took, *it depended on the pro*visions of section 108, and particularly the latter part of subsection (1).

That provided: "(1) A magistrates' court imposing imprisonment on any person may order that the term of imprisonment shall commence on the expiration of any other term of imprisonment imposed by that or any other court; but where a magistrates' court imposes two or more terms of imprisonment to run consecutively the aggregate of such terms shall not, subject to the provisions of this section, exceed six months".

The first part of that subsection down to the semicolon contained nothing to suggest that the date on which the "other term of imprisonment" was imposed was material. If it was imposed by "that court" (namely, the magistrates' court itself) that might have been either on the same occasion as the sentence which was to be consecutive to it was imposed, or on an earlier occasion.

But if it was imposed by "any *other court*" *it must have been* imposed on an earlier occasion. When one came to the part after the semicolon, the natural and plain meaning of the provision that where a magistrates' court "imposes two or more terms of imprisonment to run *consecutively*" *was that it re*ferred to imposing two or more terms of imprisonment on the same occasion.

His Lordship agreed with the Divisional Court that the subsection, on its natural reading, did not limit the power of the justices to imposing sentences of a total amount of six months or 12 months in all circumstances. If it had done so, it would have been inconsistent with the policy given effect to by subsection (4), and while that was not impossible it was unlikely.

His Lordship recognized that the result of so construing the subsection was to leave room for what might seem an anomaly; provided that sentences were imposed on different days there was, in theory, no limit to the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment that a magistrates' court might impose. But that was only theoretical, because in practice if the aggregate were going to be greatly in excess of six or 12 months, the magistrates' court would remit the case to a higher court for sentence.

In any event his Lordship regarded the construction of subsection (1), the only subsection relevant for the present purpose, as too plain to be shaken by consequences which might seem anomalous.

He would answer the second question in the Forrest *appeal* in the affirmative.

He would allow both appeals.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Salmon, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill agreed.

Solicitors: Selwood Leathes & Hooper, Brighton; Gentle, Mathias & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Anonymity for pornography trial witnesses

Regina v Hove Justices ex parte Gibbons

Female witnesses in a prosecution involving alleged publication of pornographic photographs and conspiracy to procure women to become common prostitutes were allowed to remain anonymous by Mr Justice Gibson sitting as a Divisional Court.

Peter James Gibbons, of Eaton Manor, The Drive, Hove, applied for leave to appeal to quash an order made by the Hove justices on June 10, 1981, that all female witnesses to be called by the prosecution should remain anonymous and that the press should be most careful in respect of that anonymity. The *defendant was charged* with offences relating to the publication of pornographic photographs and with conspiring to procure women to become common prostitutes.

HIS LORDSHIP refusing the application, held that there was no arguable case for allowing leave to appeal. *Attorney General v Leveller Magazine Ltd and Others* (*The Times*, May 3, 1979; [1979] 2 WLR 247) established the principle that the court *could derogate from the* principle of open justice if it was necessary to do so in the due administration of justice, and the justices had jurisdiction to make the order.

Although the publication of the names and addresses of the witnesses might help the defendant in the preparation of his defence by being able to show that some or all of the witnesses had been prostitutes, that information was of limited use.

Can the Tories hope to win again?

by David Watt

For governments, as for human beings, the moment of truth is the one at which they really understand—as opposed to simply acknowledging intellectually—that they are not immortal. The Conservative Cabinet has just begun to reach this conclusion. We have not yet reached the final stage of the Rake's Progress in the old insurance ads, in which the carefree youth ("they tell me the job's not pensionable") has become worn and dyspeptic, desperately contemplating life's twilight without a monthly cheque from Guaranteed Life or whoever. But doubt and anxiety have certainly been born, at any rate at the higher levels of government—and not just among the so-called "wets".

It is becoming steadily clearer to Conservative strategists that this Government is in grave danger of losing the next election. The observation that Labour is in an unholy mess and, as a result, that the Government is only two or three points behind in the opinion polls, is milked for as much comfort as possible. Theories and self-congratulations are elaborated about the supposed change to a new and more realistic national psychology which accepts our present hardships as a necessary cold-turkey cure.

But the political reality rapidly becomes apparent if one asks any of the top Conservative brass what the situation would be today if the Warrington by-election were taking place in, say, Basildon or some other Tory marginal in the south. There is virtually no seat of this kind they believe they could hold against a Liberal/SDP assault; and while mid-term by-elections in the past have not always been reliable guides to the underlying form, there is no real reason to see why anything should have changed in the relatively short interval that now lies before a 1983 or 1984 election. Even if Labour does not put its house in order, the Tories could be defeated.

That is the point. It has dawned on the non-economic ministers in the Cabinet that it is already too late to do anything radical to improve the Government's economic record before it is obliged to go to the country. This is certain to look horrible. If the present Treasury team are allowed to keep the tiller tied down, anti-inflation policy—the main jewel in the monetary crown—will have reduced the rate to only just under 10 per cent by the end of 1983—about what it was when the Government took office. Output will still be well below that in 1979 and unemployment, even if down to below three million, will have more than doubled from the Labour Government's last rate. Even the real tax burden, now significantly higher than under Labour, will probably be back to level-pegging at best.

It is hardly an inspiring electoral prospectus. But the terrible and frustrating thing is that no alternative strategy that is even remotely plausible would produce better results in the time available. Reflation, on a scale that would not lead to a big increase in prices, might put another percentage point or two on the output figures, knock a couple of hundred thousand off unemployment. But it would not change matters fundamentally.

It is this fact more than any other that has defeated the Cabinet doubters. Their instincts tell them that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor are inflicting great and possibly permanent damage on the British economy, and indeed on British policy as well. But they cannot face the hard-line argument that the alternative strategy, even if its long-term merits were conceded, could do little to improve the Government's immediate prospects and might put at risk the one tangible success the Government may be able to claim—a small reduction in the rate of inflation.



Talk of a change—but it is now too late to oust Mrs Thatcher.

They are obliged therefore to console themselves more or less with the framework of present policy. They have got their railway electrification and there may be other marginal palliatives to unemployment. Then there is the assumption (belied by the perfunctory two hours allotted to the subject on Wednesday) that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor will take overall economic strategy off the "restricted list" and allow some serious debate in the Cabinet as a whole. In any case, Mrs Thatcher cannot avoid a debate on public expenditure since the prospective cuts effect nearly all Cabinet members, and here, as last year, the spending ministers have a good chance of frustrating the Chancellor, not least because there is so little left to cut that is not protected by ideology or specific election promises.

Another set of issues which the looming prospect of an election pushes to the front is that of personnel. There is a school of thought in the Opposition, the City, and among foreign correspondents that the Conservative Party will soon awake to its dangers and act with its usual ruthlessness, removing its present leader and finding another more likely to win the election. But it is already too late for that. Mr Francis Pym, at the moment the man most likely to win a leadership election, is delicately maneouvring to distance himself from the Thatcher position, though not so far as to attract fatal accusations of disloyalty, unsoundness, abject "wetness" and the like; but that is only in case the leader is mown down by a No 11 bus. He is far too experienced to suppose that a coup would succeed, given Mrs Thatcher's popularity with the party activists.

But even if he or others do harbour these unworthy speculations about the leadership, every day that passes strengthens the proposition that already clinches arguments about policy —"it would be fatal to change at this stage".

Changes lower down are another matter. A Cabinet shuffle is obviously likely at some point, but when? It is said on good authority that Mrs Thatcher has not begun to think about one yet, but there are some things that competent politicians don't need to think about; they simply emerge from the situation.

For instance, the next round of major ministerial changes will presumably be the last before the election. (One new Chancellor, to take the obvious example, would be enough in the two remaining years.) That means that when she has played the cards, the Prime Minister will have lost some of her power over the Cabinet. With a public expenditure battle coming up she may well prefer to keep relegation hanging over as many heads as possible for at least another six months.

Other constraints are closing in. For example the speculation that Mrs Thatcher would like to banish Mr James Prior to the Northern Ireland Office is plausible enough. A new round of trade union legislation, which Mr Prior is resisting, would be just the thing to cheer up the party conference, and a new initiative in Ulster needs a new hand. But what would be done with Mr Atkins, the present Northern Ireland Secretary? There is no suitable place for him except the House of Lords—and who wants to risk a by-election in Spelthorne, deep in SDP/Liberal territory?

And what about the party chairmanship? Lord Thorneycroft is no longer really up to another election campaign. But who is to replace him? Almost the only candidate actually qualified by flair and experience for the role is Mr Peter Walker, but he is apparently ruled out on the ludicrous grounds that he might subvert the party against the Prime Minister (he would, of course, be her prisoner, as his reputation would rest on winning the election for her). Mr Michael Jopling, the Chief Whip, is a possibility, though he is not exactly a charismatic figure. Perhaps, then, Lord Thorneycroft, who now shows distinct signs of wanting to stay, may simply run on.

All this merely illustrates the familiar political paradox that the worse things are, the more difficult they are to change. Things will go on in much the same way for the foreseeable future, though cosmetic alterations are possible, Sir Geoffrey Howe might conceivably be changed—but only for Mr John Nott, which would be no policy change at all.

The truth is that the Government is reduced to narrow options. Its main hope is that its opponents will continue to allow it to win by default. If it can limit the damage and present itself to the electors at the end of 1983 with the economic indicators at least pointing upwards, even if from a low base, the country may accept it as the least of the available evils.

A grand threepenny trip on the pride of Moscow

Fifty years ago this week the Soviet Communist Party took a decision of momentous importance to Moscow. And six months later a group of people, armed with picks and spades, gathered in the courtyard of a small grocery shop near the city centre and began to dig. These pioneers, swelling soon to a vast brigade of "shock troops", quickly became folk heroes. One of them, Tatyana Feodorova, a bulky lady who carted away tons of rock and clay, rose to become the deputy director of the world-famous enterprise she constructed: the Moscow Metro.

The Metro is one of the marvels of the Soviet Union. Clean, swift, cheap and frequent trains ferry seven million people each day through a network of tunnels that radiate out from the Kremlin like a spider's web. The stations are show pieces of Soviet architecture, spacious marble and mosaic monuments to proletarian values. At five kopecks (three pence) for an unlimited ride, it is one of the cheapest mass transit systems in the world. Any tourist coming to Moscow who has even a smattering of the Cyrillic alphabet should venture down the long escalators to have a look.

Muscovites, of course, now take their system for granted. But in the 1930s there was tremendous pride in a project that had been discussed ever since 1902 when the pre-revolutionary city council shelved a proposal for fear of the tunnels' undermining the city's many churches. Kaganovich, one of Stalin's henchmen, gave his name to the system (renamed, of course, after Lenin in 1955). Prewar films show Khrushchev, then Moscow city boss, urging on workers at the construction sites. Building continued throughout the war, when the tunnels were used as air-raid shelters, and the network, now 120 miles long, is still being extended: the 115th station was opened in November.

On Monday, the Metro's anniversary, the construction pioneers gathered for a solemn ceremony to commemorate those early days.

You see a magnificent cross-section of Russian life in the Metro. The wide blue trains, with sparkling chrome, no advertisements and free from litter, are invariably crowded as there is no real rush hour in Moscow: the staggered working hours and frequency with which people travel all over town to search for things in shops means that passengers stream in all day. A phrase you soon learn is: "Are you getting off?" If not, your neighbour needs to start pushing to the door at least a station before his destination. If you are, it is your responsibility to elbow a passage through the crowd.

As on the London Underground, people usually ride in silence. Many have their heads buried in books. You see the occasional *Pravda*, but the Russians do not have newspapers tailored for commuter travel. The seats line the carriage sides, facing inwards. Those near the doors are reserved for invalids and mothers with children. The others are invariably occupied by stern-faced old women, heads in shawls, clutching plastic shopping baskets and wrapped up in thick coats for most of the year. There is the usual smell of garlic and vodka, but luckily *no* drunks. If one tries to pass through the automatic fare collector, a menacing old woman quickly chases him away.

Underground splendour at the Arbatskaya station on the Moscow Metro.

It always seems to be hot in the Metro. The system is heated in winter by huge fans at the station entrances, but everyone keeps his coat and fur hat on.

The stations must have cost a fortune to build: they made a generation of Soviet architects and sculptors famous, won prizes at international exhibitions, and daily remind Russians of past glories and ideals for the future with historic mosaics and tableaux. Only in a few cases has history had to be recast, when the mosaic portraits of Stalin and his Politburo were white-washed over at one station after they had all disappeared into the political void of unpersons.

Each of the older stations was given an individual personality. This ranges from the delicacy of slim metal columns supporting an arched roof where floodlit mosaic panels illustrate the sky and flight at Mayakovsky Station to the rugged masculinity of Revolution Square where some 80 bronze sculptures of grim-faced Red Army soldiers are ranged along the marble arches of the underground hall.

The station walls are decorated with crimson rhodonite, semi-precious onyx. Light green ophicalcite, prophyre and veined marble from all parts of the Soviet Union. There are no posters to spoil the effect and no graffiti. Instead chandeliers suggest elegance for the masses, and bas-reliefs honour scenes from the daily life of the proletariat. No smoking anywhere, of course, and woe betide anyone caught dropping litter.

The Metro has been the model for the six Soviet cities that have since built systems of their own. Any city whose population reaches one million is entitled to a metro—and three more are now under construction. Stations nowadays are less elaborate—but even the new Tashkent Metro, built in jointed sections to withstand earthquakes, has themes from Uzbek history on the walls.

A tour of the Moscow Metro is included in every tourist itinerary. One Intourist guide, fresh from her training on how to counter provocative questions from Westerners, was explaining to one group that trains drew in so frequently that the clock in each station marking the interval between trains rarely reached two minutes. A puzzled American pointed out to her that they had been waiting more than four minutes for a train. "Yes", she snapped back quickly, "and you lynch Negroes in your country".

Michael Binyon

Frank Johnson

Oh for when the brave new world was young

Simply to look at, he was like any other old age pensioner from the traditional public service class enjoying Bournemouth this week: white-haired, courtly, still with his wits about him though occasionally a little forgetful, and perhaps rather out of place while the resort was taken over for the annual delegate conference of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Yet this was no ordinary leader of the Labour Party. This was Mr Michael Foot.

In these days of rapid change, he tends to be forgotten. But he still takes a lively interest in what is going on. For example, they tell him that the country now has a woman Prime Minister. Bless my soul! And from what he has heard, he didn't like the sound of her. "I repeat, the economic policy of this Government is a CATASTROPHE", he bawled at the steelmen.

Mr Healey and Mr Benn have got all the publicity this early summer as they have toured the union conferences at the seaside resorts, fighting each other to the death, or to the Deputy Leadership of the Labour Party, whichever is the sooner. But Mr Foot goes too. While Mr Healey and Mr Benn are saying terrible things about each other at the fringe meetings, Mr Foot travels quietly down on the train, makes a speech to the conference itself, and receives a presentation consisting of some product connected with the workers concerned (at Bournemouth, it was some fine steel goblets; at the General and Municipal Workers it is presumably a huge rate demand; at the hospital workers it is probably something contagious).

Then he ambles around the town a little with his walking stick, and catches the train back to the London terminus from which he is taken by the Leader of the Opposition's official Rover back to Hampstead.

What thoughts are passing through that noble old head as all this is going on? What does he make of this modern world of ours? Let it be emphasized at the outset that no adverse criticism is intended of Mr Foot by drawing attention to his age.

Since the 1960s—the truly low, dishonest decade—we have had enough of brilliant young politicians. It was always astonishing that youth should ever have been associated with ability, idealism or even vigour. Still more astonishing was the fact that Kennedy's age on assuming the presidency, 43, was widely considered to be of itself a point in his favour—it being much overlooked that Hitler also assumed power at the same age.

It is difficult to know what the Leader of the Opposition makes of it all. But one suspects that he is rather melancholy. After a lifetime of romantic left-wingery—in journalism, in biography, on a thousand television panels and editions of *Any Questions?*, in set-piece orations in the Commons—he suddenly, against all augury, became Leader of the Labour Party.

Sometime in the late 1950s a popular newspaper did a jokey piece about the things least likely to happen. One of them was Mr Michael Foot becoming Leader of the Labour Party. I happen to know the man who wrote it. For, until propelled by fortune into his present position, Mr Foot had attained a quite different, though equally formal and traditional position, in our national life. He was Her Majesty's Leader of the Left.

True, he did not lay a wreath at the Cenotaph each year along with the other party leaders. But his position was, *de facto*, just as recognized as theirs in the constitution. He succeeded to his great office after the death of Aneurin Bevan. Mr Foot was the functionary who on great national occasions—such as sterling crises and speeches by Labour prime ministers in support of American policy in Vietnam—had to get up and picturesquely rave so that we all knew what the Left was thinking about it.

It was a position just as dignified as Black Rod or the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. But, as a result of an unforeseen concatenation of circumstances, Her Majesty's Leader of the Left finds himself Her Majesty's Leader of the Opposition. Moreover, on achieving this further dignity, Mr Foot has made a mortifying discovery: there are lots of people to the left of him.



Mr Foot: a man for the broad sweep rather than petty detail.

Indeed, we now have a completely different kind of left. He is now in the centre of his party, perhaps on the right. For, while Mr Foot was ranting happily away all those years under the impression that he was the left, a different, less respectable, less comfortable left was coming into being wherever two or three were gathered together in a polytechnic.

The signs have been gathering over the last five years or so. Consider, for example, the *New Statesman*. Like Mr Foot, the old Staggers was part of the warp and woof of England. Elitist, snooty, grammatical, it was the Establishment's paper of the left. All that has been laid waste.

A similar sort of thing happened to Cambodia. A perfectly workable, though superstitious and backward traditional society has been swept away at Great Turnstile.

Whereas the old Staggers writers used to compose elegant gossip about politicians and review the whole range of bourgeois literature, they have now been forced into the fields to dig up facts for vast articles illustrated with pictures of nuclear reactors. The *New Statesman* is a microcosm of the left as a whole.

To a traditionalist such as Mr Foot, accustomed all his life to a left which shared his bourgeois taste for parliamentary oratory and for *belles-lettres*, it must be a baffling, faintly menacing universe. Watching him at Bournemouth this week, it seemed that he resolved the difficulty by ignoring it.

He was helped by the fact that the *steelworkers* were an old-fashioned lot who were on his side—solidly-built characters loyal to Old Labour who seemed to embody a vanished industrial Britain, folk tough enough to chew steel as well as make it. And that was only the wives!

Mr Foot must have been further helped by the fact that, from its outward appearance, the resort remains an idyllic place which might have stayed still at some happy point in the mid-50s or even earlier. It is very much the town of a certain Mr Heath (no relation) whose very name should inspire waves of nostalgia. Neville George Clevely Heath! A classic mid-40s story; a handsome fellow who, in the town's genteel hotels, would charm impressionable women until such time as he would dismember them. He was hanged. Since then there has been no further unpleasantness in Bournemouth and Mr Foot did not disturb that situation this week.

He gave the delegates some familiar, much-loved Footage. He scorns a text or notes or even any particular theme. He spins it out as he goes along, repeating the last idea, or a related idea, in various forms while he thinks of the next one.

"The Common Market, the EEC, the European Community, or call it what you will." That sort of thing. It is the Roget's Thesaurus school of oratory. For some minutes, Mr Foot—or Mr Boot or Mr Sock or call him what you will—simply kept the steelmen happy by running down the list of members of the Government. The mere phrase, "Sir Keith Joseph" was enough to get them amiably falling about.

"Then there's Denis Howell, the Minister of Energy," he added. "The only reason he's got an energy policy is because he's been told one by Joe Gormley." He was thinking of Mr *David* Howell. Denis Howell is a member of Mr Foot's front bench—having been, in the last Labour Government, Minister for Sport and for Natural Disasters in so far as, in the case of soccer, the two are separate. But Mr Foot is a man for the broad sweep rather than petty detail. His speech was a great success.

Mr Foot got his goblets and set out for London, leaving the conference to abstruse speculation about the precise nature of their industry's ownership and similar matters. One left just as Mr Mick Skelton, of Corby, was alarmingly demanding the further nationalization "including the private parts."

Where was the *Daily Mail* ("State Grab Threatens Private Parts".)

Back at Waterloo, one hovered in the background, as Mr Foot made his way past a group of his fellow senior citizens. They noted him warmly. He adopted a genially seigneurial manner: "Where you off too? . . . splendid . . . hope it keeps fine . . . jolly good . . . carry on."

But the Bournemouth Idyll was already gone. He was back in London and reality.

Sir Hugh paves the way for a national festival

Plans are under way for Britain to organize its first national arts day.

Sir Hugh Casson, President of the Royal Society, told me yesterday that he hopes June 24—Midsummer Day—will be the occasion for nationwide exhibitions, recitals, theatre and other special events to celebrate the country's artistic heritage.

A small working committee, which includes Sir Hugh and some representatives of The Turner Society, has written to the regional arts associations and many societies canvassing the idea, which Sir Hugh says already has "a large measure of patronage and support from a lot of distinguished people in the arts".

Though there are likely to be two or three centrally organized major events, the committee is hoping that local arts organizations and civic authorities will be so taken with the proposal that they will just go ahead and "do their own thing".

The idea, which has been gestating for the last year, arose from a suggestion made by The Turner Society that there should be a national arts party to celebrate the fact that Shakespeare and Turner, often considered our two greatest artists, were born on the same day, April 23. The party date was changed, however, when it was realized that the Welsh and the Scots might not appreciate a national arts event being held on St George's Day.

The national arts day, likely to be much in the tradition of the 1951 Festival of Britain which was held to celebrate the centenary of the Great Exhibition, will receive its first official public airing at a special launch at the National Theatre on Wednesday.

THE TIMES DIARY



Cedric Jagger, the clock historian, very nearly got himself arrested when his obsession with clocks set off the burglar alarms in the King's Bedroom at Windsor Castle recently. Jagger, keeper of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers' collection at the Guildhall library said: "It really took some explaining."

Jagger has been conducting research over the last three years into the priceless royal clock collections at Windsor, Buckingham Palace and Clarence House where the Queen Mother, most avid of royal collectors, keeps an array of timepieces, begun in 1923 when she received several for her wedding. Jagger's researches will be published later this year—the first book to be written on the royal clocks since 1904. He examined nearly 800 clocks, the earliest from the reign of George III.

Buckingham Palace's clocks are wound, serviced and renovated by a two-man team permanently on hire from Frodsham's of Exeter: Michael Potter, 60, and George Hodgson, 63, who have been in residence since 1943. Their most loving care is lavished on two astronomical year-going clocks by Thomas Tompion (1639-1713), the father of English clockmaking. Experts value each at up to £500,000.

Thrifty gift

In a move which would meet with Michael Heseltine's approval, Cambridge University has found a way of giving Prince Charles and Lady Diana a wedding present without spending any money.

The royal couple are to receive a spare copy of a book which the university library bought by accident nearly 15 years ago. *The Complete English Traveller* by Nathaniel Spencer—no relation—is neither rare nor expensive. It will cost not a penny to give, apart from the red morocco presentation binding. And because the library already has a copy, the university won't miss it either.

Dr Fred Ratcliffe, the librarian, said the book, first published in 1771, was not meant as an ostentatious present but a token gesture.

It has also helped the Council of the Senate out of a tight corner. Michael McCrum, Master of Corpus Christie, had suggested commissioning a set of table-mats embossed with the university's crest in silver. But the idea was dropped after student observers replied that perhaps every Trinity College graduate who like Prince Charles, got a modest 2.II should receive a gift to mark his engagement. But there is a precedent for the university to give a modest home-grown gift—when Queen Victoria married Prince Albert the couple were given a copy of the book of Common Prayer and a Bible printed by the Cambridge University Press.

Easy to keep

What, apart from a lack of windows, do World War Two pillboxes have in common with Elizabethan and Georgian dovecotes? The answer is that both are now considered historic buildings worthy of preservation, and both are almost equally difficult to put to new uses.

This week in the Commons, David Atkinson, Tory MP for Bournemouth East, obtained the information that the Government is scheduling a number of pillboxes, built as defences against German invasion, as ancient monuments. I have been told that seven have been selected, four of them in Northumberland, two at Middle Wallop, Hampshire, and one at Christchurch, Dorset.

Matthew Saunders, Secretary of the Ancient Monuments Society, thinks there is little chance of the pillboxes' becoming extinct, simply because they are among the few buildings that are cheaper to retain than to remove. Demolition requires large quantities of explosives, which in turn demands hefty insurance premiums.



Dovecotes are a different matter. From an estimated 26,000 in the seventeenth century, their number has declined to about 2,000. A few large ones have been found new uses, one as a shop at Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, another as a village reading room at Witham Friary, Somerset.

Many are listed as of historic and architectural interest, 15 of them Grade One. But there is a steady flow of applications to demolish them because, even where dormer windows are fitted in the conical roofs, they are not easily adapted.

Their original purpose, Saunders points out, was strictly functional. So far from having an affection for doves and pigeons, our ancestors reared them to roast and eat for dinner. It was, he says, an early form of factory farming.

Service chopped

The deprivations for racegoers at Ascot continue. Hard on the heels of the revelation that there are seasonal shortages of gulls' eggs and raspberries came the news that the helicopter landing-pad at the course was closed for seven hours because of a strike by air traffic controllers at Heathrow. The Civil Service unions, who organized the strike, reported with ill-concealed delight that the choppers were trapped at the racecourse until the strike ended at 9.30 last night.

Brideshead revised

The first television adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's classic novel *Brideshead Revisited* has reached the cutting room—after nearly two years in the making.

What was originally described as "the largest-scale film serial production ever made for British television" now looks set to become one of the most expensive serializations ever made in this country.

Inflation and the interruption in filming caused by the ITV technicians' 1979 strike have forced costs up to £4m—at a conservative estimate.

The serial, which is being edited with a view to screening in the autumn, stars Jeremy Irons (of television's *Love for Lydia* and the male lead in the film version of *The French Lieutenant's Woman*) as Charles Ryder, Diana Quick (ex-National Theatre and the RSC) as Julia Flyte, and Anthony Andrews (*Upstairs, Downstairs, Danger UXB*) as Lord Flyte. Guests stars include: Lord Olivier, Claire Bloom, Sir John Gielgud, John le Mesurier and Jane Asher.

The film, which was shot variously on location at Castle Howard (family home of George Howard, chairman of the BBC) and in Malta, Venice, Oxford, Manchester and London, is being co-produced with WNET, the New York public-television service, and with a West German television company based in Hamburg.

Leftovers

You will have read in this newspaper that Mark McCormack, a sports promotion manager, is to sign an exclusive merchandising deal with the Vatican which will help pay the costs of the Pope's proposed visit to England next year. The following advertisement in the *Market Trader* could be to his advantage: "For Sale . . . Pope John Paul II, picture posters, full colour, full size (24 in x 17 in) on quality glossy paper . . . M. Vickers, 6 Wilson Street, Stretford, Manchester . . . Owing to the Rangoon Fisheries Dept. cancelling a large order, I have for sale 300,000, packed in 500s, half with cardinal red border, half with turquoise blue, the price 3 pence each (for the lot)."

Peter Watson

مكذا من الأصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A LEAD BY THE IRISH BISHOPS

The latest statement about Northern Ireland by the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland has an urgency and *bite* that command attention. The bishops express alarm at the concomitants of the hunger strike in the Maze prison: murder, bombing, street violence, arson, intimidation, wilful destruction of property, incitement to revenge, initiation of children into violence — the words are theirs. This sense of alarm is widely spread in the province of Northern Ireland and in the Republic, *not* simply because of the incidents themselves. The deaths in the Maze, the penumbra of disorder and intimidation, and the *ferocity* of the passions engaged are driving the two communities in parts of Ulster into irreconcilable antagonism and breaking the surface of *civil order in the Republic.*

This leads the bishops to issue a moral condemnation of the hunger strikers and those who direct them more particular, astringent and unqualified than any they have uttered before. They speak with clarity and courage, and if Irish bishops possess a tithe of the influence over their flocks with which the rest of the world credits them their remarks should have a beneficial political effect.

The statement goes on to *commend again the proposal* made earlier this month by the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, a body associated with the bishops' conference. "We ask the prisoners and those who speak for them to make it clear that the commission's proposals on clothing, association and work would, if implemented, provide an avenue for a solution. We ask the Government to show a corresponding openness on these issues."

The proposals the commission made in those areas were for modest changes in the general prison regime in Northern Ireland in a direction in which significant changes have already been made. They would not, taken together, amount to "political status", differentiate between IRA prisoners and other convicted criminals, or *hand over the ordering of* prison life to the IRA command structure. They are changes that any government could contemplate making on merit.

The commission appears to recognize however that the Government cannot be expected to promise such changes in the prison regime without assurances from the protesting prisoners and their backers. The *reason why the Government* cannot simply make those concessions is that the IRA, which has found in its prison protest an effective means of grabbing the limelight, of prolonging agitation in and about Ulster, and of embarrassing the British Government (and Prince Charles and the Royal Ballet into the bargain) would swallow the concessions, bask in the prestige thus acquired in the *eyes of* sympathizers, and be back *on* the blanket in no time.

The farthest the Government can go on its own is to express, as before, a general readiness to keep the prison regime under review with humanitarian considerations in mind. Before it can be more specific, strict and public assurances must be forthcoming from the protesting prisoners about the adequacy from their point of the changes mooted, and about their readiness to conform to rules so amended. Nothing short of that will do. Otherwise the Provisionals will turn concession to their advantage, adding weakness to the other defects with which their propaganda brands the British Government.

JAPAN MUST OPEN ITS MARKETS

Japan's ministers have been touring Europe in parallel this week, listening to the increasingly aggrieved Europeans complain about the imbalance in trade. The Prime Minister, Mr Suzuki, has been in national capitals trying to reach specific agreements on their individual problems. Mr Tanaka, the Trade Minister, has been in Brussels talking to the European Commission. There have been many encouraging statements but little concrete action.

The complexity of the talks reflects the confusion of the Europeans on the key question in their relations with Japan. Who is in charge? Is it the individual governments, each with their different *problems* and their different attitudes to Japanese competition? Or is it the European Commission, which claims the right to negotiate all external trade but has signally failed to make that claim effective?

There can be little doubt that the Japanese Government has gained great advantage from its ability to divide the Europeans. Before Mr Suzuki began his tour of Europe, a series of agreements limiting Japanese car exports bought off some of the most important threats to continued free entry. *The Germans*, who had shown signs of switching from their commitment to free trade to a more protectionist approach, were given a relatively generous agreement. Similar agreements followed quickly for the Benelux countries.

The Japanese can say that Europe has not earned the right to be treated as one unit in the way that the United States is a single market. Not only are trade policies uncoordinated, *there is no attempt being made* to restructure the over-large European car industry. As long as national governments try to protect their own national industries they must expect to be treated separately on trade matters.

Whatever the justification, this does not alter the fact that as the latest round of consultations comes to an end, the Europeans have achieved little in the way of concrete action from Japan. The private sector in that country is to be *informed of the importance of* buying goods from abroad. It will take a long time before we know whether that will actually lead to more European goods breaking through the impenetrable curtain of the Japanese distribution system. There have been previous statements made by the Japanese Government on the need to boost imports. But although Volkswagen proudly boasts that it is the number one imported car in Japan, there are still only a very few of them to be seen on the streets of Tokyo.

So far, the one great concession which seems to have emerged is that Japan has made its promises in Brussels, though it has not come remotely near negotiating a trade agreement with the European Commission. It is now for the Europeans to make something of this concession. They should stop bickering among themselves on who suffers most from the Japanese challenge and work out a long-term strategy which allows them to meet the problems of dealing with the world's fastest growing economy.

In the more immediate future they ought to make sure that the talks of the past week become the basis of decisions at the forthcoming world economic summit in Ottawa, not an excuse for avoiding them. At that meeting the Japanese Government should be told clearly that it will be judged by its actions, not its words, over the next year; and if its actions do not meet the reasonable demands of its partners to open up the Japanese market, that they will take steps on their own to make sure that their industries are not *wiped out a little at* a time.

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY

The suspension of negotiations between Greece and the United States on the future of the American military bases in Greece means there is now bound to be a period of uncertainty. The issues cannot *be resolved* before the Greek election, which has to be held by November at the latest; and there is a possibility that Pasok, *the leftist party* headed by Dr Papandreou, may emerge as the strongest party, even if it does not win an overall majority. Pasok is formally opposed to the bases and to Greek membership of Nato, so it is possible that, by not tying up an agreement while the going was good, the Americans have *missed an* opportunity to settle the issue with a sympathetic government.

That, anyway, is the argument that *has been used by the* present Greek Government, headed by Mr Rallis and the New Democracy Party. They tried to play on American fears of what would happen if Pasok came to power. In the process, they made extensive demands of the Americans in return for the right to use the bases. Among other things, they asked for some sophisticated military equipment, including aircraft and an airborne early warning system. But any equipment of this sort which is handed over *to the Greeks could be used as* well against the Turks as against Warsaw Pact countries to the north, and the Americans have also to take account of Turkish sensibilities. So at a certain point the Americans dug in their heels, and that led to yesterday's decision by the Greeks to suspend the talks.

There is no deadline for a settlement; the 1953 agreement under which the American bases were originally established was open-ended. But there are many parts of the 1953 agreement which the Greeks find unsatisfactory, and negotiations have been under way, on and off, for several years. The difficulty is that, in spite of being Nato allies, Greece and Turkey tend to be primarily aware of their own bilateral differences. This means that the Americans have had to strike a rough balance in the military aid given to each of them. But in the negotiations now suspended, the Greeks were asking not only for a balance but for some form of guaranteed American support in the event of a Turkish attack.

In suspending the negotiations, the Greek Government hopes it will be able to avoid charges from Pasok during the election campaign of knuckling under to the Americans. On their side, the Americans have shown that they are not prepared to pay just any price for the use of bases — something that will be relevant elsewhere. They might in any case have had to renegotiate any agreement with a Pasok government. There was also the consideration that, to judge by recent statements of Dr Papandreou, the party's policies could be moderated if it ever took office. Even so, the suspension of the talks leaves an uncomfortable question-mark over Nato's south-eastern corner. It is a pity the Greek government pitched its demands so high.

University control

From Professor D. Z. Phillips

Sir, The Secretary General of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, in describing the struggle of universities against the Government's desire to reduce the size of the University system within two years (June 13), rightly dismisses wild descriptions which suggest that universities are about to have their traditional freedoms destroyed, that universities have already sold these freedoms (Mr Stretch, June 9), and that there is every prospect of "political control by a statist regime" (Porfessor Griffith, June 3). Unfortunately, in doing so, he substitutes a wild description of his own: "The autonomy of universities does not confer upon them a right to pursue *their own* self-interest: it involves a duty to interpret, as wisely as they can, the national interest, and to identify the particular ways in which they can best pursue it."

There is one fundamental drawback to this suggestion: it does not mean anything. If we are told that institutions which are *in receipt of* public monies should take their share of cuts in public expenditure, we know what we are talking about. We can then argue about such cuts, whether there should be any, what their extent or character should or should not be, etc. That discussion, however, will only be confused by the assumption that the interests and concerns of the various and diverse movements which make up a society can be cashed in terms of *some* common coinage (the national interest) in terms of which their value can be assessed.

Of course, movements may be assessed from a specific point of view, but that point of view will not be a *common* conception of value. the real importance of different movements can only be brought out *in terms* of their *distinctive* activities. They may flourish or decline, but not because of their contribution to a supposed "national interest". It is particularly depressing, *therefore*, to hear the Secretary General claim that "there is no way in which [the universities'] interests and welfare can be separated from those of society at large" and that "the *needs of society must always* be foremost among the concerned of those who make university decisions".

If this is to be the character of the thinking to which we are to be subjected we must be more grateful than ever for the assurance of the Chairman of the University Grants Committee that "it will be for each university, as is proper, to make decisions within its total resources and in the light of advice given by the Committee" and that they "are *not setting out to provide* a detailed blueprint for each establishment".

Yours faithfully,
D. Z. PHILLIPS,
Department of Philosophy,
University College of Swansea,
Singleton Park,
Swansea.
June 15.

Strain on charities

From Mr Nicholas Hinton

Sir, The Charity Commission's 1980 Annual Report states that "complaints about the administration of charities have increased greatly over the past six years" (*The Times*, June 17). I suspect that the relatively small number of actual complaints that reach the Charity Commission is a *symptom of* a larger and different problem. This is that many voluntary organizations are being stretched to their full capacity, and *beyond*, as the demands *placed* upon them grow and grow.

For example, in the past decade, and with the encouragement of successive governments, voluntary organizations have willingly expanded their activities of caring for an increasing number of elderly people in the community, caring for the mentally ill, providing alternatives *to imprisonment, citizens'* advice, special programmes for the unemployed, care for alcoholics and addicts, community relations services, and housing.

Without any doubt, the involvement of voluntary organizations, volunteers, and community groups on such a scale is both necessary and desirable. Whereas, in some instances, services provided by voluntary organizations may be comparatively cost-effective, it is shortsighted and potentially damaging if little attention is paid to important, but unappealing, matters such as training, management and financial skills. Administration and bureaucracy are words shunned by voluntary organizations, but skilled and competent service is vital. There is a responsibility upon those who fund voluntary organizations — central government, local government, charitable trusts, commerce, industry and, indeed, members of the public — to acknowledge the need for voluntary organizations to meet the costs of necessary and competent administration, however unappealing.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
June 17.

Strike threat at British Gas

From the Chairman of British Gas

Sir, The allegation in Rupert Morris's story (Business News, June 17) that I have given "at least tacit support" to the threat of strike action in defence of British Gas retailing activities is totally unfounded. The trade unions know that British Gas management is dedicated to the maintenance of service to our customers; indeed, I would wish to point to the fact that public services have been fully maintained during a long period since the Monopolies and Mergers Commission reported last year following a reference made in December 1977. We have made this view clear in statements on this issue distributed to every individual in the Corporation's employ and it says a great deal for the dedication *of our employees* that they have responded so far to that stimulus.

It is not true that we have used the threat of industrial action as an argument against implementation of *the Monopolies* Commission's *options*. What we have done is to make it clear to Government that we believe the threat of industrial action in circumstances detailed by *the trade unions to be real* notwithstanding the moderation that has been shown *so far*. Any decision to use industrial action will be solely that of the trade unions involved.

Finally, can I *make it plain that* the Corporation's opposition to the ending of the Corporation's retailing activities is in order to protect, first and foremost, gas customers' interests? *I should also add, in view of* the direct attribution in much of the press to myself as the source of resistance, that the Board of the Corporation, both full-time and part-time members, *is not divided on this* issue. It should be a matter for sober reflection that six of the board members are external to British Gas and have extensive experience and *proven records* of achievement in other sectors of the economy.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS ROOKE,
British Gas Corporation,
Rivermill House,
152 Grosvenor Road, SW1.
June 18.

Local spending

From Councillor David Martin

Sir, The Chairman of Buckinghamshire County Council (June 13) comments on the gap between ministers and councillors in their understanding of the problems of local government. He claims that "from differing standpoints, both ministers and leading members of the Association of County Councils pursue similar national and political ideals with equal sincerity and fervour" yet the "wise advice" of *experienced colleagues* at local level is disregarded.

There is in fact often a significant distinction between the political ideals of Conservative ministers as *expressed in parliamentary and* manifesto terms (and in general supported by local Conservative "political" committees in constituencies) and those members of Conservative *Groups serving on* Councils. The former rightly tend to be undaunted critics of the powers, functions and levels of expenditure of local government, while the latter become far too easily unimaginative and defeatist defenders of the status quo.

The result is of course that "national and political ideals" are not in practice pursued "with equal sincerity and fervour". Valid as the criticisms are that Whitehall does not itself provide sufficient examples of reducing manpower and functions, of outfacing the unions, of inducing privatization, of cutting down its own expenditure, the fact remains that ministers deserve credit for perceiving that few councils have yet undertaken anything like the similar reforms required. The imagination of councils such as Maldon and Southend-*on-Sea in actually putting new ideas* into practice is exceptional. Such action attracts not only national headlines but also the admiration of councillors elsewhere whose fervour is constantly restrained by elders "with more experience" and in possession of all positions of power at both local level and on the Association of County and District Councils.

Most of today's leaders in local government gained the bulk of their experience and habits of thought before 1975, the year in which the party was officially announced to be over. But many of the revellers have still not returned home. Hence Mr Heseltine's new and wide powers. They are constitutional, not arbitrary. They have been granted to him by Parliament. They have nothing in common with Charles I and Ship Money.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. P. MARTIN,
Oxton House,
Kenton,
Exeter.
June 16.

University origin

From Professor Kitty Scoular Datta

Sir, Mrs A. S Byatt's account (Arts Page feature, May 29) of her visit to West Bengal has just reached Calcutta.

To keep the record straight, Jadavpur University was not "founded by the English," but by a remarkable group of Bengali nationalists who wished to provide an alternative kind of higher education to the pattern patronized by the British Government at the beginning of the century, which, they believed, served British more than Indian needs in providing clerks and executives rather than engineers and scientists.

The original engineering college later developed into a multi-faculty university, but with the idea of close teacher-student relations in small groups built into its structure in a way that is somewhat rare in Indian universities. These facts may have something to do with Mrs Byatt's sense that our *English Department* "is one of the liveliest I've ever been in."

Yours sincerely.
KITTY SCOULAR DATTA,
The English Department,
Jadavpur University,
Calcutta 32.
June 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lessons of trade with Japan

From Mr J. P. Hall

Sir, Mr Edward Heath's article (June 16) on topics for discussion with the visiting Japanese Prime Minister is long on statesmanship *but, with respect, breathtakingly* short on realities.

Deplorable though revival of bilateralism in trade may be, it seems to be on the verge of being brought about by *Japan's* single-minded drive for dominance in the world's great markets. Unfortunately, nothing that has happened in recent years suggests that Mr Suzuki's visit *will* turn out to be anything but a placebo.

Nor does a Japanese repetition of the United States' 1950-1973 European investment programme offer an acceptable way of balancing trade, as Mr Heath suggests. Europe is too divided, hence too exposed, for this to provide anything but a field day for Japanese industrialists making their choices. If our own narrow economic nationalisms alone are not destined to scupper the economic basis of the EEC, then a big Japanese investment programme seems likely to do it for us.

In any case, one compelling reason for British workers to support our industrial managements' drive for vastly improved productivity in the critical next few years is the control they can exercise over their owners and their bosses through the ballot box, which would be quite out of the question with extra-territorial, multinational companies that simply pull out when they see more favourable conditions elsewhere.

Using apparently obliging Nipponno businessmen to find ready made markets for made-in-Britain goods, as well as to introduce trade unions to the idea and practice of work-dedication, may have a quite enormous superficial attraction to any former tenant of 10 Downing Street, but if we wish to keep control over our own industrial destiny, with all that this implies, it seems to me that we must face up to the need to do it not only unaided, but also unimpeded by exterior complications.

Yours truly,
JOHN HALL,
74 High Street,
Burnham,
Buckinghamshire.
June 18.

From Mr Harry J. Hornsby

Sir, The Prime Minister in her CBI speech (report, June 17) referred to the half million people declared redundant in the last 18 months. We need to recognize all those skilled talents that are lost to British industry, temporarily and permanently.

But the policy is right, productivity is winning and we are on the threshold of breaking out from the recession, along with most of the rest of the world. The amplitude of the economic cycle is ever more dynamic.

Competitiveness in British industry is the *keynote* and *we are* making strides. We should respect, not fear, our Japanese counterparts. There is no reason why we should not sell our goods in their markets as they do in ours. Marketing is best achieved by a local presence, and many British companies already have this in Japan. It is not easy, for it is at present difficult to establish *an Anglo/Japanese company in that* country, with a majority British interest. But if Japanese companies can establish Japanese controlled companies in Britain, British companies should have similar access to Japan. We hope the Government will pursue this.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HORNSBY,
Director-General,
Process Plant Association,
25 Whitehall, SW1.
June 17.

Debasement of food

From the President of the Association of Public Analysts

Sir, May I comment on the report in your issue of June 15, which rightly draws attention to the sophisticated debasement of meat products made possible by the use of modern technology.

It is correct that the identification and accurate quantitative determination of products such as bone protein and rind emulsion present public analysts with extremely difficult analytical problems, particularly if such ingredients are used in relatively small proportions. The situation is not, however, so black as is painted by your correspondent. It is understandable *that enforcement analysis should* lag behind developments in food technology, for not until a new adulterant has been developed and marketed can food scientists set to work to *develop methods* for its detection. Experience shows that enforcement analysis eventually catch up. Although sometimes less rapidly than they would wish.

As an *example*, for some years soya products were being offered to butchers with the claim that they could be used as a substitute for lean meat and "the public analyst will not be able to tell". A method of analysis was developed (in the Department of Food Science at the University of Leeds) as a result of which during the past three years many successful prosecutions have been recorded in respect of this particular form of adulteration.

Sophisticated debasement requires *sophisticated analytical* techniques to detect it. Such techniques are generally time consuming, often require special skills and expensive modern instruments and are consequently very costly. *It is* the experience of public analysts that the local authorities who are responsible for enforcement are unwilling or unable to make available the finance essential for expensive research and analysis. In this respect we fall far behind the United States, Canada and some of our EEC partners where expenditure on food enforcement (per head of population) is far higher than in this country. There is no lack of expertise amongst public analysts — what is missing is the provision of financial resources to enable this expertise to be fully used.

The Food Standards Committee Report on Meat Products published last year drew attention to almost all the forms of debasement referred to in your report. If present abuses are to be curtailed and the consumer is to be adequately safeguarded it is *essential that existing regulations* which control the composition and labelling of meat products are amended along the lines recommended by the Food Standards Committtee.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DALLEY,
County Analysts Laboratory,
30 Park Place,
Leeds.
June 16.

Till death us do part

From Mrs Deborah Wood

Sirs, If it wasn't for marriage, nine out of ten divorces would never happen. And yet, there is no "DANGER! THIS MARRIAGE CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH" warning on the marriage certificate. Divorce statistics get all the limelight while the real culprit goes scot free! Naturally one mumbles something about taking the vows to heart, but romance itself (which is a lot like being drunk) tends to blur plain common sense. If marriage was as difficult to undergo as, say, a heart transplant, the divorce rate would decline dramatically. But who bothers to scare the hell out of you BEFORE the ceremony? Scare tactics come into play only after the vows have been uttered.

It is perhaps a sad comment on our times, but the fact is, nowadays people need to be frightened before they think twice. War, murder, obesity and tooth decay are only bad when massive publicity cautions and upsets the public. Up to date, divorce has received all the publicity. It should be the other way around! There ought to be television commercials about marriage. Famous actors should set aside their coffee beans and ask, "Do you have any idea how long forever is?". "Forever" has become *a storybook* notion and "forever" is precisely what marriage is supposed to be about. Bold visual graphics depicting the next ice age and outer space could give "forever" a whole new meaning. Unless, of course, we abandon the institute of marriage as we know it, and adopt a short leasehold system of mating instead.

Why not institute, by law, an intensive three month marriage survival course? Require all would-be brides and grooms to swat for marriage! Have couples study the commitment involved. Teach them about "forever" *without* options. Have them discuss and analyse aloud subjects like; "Children and Abortion", "Community Property" *and "Mutual Aspirations"*. Ask them to explain concepts like; "For Richer or for Poorer", "Freedom" and "Compromise". Insist that lovers compare notes and grades *received for each subject covered.* Would you marry a man or woman who almost failed "Fidelity"?

The Church does its part, but that's not enough. We are a cynical *people in need of a more cynical* approach. Those who pass the course, deserve to be wed. Those who fail have lost nothing other than the stars in their eyes. If it takes fear *to make us think* twice, scare us to death, but not to divorce.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. DEBORAH WOOD,
25 Hyde Park Gardens Mews, W2.
June 14.

Defence review

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Sir, Most people will strongly endorse Sir Patrick Wall's support (June 15) of Admiral Stansfield Turner's important article (June 12) enjoining us to think again before cutting back the Royal Navy, as is strongly rumoured to be the outcome of the current defence review. Senator John Tower, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, made exactly the same plea in London a fortnight ago, and it is certainly wishful thinking to suppose that the United States or our Nato allies can fill the gaps left by any reduction we make in what are already *totally inadequate* so-called "escort" forces.

It is true that the costs of ships, weapon systems, etc., are presently rising faster than the additional spending on defence. But many are convinced that the alternative to cuts at least in the operational fleet is not "to obtain more money from elsewhere."

The navy is expected to need just under 30 per cent of the 1981-82 estimates — £3,668 million including Polaris. Major savings are certainly possible in shore bases and facilities, but many believe that the drastic long-term savings which we need, from all three services, can and must come from uninhibited rethinking of strategy and tactics, and imaginative new designs of much cheaper, smaller, more economical and cost-effective ships, aircraft, weapons and other equipment, making much prompter use of new ideas and recent inventions, some of which can drastically reduce equipment size (and cost). An inordinate proportion of the very high construction costs is due to the constant changes during development and construction, and the consequent incredible time scale of 12-15 years from staff requirement to entering service.

The Royal Navy has always pioneered naval aviation, recently with helicopters in most of its major surface ships, and now with the Invincible which, despite her unfortunate political antecedents, incorporates a number of novel innovations, not least the British vertical/short take-off and landing "Harrier" and its ski-jump launch system. But at £220 million for each ship (without the aircraft), not even the United States can afford enough of them. The challenge must be to build four or five small carriers for *this price*. Similar drastic pruning of costs must and can be applied to all other classes.

Shipbuilding, industry and exports would benefit greatly from such new thinking — quite apart from our foreign policy and influence, which could still count on British sea power, just as important to our world trade and imports in peace, as it is in war.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL RANKEN,
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14.
June 15.

The state of California

From Professor C. J. Tunstall

Sir, Henry Fairlie's piece, "California, a confused state of mind" (June 17), in stressing the state's oddball zaniness and its plastic superficiality, describes only one of the three Californias which make up the full reality.

Equally real is a second California, a rather ordinary place which in many ways resembles other large states in the midwest and sunbelt. California is the most suburban of all states. *The Nielsen ratings for* Los Angeles are much closer to the television preferences of the entire United States than are those for New York or Washington. This is California as *Illinois-by-the-Ocean.*

The third California is the vanguard state. In many things, including things of the mind, California is in the lead: scientific agriculture as well as aerospace and micro-electronics. The new University of California campus at San Diego — where I taught for a year recently — has five Nobel prize-winners on campus and another five in off-campus research institutes.

All three Californias are represented in the state's politics. California's extreme preference for the polling principle has since 1911 led to all kinds of electoral oddities. But politically California is also in many ways like other large states. Finally there have been aspects of political vanguardism — one of these being the salience in all state elections since 1934 of electronic media in general and Hollywood money and people in particular.

Henry Fairlie writes about California without directly mentioning Hollywood, the world centre of film, television and popular music production. In emphasizing only one of the three Californias — the oddball one — he fails to grasp that what he is criticizing is in part a myth deliberately exaggerated by Hollywood for purposes of amusement and profit.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY TUNSTALL,
The City University,
Northampton Square, EC1.
June 18.

'The War Game'

From Mr John Arkell

Sir, As a past Director of the BBC involved at the time in the decision not to show "The War Game", may I make three points on Mr Horsley's letter (June 13)?

First, I hope he will forgive my saying that I personally think there must be very exceptional circumstances, if any at all, to justify breaking faith concerning the details of a discussion in any body whose deliberations are known to be *confidential*. Apart from the *moral* aspect, to do so can have an inhibiting effect on later discussions on any subject, leading to less wise conclusions.

Secondly, I am certain myself that at the time the decision was taken, after the most careful thought and advice from experts, it was right. The main consideration against showing was the likely effect it would have on the nervous and the lonely, reaching as it would into their own homes. It is a different matter if people make a deliberate choice of purchasing a ticket for a showing at a cinema. Nor is it any answer to say that one can always switch off the set. The decision was not pressurized (letter, Gillian Peele, June 16) and was entirely that of the BBC.

Finally, circumstances change. The whole public may now be inured *to the horror of such films*. A CBS programme on this general subject is at present showing in the States. Wider issues may now be at stake. It seems to me that the present *interesting controversy* may or not lead to a different decision now as to the showing of this or some similar film.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ARKELL,
Pinnocks,
Fawley Bottom,
Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire,
June 17.

Inner city churches

From the Reverend R. W. Cotton

Sir, In his letter (June 3) regarding the plight of inner city churches, the Reverend Gavin Reid suggests *that the Church of England is really* two churches — suburban and urban. There is more than a measure of truth in what he says.

Whilst an Archbishops' Commission on the problem of inner city churches might be appropriate surely immediate action could be taken by the diocesan bishops to initiate imaginative "twinning" of *suburban churches with urban* churches. This would expose members of suburban churches to the problems of their inner city brethren, and at the same time *might stimulate their financial* and further support of those who worship and work in such situations.

But it would also expose them to *the remarkable spiritual life that* exists in many such urban areas, which in its turn would inhibit any tendency to paternalism and help suburban church members to realize that they have much to receive from the ministry of inner city churches.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. COTTON,
Christ Church Vicarage,
62 Lubbock Road,
Chislehurst,
Kent.
June 9.

Midas touch

From Mr A. V. Myerscough

Sir, It was *explained to me recently* by a citizen of The Netherlands that the guilder notes are marked by raised dots, so that a blind person can feel the value of the note — some guilder notes carry one dot, some two, according to the value.

As this is the International Year of the Disabled, could this idea be *copied here. For many years I have* watched my own mother feeling currency notes, unable to distinguish one from the other. It would make no difference to us who are blessed with sight, but a lot of help to those who are blind.

Yours faithfully,
A. V. MYERSCOUGH,
43 Ashburn Road,
Heaton Norris,
Stockport,
Cheshire.
June 12.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 18: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Ascot Races with her presence today.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, Mr Francis Cornish and Mr Warwick Hutchings, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening from New York.

The Duke of Gloucester will open the Co-operative Wholesale refurbished industrial estates at Shieldhall, Glasgow, on June 23. In the evening, as president, he will attend the Institute of Advanced Motorists' silver jubilee reception at the Mansion House, London. The Duke of Gloucester will attend the open day and open the conference centre of the Processors & Growers Research Organization, Thornhaugh, Peterborough, on June 24. In the evening, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, he will attend the Save the Whale Ball organized by the People's Trust for Endangered Species, at the Intercontinental Hotel, Park Lane, London.

The Duchess of Kent will be guest of honour and inspecting officer at the London Taxi Benevolent Association's annual outing at Worthing, on June 23.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception at Archers Lodge, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, in celebration of the two hundredth Anniversary of the Royal Toxophilite Society, on July 24.

Service luncheon

The Queen's Lancashire Regiment
The annual luncheon of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment was held yesterday in the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, at Tern Hill. Major-General P. A. Downward, Colonel of the Regiment, presided. A message of loyal greetings was sent to the Queen who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

Service dinners

Seaforth Highlanders
The 116th dinner of the Seaforth Highlanders Cuidich'n Righ. Duke of Albany's Club was held at Claridge's hotel yesterday. Brigadier J. C. O. R. Hopkinson was in the chair.

RAF Brampton
Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command, and officers of Brampton Park Officers' Mess held a dinner last night. Wing Commander G. D. Rork presided and Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Rogers, Air Officer Commanding Training Units, was the principal guest.

RAF Chaplains
The Archbishop of Canterbury was the guest of honour at the annual guest night of the RAF Chaplains held yesterday at the RAF Chaplains' School, Amport House, Andover. The Rev R. C. Hubble presided and the Ven H. J. Stuart, Chaplain-in-Chief, RAF, received the guests. Air Chief Marshall Sir Michael Beetham, the Ven R. H. Roberts and the Ven F. Johnston were also present.

Birthdays today



Sir Donald Albery, the impresario, who is 67.

The Duke of Atholl, 50; Mrs David Bannerban, 87; Dr Hugh Clegg, 81; Professor H. C. Hanbury, QC, 83; Professor S. C. Harland, 90; Mr Bryan Kneale, 51; Sir Edward Lambert, 80; the Earl of Minto, 53; Mr Justice Purchas, 62; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Derek Steele-Perkins, 73.

Old Whitgiftian Association

OWA Day takes place on Saturday, June 27 and commemorates the 50th anniversary of the move to Haling Park. The school play, an Old Boys XI followed by Beating Retreat and other cricket and sporting events will be held. Luncheon will be served.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Director of the United States International Communication Agency.

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Jozef Czyrek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poland. The Polish Ambassador was among those present.

Butchers' Company
Mr David Cornell, Master of the Butchers' Company, presided at a court meeting held at Butchers' Hall yesterday when the Prime Minister of New Zealand was admitted to the company as an honorary freeman. The High Commissioner for New Zealand was among those present at a luncheon held afterwards.

Reception

Falkland Islands Office
The Falkland Islands Office held its annual reception at Lincoln's Inn yesterday. Sir John Barlow, Chairman of the United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee, Sir Miles Clifford, vice-chairman, and Mr E. W. H. Christie, Director of the Falkland Islands Office, received the guests who included:
Viscount Cranbourne, MP, Lord Shackleton, Lord Trefgarne, Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH, Mr Julian Amery, MP, the Hon Sir Hugh Fraser, MP, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP, the Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, Lieutenant-General Sir Stuart Pringle, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, and Mr Edward Rowlands, MP.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner held at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Mr Jozef Czyrek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poland. The Polish Ambassador and Mrs Bisztyga were among those present.

HM Government
Mr K. Baker, Minister of State, Department of Industry, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Japan.

Earl of Lauderdale
The Earl of Lauderdale, director of Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) Limited, was host at a dinner held last night at the Houses of Parliament in honour of, and to introduce, Sir John Russell as chairman and M Jacques Pavard as Chief Representative of the Elf Aquitaine Group in the United Kingdom. Mr John Moore, MP, was the guest of honour.

Association of Magisterial Officers
At the annual conference dinner of the Association of Magisterial Officers held recently in Plymouth, the outgoing president, Mr Harry Long, entertained Lord Denning, Lord Foot, the Lord Mayor of Plymouth and Mr Brian Harris, President, Justices Clerks Society.

At the annual general meeting held afterwards, Major T. Gwyn Davies, Brigend, was elected president; Mr David Simpson, Uxbridge, vice president; and Mr Michael Kennedy, Lincoln, honorary treasurer.

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Sir Jonathan Clarke, the vice-president and council gave a dinner at the society's hall yesterday. Among those present were:
The Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Denning, Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill, Lord Mishcon, Sir John Arnold, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, the Chairman of the GLC, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Lord Justice Oliver, Lord Justice Shaw, Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Thompson, Mr Justice Dillon, Mr Justice Reeve and Mr Justice Goulding.

Paviors' Company
The Paviors' Company held a court dinner at Cutlers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr W. A. Shapland, Sir Percy Rugg, Mr Owen Luder and Dr Hugh Sinclair were the speakers. The Masters and Clerks of the Wheelwrights' and Builders Merchants' Companies were among others present.

Queen's University Women Graduates Association
The annual dinner of the Queen's University Women Graduates Association, Belfast, was held in the Elmwood Hall, Belfast, yesterday. Mrs D. Molyneaux, president of the Association, presided. Dr Sylvia Darke, the guest of honour, Miss Sheelagh MacLaughlin and Miss Margaret Pike, President of the Dublin University Women Graduates Association, also spoke. Among those present were:
The Lord Mayor of Belfast, Councillor Mrs G Bannister, the Lady Mayoress, Mr G Lennox, Miss B Irwine (President of the Soroptimist Club of Belfast), Miss I Moody (President of the University Women's Club in Belfast), and Mrs M Carrol, Vice-President of the Women Graduates Association, University College, Dublin.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. D. Crane and Miss S. A. M. Dawson
The engagement is announced between Sean, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. J. Crane, of Brecon, Wales, and Sarah Anne Mary, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs R. G. Dawson, of South Fowley, Oxford.

Mr P. F. McCaldon and Miss A. V. Pitt
The engagement is announced between Paul Francis, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. E. McCaldon, of Blundelsands Manor, Blundelsands, Southport, and Angela Virginia, elder daughter of Mrs J. M. Pitt, of The Duke of York, Berrow, Malvern, Worcestershire.

Mr A. S. T. Negretti and Miss L. G. Lawrence
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs P. A. Negretti, of Thornborough Manor, Buckingham, and Lucinda, youngest daughter of the late Guy Lawrence and of Mrs Arthur Evans, of Little Easton, Dunmow, Essex.

Mr D. C. Phillips, RN and Miss J. A. S. White, WRNS
The engagement is announced between David Clive, second son of Mr and Mrs S. J. Phillips, of Denbydale, Yorkshire, and Third Officer Julia Anne Springett White, elder daughter of Brigadier and Mrs W. M. E. White, of Jerbourg, Guernsey.

Mr R. H. Pike and Miss C. E. Lovell
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs H. F. Pike, of Second Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Lovell, of Rose Cottage, Naphill Common, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. I. Simpson and Mrs S. C. Coombs
The marriage will take place on June 26 between Roger Simpson, of Woldingham and Sue Coombs, of Caterham. A service of blessing will be held at St Paul's Church, Woldingham, Surrey.

Mr A. B. B. Stroude and Miss C. D. Smyth
The engagement is announced between Adrian, only son of Mr and Mrs D. M. B. Stroude, of The Porch House, Hammerwood, near East Grinstead, Sussex, and Caroline, only daughter of the late Mr A. P. D. Smyth and Mrs Smyth, of Rye House, Silchester, near Reading, Berkshire.





Mr Robin Russell, aged 54, and Lady Diana Spencer at Ascot yesterday. Mr Russell, gateman at the Royal Enclosure, failed to recognize Lady Diana and challenged her right of entry. He said he would not repeat the mistake.

London snaps up the silver

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The international trade in antique silver was demonstrated to have its base firmly grounded in London on Wednesday; all the most expensive lots in Sotheby's New York sale of important silver were bought by London dealers.

S. J. Phillips of Bond Street paid $160,000 or £80,000 for a pair of George I silver andirons dated 1715 by the London maker Lewis Mettayer; Sotheby's had not published an estimate but were suggesting a price in excess of $100,000.

To have your fireplace furnishings of silver—the andirons prop up the grate—is clearly very grand indeed and very few examples have survived. It was more a seventeenth than eighteenth century fashion and these are the latest examples recorded. A pair dating from 1685 were also bought by Phillips at the great Mentmore dispersal of 1977, but were secured at a bargain £16,000. The pair sold on Wednesday had passed through the salerooms in 1933 at £440.

S. J. Phillips were also the purchasers of a very fine pair of George I silver covered jugs dated 1723 by Edmund Pierce of London at $95,000 (estimate $40,000-$60,000) or £47,500. Also sold to London dealers were: a Paul de Lamerie silver cake basket of 1742 (61oz) at $85,000 or £42,500, a Lamerie covered soup tureen of 1730 (140oz) at $70,000 (estimate $70,000 to $90,000) or £35,000, a large rectangular tray by William Lukin, with engraving by Joseph Simpson of 1717 (142oz) at $52,000 (estimate $50,000 to $70,000) or £26,000 and a Queen Anne coffee pot by Humphrey Payne of 1705 (28oz) at $47,000 (estimate $30,000 to $40,000) or £23,500.

The sale incorporated silver from the collection of Mr and Mrs Winston F. C. Guest, the major attraction, and totalled £731,525, with 11 per cent unsold.

Dealers presumably had to fly hurriedly back to take in yesterday's important English silver sale in London which totalled £241,950, with 20 per cent unsold. How of Edinburgh secured the star item, a Charles II pilgrim bottle of 1663 (95oz) at £27,000. The Wolverhampton Art Gallery paid £2,000 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) for a William IV silver-gilt cup and cover made as a trophy for the Wolverhampton races of 1830 (114oz).

Christie's London sale of important modern prints saw an impression of Picasso's most sought after etching, "La Minotauromachie", of 1935 soar to £80,000 (estimate £50,000 to £60,000), its highest auction price on record. It had reached £64,000 by 1976, so yesterday's price was not unlooked for; it was bought by an unnamed Spanish institution.

Most of the expensive Munch prints on offer found buyers and two new print records were established for individual artists: Cézanne's colour lithograph, "Les grands baigners", of 1896-98 went to the William Weston Gallery at £8,500 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and a Rouault colour monotype of 1910, "Fille au Café", made £7,500 (estimate £7,000 to £10,000).

At Sotheby's Belgravia, nineteenth century and modern studio ceramics demonstrated a buoyant market with only 4 per cent unsold out of a £99,558 total. The pot of the day dated from 1976 and was decorated in harlequin colours on stoneware, the work of Elizabeth Fritsch. An American dealer paid £3,100 for the 25cm pot (estimate £500 to £800), creating a new auction record for the artist.



Photograph by John Manning

Mr John Young, Commander of the Columbia space shuttle who is touring Britain, meeting Mrs Audrey Callaghan and a patient at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, yesterday. Mrs Callaghan is chairman of the hospital board of governors.

Synod to debate motions on church remarriage

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Several further attempts are to be made at the General Synod next month to move the Church of England away from its rigid attitude to divorce and remarriage, thereby easing a tension which is becoming acute in the church.

The present regulations, which lack the ultimate authority of law, forbid the remarriage of divorcees in church, but they are increasingly being broken. The synod has already decided in principle that a second marriage is not an automatic barrier to a career in the ministry, but several times the synod has baulked at changing the rules to allow the second ceremony to take place in church. The recent case of a bishop suffragan marrying a divorced woman, with the blessing of his diocesan bishop, has added to the confusion.

The synod meeting in July will have before it a motion by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr John Taylor, which states as a matter of principle "that there are circumstances in which a divorced person may with the approval of the bishop properly be remarried in church during the lifetime of a former partner". The motion asks for a further report setting out a range of options for carrying that principle into effect.

Canon Paul Oestreicher, of Southwark diocese, will propose that the decision should be left to the conscience of the individual minister concerned, subject to guidelines issued by the bishops. That has become the *de facto* policy in some dioceses already, notably Southwark, Liverpool, and Birmingham, but it contradicts regulations made by the Convocations of Canterbury and York.

Under existing civil law a minister may disregard those regulations, but many who are personally in favour of remarrying divorced parishioners have felt bound to be loyal to the line taken by the two convocations. Before the synod is another motion, which will be debated only if those are defeated, reaffirming the existing regulations.

The synod, which will meet at York University in residential session, will also debate a private member's motion suggesting that women should be eligible to be ordained deacons "on a lifelong basis". That would be part of the revival of the office of deacon as a separate form of ministry from that of priests. Another private member's motion asks the synod to seek a change in the law so that Anglican clergy are allowed to stand for Parliament, from which they are at present barred.

The agenda, published today, also includes debates on the Brandt Report, religious education, and the "filioque" clause in the Nicene Creed.

Amusement arcades plan for the home of farce

By Martin Huckerby, Theatre Reporter

If the difficulties of the West End theatre increase in coming months, the Whitehall Theatre, for many years the home of British farce, may be turned into an all-day entertainment centre, complete with amusement arcades.

The scheme is described as a contingency plan, drawn up by the owners of the Whitehall, the Paul Raymond Organization, in case the supply of good new shows dries up. Nevertheless concern is already being expressed by bodies such as the Theatres Trust about the possibility.

The Whitehall is housing the political farce *Anyone for Denis?*, which is doing good business, but Mr Carl Snitcher, of the Raymond organization, said yesterday that at the beginning of the year they were faced with the prospect of an empty theatre with nothing available to put in it. It did, in fact, stay shut for more than two months.

Worried that they might be left with a liability, they produced the plan to convert the building into an entertainment centre, with electronic games, shooting galleries and restaurant facilities.

He emphasized that they did not want to go ahead with the scheme unless they were forced to do so. He hoped *Anyone for Denis?* would have a long run and would be succeeded by another theatrical show. There have already been discussions about the Whitehall being used by the planned American Theater Company.

Memorial service

Judge Carter
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Judge Barry Carter was held yesterday at St Bride's, Fleet Street. Prebendary Dewi Morgan officiated. Mr Bill Rice and Mr Swinton Thomas, QC, read the lessons and Judge McCreery, QC, gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Carter (widow), Mr Philip Carter (son), Miss Gina Carter (daughter), Mrs H M M Brock (mother-in-law), Mrs V A Whittle (sister-in-law), Dr and Mrs I M Gray, Matthew Gray, Mr and Mrs Mark Aitken, Mr William Deth.
The Master of the Rolls, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, (Leader of the Western Circuit) with Mr David Smith (Wine Treasurer); Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC, Lady Russell of Killowen, Lord and Lady Dunboyne, Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Woodhouse, Mr Justice and Lady Park, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett (chairman, All England Lawn Tennis Club), Sir Richard and Lady King, Sir Roy Wilson, QC, Mr Justice Neill, Mr Justice McCowan, Judge James Miskin, QC, Judge Willcock, QC, Judge Stock, QC, Judge Brodrick, QC, and Mrs Brodrick, Judge Macdonald, Judge Dyer, Judge Watts, Judge and Mrs Edwards, Judge Harris, Judge Michael King, Judge Smithies, Judge Best, Judge Ewart James, Mr J K Toulmin, QC, Mr Michael Turner, QC, Mr J H Inskip, QC, Mr Oliver Popplewell, QC, Mr Martin Tucker, QC, Mr Charles Whitby, QC, Mr Arthur Mildon, QC, and Mrs Mildon, Mr J J Smyth, QC, Mr Patrick Back, QC, Mr David Webster, QC, Mr Alan Rawley, QC, Mr D Owen Thomas, QC, Mr R F Stone, QC, Mr John Hicks, QC, Mr Neil Butler, QC, Mr James Fox-Andrews, QC, (also representing the Treasurer of Gray's Inn) and Mrs Fox-Andrews, Mr Michael Hutchison, QC, and Mrs Hutchison, Mr Simon Tuckey, QC, Mr David Elfer, QC, and Mrs Elfer.
Mr Raymond Potter (also representing the Circuit Administrator, Western Circuit), Mr and Mrs A K Price, Mr and Mrs Jonathan Barnes, Mrs E J Rice, Mrs Swinton Thomas, Mrs H E L McCreery, Mr Allen Dyer, Miss Margot Shelley, Mr and Mrs Roy Wilson, Mr W J M Spofrs, Mr R A A Holt, Mr David Blunt, Mr Nigel Inglis-Jones, Miss C Ackner, Mrs John Mathew, Air Vice-Marshal E L Frith, Mr J R Whitley, Mr and Mrs R N Spink, Mr Richard Spink, Mr Michael Spink, Mr and Mrs Jeremy Rowe, Mr and Mrs A Sandberg, Mr and Mrs Peter Cazalet, Mr Peregrine Lavington, Mr Nigel Pascoe, Mr and Mrs Ian Kennedy, Mr Peter Robinson, Mr and Mrs David Pring, Mr Timothy Preston, Mr Jeremy Storey, Mr Jeremy Nicholson, Mr Paul Dunkels and Mr Jonathan Acton Davis.

University news

Cambridge
Election
FITZWILLIAM: J C Holt, Fellow of Emmanuel College and professor of medieval history, has been pre-elected Master of the College, from October 1, 1981.

Wales
Aberystwyth
Dr R Geraint Gruffydd, formerly professor of Welsh at Aberystwyth, and librarian of the National Library of Wales since January, 1980, has been appointed honorary professorial fellow in Celtic studies for a five-year term.

Southampton
D A G Bailey, senior lecturer in electronics, has been appointed professor of the newly-endowed Bill Bright Chair of Applied Electrostatics.

Leicester
J M Gibson, MB, BS (Lond), registrar in ophthalmology, Princess Alexandra Eye Pavilion, Edinburgh, has been appointed to a lectureship in ophthalmology.
H J Pearson, MB, BS (Lond), locum registrar, Leicester Royal Infirmary, has been appointed to a lectureship in surgery.

Dr R J Stocks, MB, BS (Lond), registrar in paediatrics, Southampton General Hospital, has been appointed to a lectureship in child health.

Dr R G Lochan, MB, BS, MD, DM (Kanpur), has been appointed to a temporary lectureship in cardiology for one year.

Professor T B Jones has been awarded a grant of £72,133 from the Science and Engineering Research Council for experiments to study the auroral ionosphere, in collaboration with the Max-Planck-Institut für Aeronomie in West Germany and the University of Tromso in Norway.

East Anglia
Appointments
Temporary lecturers: A Cording, R Kern, English and American studies. Senior visiting fellow: Professor Theodore Charles Loder, environmental sciences.
Sub-librarian: W J Hutchins.
Senior research associates: A Connelly, Christine Dawson, biological sciences, J R Kennaway, computing studies and accountancy.
Research associate: Freidoun Zamani, mathematics and physics.

Grants
Medical Research Council: £23,254 to Professor E E Rojas for a electrophysiological study of the mechanism of insulin secretion from a single mouse pancreatic islet; £20,173 to Dr R James to investigate Optimum B-lactam therapy strategies for the treatment of B-lactamase producing pathogens.
Science Research Council: £59,750 to Professor D V Osborne to investigate the surface of liquid helium; £20,677 to Dr G C Kearn for a comparative study of the morphology and function of adhesive and other glands in monogenean parasites.
EEC: £35,510 to Dr T M L Wigley to investigate the reconstruction of European climate on decadel and shorter time scales for the period AD 800-1800.

Strathclyde
Grant
Science and Engineering Research Council: £52,000 to D Hutchison and D Shepherd of the computer science department to investigate distributed computer system.

Loughborough
Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following at congregations in July:
DTech: Professor Norman Dudley, former Lucas Professor of Engineering Production, Birmingham University; Lord Weinstock, managing director, General Electric Co; and Trevor Holdsworth, chairman, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds.
MA: George A Dergan, halls and catering manager.
DLitt: Professor E G Morgan, poet and Titular Professor of English Literature, Glasgow University.
DSc: Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman, ICI, and Professor P V Danckwerts, Emeritus Professor of Chemical Engineering, Cambridge University.

Latest wills

Mr Edward Horace Harvey, of Weybridge, left estate valued at £107,414 net. After personal bequests of £850 he left the residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the Royal National Institute for the Blind and Dr Barnardo's.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Baker, Mr William Thomas, of Bilston, West Midlands .. £235,560

Emmerson, Mr Jack Wakerley, of Wysall, Nottinghamshire £394,896

Riley, Mr Sidney, of West Ella, Humberside £540,377

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, June 19, 1956

A half-hour press conference was the first official business yesterday for Mr Harry Truman, former President of the United States, when he arrived in London for a 10-day visit to Britain, the last stop on his European tour. Mr Truman was in happy mood as he rapidly answered or parried the questions of more than 200 press, radio and television representatives who questioned him on subjects ranging from the importance of Mr Khrushchev's recent denunciation of Stalin, and the Cyprus situation, to a luncheon engagement with the Fishmongers' Company....

Moreover... Miles Kington

Another park I like very much is The Regent's Park... I object very much to people calling it Regent's Park. The definite article is very important. I can see you don't care about it; but one must try to preserve standards!—Norman St John-Stevas, in the *New Standard*, June 15.

Oh, but I care very much indeed! I had thought I was the last person in London with sufficiently exquisite sensibility to care about the accuracy of London street names, and to find a fellow sufferer in you, dear Mr St John-Stevas, has quite made my week. Can there really be someone else who insists not only on The Regent's Park and The King's Road, but also on The Earl's Court, The Knight's Bridge and The Park Lane? If so, you will know like me the scorn up with which one has to put when one asks for a Tube ticket to Holborn The King's Way.

It is in fact some years since I asked for a Tube ticket to anywhere in London. The mangling of London names has so distressed me that I tend to stay quietly at home in Mr Ladbroke's Grove, working on my new and accurate guide to the ignorant name-plates which litter our great city. There was a time when I did a little work at The Court of St James, but ever since the day I swooned in a taxi when the driver referred to the Park of St James as St James Park without an apostrophe, I have not been back there, nor indeed to the Cathedral of St Paul or the Wood of St John.

I assume that like me, dear Mr St John-Stevas, you insist on referring to Pimlico by its ancient name of Pimplico, and that you do not indulge in the parvenu habit of referring to Buckingham House as a "Palace". You would not talk about anything else but Sir Thomas Bond's Street, and even though as a Roman Catholic it must be very tempting to refer to The Lord's Cricket Ground, I know that to you and me it will always be Thomas Lord's Cricket Ground!

In my book I intend to make a clear distinction between routes out of London named after their destinations (The Edgware Road, The Uxbridge Road, The Oxford Road—vulgarly named Oxford Street) and roads which only *sound* so. How many Northumbrians and Gloucestrians must have set off home along Northumberland Avenue and Gloucester Road, only to become hopelessly lost? Restore their rightful name of Duke of Northumberland's Avenue and Duchess of Gloucester Road, and mankind would benefit immediately.

One does not like to be thought a pedant, of course, and I think I am right in resisting the temptation to refer to the arch at Tyburn as The Carrara Marble Arch. Nor can one claim to know everything. Do you know a thoroughfare in Soho called Old Compton Street, near Mr Frith's Street and the Street of the Greeks? For years I have searched vainly for New Compton Street. Only now have I begun to surmise that it may have been named after a gentleman called Old Compton.

If you have any information on this or any other subject, I would be only too pleased to hear from you, dear Mr St John-Stevas. And when you write I would be delighted to know how you justify resisting the analogy with the Sinclairs of this world and failing to become Norman Sinjohn-Stevas.

OBITUARY

GENERAL SIR RICHARD O'CONNOR

Destruction of the Italian Army in the first Libyan campaign

General Sir Richard O'Connor, KT, GCB, DSO, MC, who commanded the Western Desert Force which destroyed the Italian Army in the first Libyan campaign in the winter of 1940-41, died on June 17. He was 91.

When fortunes in the Second World War were at their lowest, it was he who advanced 500 miles in eight weeks, taking 130,000 prisoners, 400 tanks and 1,290 guns. In a long and distinguished military career this brilliant campaign was his crowning achievement for which he will be remembered.



O'Connor was a man of irrepressible energy, short, wiry, alert. He had a quiet, retiring, almost shy manner, but could sometimes be alarmingly direct in thought and speech. His great personal courage and his keen sense of justice were qualities which probably contributed as much as any to his popularity with his subordinates, whom he never asked to do anything he had not done or would not do himself, and he had a reputation for being unswervingly fair to everyone who served him.

Richard Nugent O'Connor was born on August 21, 1889, the son of Major Maurice O'Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers. He was educated at Wellington College, and was commissioned from Sandhurst in the Cameronians in 1909.

O'Connor's record in the First World War was remarkable. He was mentioned in despatches nine times, was awarded the DSO and bar, the Military Cross, and Italian Silver Medal for valour and a brevet majority. He was 25 years of age when the war broke out, and he was in the thick of the fighting on the Western Front practically without a break. As a company commander and adjutant he became a legend in his own regiment; he was Brigade Major of the 91st and 186th Infantry Brigades; and he created a new precedent when he commanded the 1st Battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company at Passchendale and the crossing of the Piave for it is a three-centuries-old tradition in the HAC that their unit should be commanded by one of their own number who had served in the ranks, a difficulty which was overcome in O'Connor's case by payment of one guinea to join the regiment, and being entered on their roll as a private soldier for one day.

In these days of more rapid promotion, it is interesting to recall that, 18 years after the end of the First World War, O'Connor was still only a major in his regiment, although, according to the system in vogue at that period, his position in the Army had been secured by a brevet lieutenant colonelcy in 1926, while he was a regimental captain, and a brevet colonelcy in 1929. After 1936 promotion came to him quickly. He was selected, at the age of 46, to command the 1st Battalion of the Cameronians, but, before he could take up the appointment, he was posted, in succession to Brigadier Claude Auchinleck, as Commander of the Pershawar Brigade, then the spearhead of the North Western Force facing the Khyber Pass, a coveted command. After two years' active service on the Frontier, O'Connor was promoted Major General and went to Palestine in command of the 7th Division. There he served with distinction as Military Governor of Jerusalem in 1938 and 1939 during a particularly difficult period of unrest.

He was serving in Egypt when, in September, 1940, Marshal Graziani, under pressure from Mussolini, advanced his army some 70 miles into Egypt, and halted on a line running southwards from Sidi Barrani, where he built a chain of entrenched camps extending 50 miles across the desert. Even before his offensive had petered out, Wavell was seeking an opportunity to seize the initiative, and, under his instructions, O'Connor drew up, with General Sir H. Wilson, the plan which was adopted and carried out in December. The enemy's strength being so much greater than ours, the plan depended for success upon suprise and secrecy in the initial attack. Wavell would not inform even the Prime Minister save by a message taken home by Mr Eden, Secretary of State for War, then paying a visit to the Middle East. Written operation orders were reduced to a minimum, and none was issued till a few days before the battle, while false reports were circulated and other measures taken to conceal intentions.

O'Connor's force consisted of the 7th Armoured Division, the 4th Indian Division, two infantry brigades and the newly arrived 7th Royal Tank Regiment equipped with Matilda tanks. The no-man's land between the armies was 70 miles wide, and O'Connor pushed forward supplies and stored them in the desert in good time before his approach march. His force advanced under cover of darkness on the nights of 7th and 8th December, and, on the morning of the 9th, he passed through an undefended gap of 20 miles in the enemy's line, and then proceded to take the enemy's camps in reverse one after the other. After two days' fighting the greater part of the five Italian divisions had been destroyed, over 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns had been taken, and the pursuit of what was left of the enemy's force was carried out by the Royal Air Force which had cooperated magnificently throughout the operations and had destroyed the bulk of the Italian aircraft. Our casualties were only 133 killed, 387 wounded and 8 missing.

The operation had originally been designed to last for five days only, but when the first battle at Sidi Barrani had been won Wavell immediately decided to exploit the success to the utmost, and O'Connor was unleashed to continue the pursuit until the whole of Cyrenaica was conquered and the enemy forces completely destroyed.

The next phase of O'Connor's operations was the reduction of the ports of Bardia and Tobruk, each place entrenched and held by strong Italian detachments. In six weeks O'Connor had completed this task with the 7th Armoured and 6th Australian Divisions, capturing 75,000 prisoners, 700 guns and 87 tanks and having now advanced 120 miles into the enemy's lines.

The third and final phase of O'Connor's campaign was a daring advance across the rocky and waterless desert with the 7th Armoured Division to cut off the remnants of the Italian forces south of Benghazi, while the remainder of the Desert Army pressed it along the coastal road. O'Connor's forces arrived, after a gruelling march, on the main highway south of Benghazi just as the enemy's leading column came into sight, and it was destroyed undeployed. On the following day, after heavy fighting, the main enemy column surrendered, adding 25,000 prisoners 120 tanks and 190 guns to the captures of the Desert Army. The success of the plan could hardly have been more complete — hardly a man or a vehicle of the 10th Italian Army escaped. Thus ended the campaign, one of the most remarkable in the annals of warfare for audacity and quintessence of generalship.

O'Connor shortly afterwards took over the command in Egypt, and so was not present when our forces in Cyrenaica, depleted by the reinforcement of Greece, were attacked by the Germans six weeks later under the leadership of Rommel whom Hitler had sent to save the situation in North Africa. O'Connor was sent forward to assist General Neame in the withdrawal, and on April 6, 1941, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, with Neame, by a German motor patrol into which they ran, in the confusion, on the Barce-Derna road. Thus his services were lost to the Allies for three critical years of the war. O'Connor escaped from prison in the general confusion which prevailed among his guards when news of the Italian capitulation arrived. He and other officer prisoners walked out, disguised in peasant costumes from the wardrobe of the prison camp dramatic society. Travelling by night and hiding in ditches in the day time they eventually reached the British lines.

O'Connor was in the field again in June 1944 in command of the 8th Corps in Normandy. His Corps began to disembark in France 10 days after the initial landings, and bore the brunt of the heavy fighting around Caen, the object of which was, in Montgomery's words, "to pull the enemy on to the Second Army, so as to make it easier for the First (American) Army to expand and extend the quicker". It was the 8th Corps which forced the crossing of the River Odon, a brilliant and hard fought operation which led to the German withdrawal from Caen. Three weeks later the 8th Corps was the spearhead of the tank attack which broke through Rommel's defences east of the River Orne, a development which led Von Kluge to report to Hitler that the breaking of the German front was imminent. This was the battle, his last, in which Rommel was gravely injured in a motor car crash when his driver was struck down in a low flying attack by British aircraft. After the breakthrough O'Connor's Corps was grounded west of the Seine for lack of transport, and did not get back into the line until the final stages of the abortive Arnhem operation at the end of September.

In January, 1945, O'Connor was posted to India where he was Commander in Chief first of the Eastern Command and then of the North Western Army, and in the same year he was promoted General. In 1946 he returned to England to serve as Adjutant General to the Forces for two years, after which he retired at the age of 59, having completed 38 years' service. O'Connor was created KCB in 1941 and GCB in 1947. He had the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honour. He was ADC General to King George VI from 1946 to 1948. He was honorary LLD of St Andrews University.

After his retirement, O'Connor lived in the Black Isle of Cromarty, and he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire in 1955.

He married in 1935 Jean, second daughter of Brigadier General Sir Walter Ross of Cromarty. She died in 1959 and he married secondly in 1963 Dorothy, widow of Brigadier Hugh Russell.

Lady Harston, widow of Major Sir Ernest Harston, CBE, died on June 16. She was Ruth, daughter of Sir George Shirtcliffe, KBE, and she was married in 1919. Her husband died in 1975.

Truffaut harvests time's rewards

The Last Metro (A)

Curzon

Death Hunt (X)

Classic, Haymarket; Studio, Oxford Street; Odeon, Westbourne Gr

Friday the 13th Part 2 (X)

Ritz

Recently one of the more austere New York radical critics wrote damningly of Francois Truffaut, specifying his irretrievable fault as reliance on *technique and charm*. Yet, after all, technique and charm are rare enough, and certainly not qualities to be altogether despised. But it is true that Truffaut, with his enduring regard for the legacies and the old masters of film history, his care for style and story, and a certain quality of romanticism, has long been the least fashionable of that generation of French directors who first emerged, almost a quarter of a century ago, as the New Wave.

Time brings in its rewards, though; and perhaps these qualities are at last coming back into fashion — which may explain why, *The Last Metro* has proved Truffaut's biggest commercial success in years.

The title refers to the last train of the day, which marked the compulsory termination of every Parisian's evening in the days of Occupation and curfew. In fact the metro never actually figures in the film: Truffaut's recreation of the Occupation years is entirely seen from the narrow viewpoint of a little theatre and its resident company. The Jewish director is rumoured to be abroad, but in fact has gone quite literally underground, in the cellars under the stage, where he listens to rehearsals through the air vents, and directs the production at one remove, through his non-Jewish wife, who has succeeded to the control of the theatre.

The resident troupe represent different facets of the occupation mentality. The new *jeune premier* (Gérard Depardieu) works covertly for the Resistance; the *soubrette* (Sabine Haudepin) cheerfully collaborates when it furthers her career; the rest survive as best and as honourably as they can, concentrating their efforts and their hopes on the next production and the next performance. Theatre people (rather like the film unit of *Truffaut's Day for Night*) have readier retreats from reality, in their self-obsessed worlds, than ordinary folk.

The greatest menace is not the Germans, but French collaborators. The theatre's very existence is daily threatened by the activities of a rabidly anti-semitic critic. Time's rewards again: at our last glimpse of him, in an impressionistic post-Liberation epilogue, he is scrambling through the flaming ruins of Europe to find some safe bolthole. This character, his humiliating confrontation with the *jeune premier*, and other elements in the story, Truffaut reveals, were suggested by the autobiography of Jean Marais. (*Marais thrashed the collaborationist critic of Je Suis Partout*, Alain Laubreaux, for his review of *Cocteau's La Machine Infernale*.)

Movie influences are always evident in Truffaut's films. The story, he has said, is equally inspired by Ernst Lubitsch's irreverent 1942 comedy *To Be or Not to Be*, in which Jack Benny and Carole Lombard play the principals of a Warsaw theatre, whose ham instincts and professional vanity cannot be crushed even by Nazi occupation. There is a hint of *The Phantom of the Opera* in the presence of the director in the cellarage; inevitably, too, of *Les Enfants du Paradis*, the supreme celebration of the theatre and its people actually made during the Occupation. There are tributes to Truffaut's heroes, Jean Renoir (including the casting of Paulette Dubost, the little maid in *La Règle du Jeu*, as an elderly character lady) and Alfred Hitchcock; and even an interpolated fragment of Truffaut's own first film, *Les Quatre Cents Coups*, with the child Jean-Pierre Léaud wandering anachronistically through a metro station.

Such personal allusions are enjoyable, but never intrusive or in danger of dissipating the overall impression of a period and a mood. The action rarely goes outside the theatre or the little yard into which the stage door disgorges; there is hardly a glimpse of daylight until the end of the film and the moment of Liberation. Until then everything happens at night, or in the windowless interior of the theatre. Yet vivid details — the way the girls paint stockings on their legs, the businesslike operation of the black market, the electricity cuts, the tyranny of documents — will suddenly light up whole vistas of Paris, forty years ago.



Retreat from reality: Catherine Deneuve with Jean Poiret in *The Last Metro*.

Human relationships, too, are put out of the true in these times, by the intimacies of complicity or the distance of suspicion. Catherine Deneuve (whose good looks seem quite unfading) is an actress who is as good as her directors; and her performance as the *directrice* is among her best: a mixture of calculated charm, reserve, and passion subjugated to exigency. Her relationships with the prisoner in the cellar (the German actor Heinz Bennent) and Depardieu's Lothario *jeune premier* bring to mind a rather older *Jules et Jim*.

Truffaut's most inspired piece of casting, though, is that of Jean-Louis Richard, a heavy-faced, dull-eyed, ponderously moving actor, quite new to the screen, but chillingly effective in the role of the Jew-bashing critic.

Not a little of the film's charm comes from Truffaut's delight (shared with his mentor and ideal, Renoir) in the deceits and artifice of the stage. Rather like the trick opening of *Day for Night*, he leads us into a hospital scene, revealing us that the action has taken an abruptly unforeseen turn. Only when we are thoroughly taken in does he pull back his camera to show us it is just another play; and only then do we recognise how we have even been tricked by the painted figures in the windows opposite. Truffaut has the confidence and virtuosity as well as the charm it takes to pull off such pleasantries.

Charm was never part of the stock-in-trade of either Lee Marvin or Charles Bronson; and at least it can be said for a film that teams them that this way we can get them both over with at once. But *Death Hunt* is a high price to pay even for this convenience. The film claims to be based on "real events"; perhaps this alone could explain a scenario quite so devoid of real drama. Marvin and Bronson are tough old birds of a feather, hardened in the Canadian wilderness, but, while Marvin is a Mountie, Bronson is some way on the wrong side of the law.

The written script must have looked singularly monotonous. All that happens for most of the film is that one party shoots at the other, and the other yelps "Son-of-a-bitch"; and then it is the turn of the second party to shoot back. *Angie Dickinson* fill-advisedly, waits in the old log cabin for Marvin to come back to bed. The director, as ill-advised, was Peter Hunt.

Friday the 13th, evidently made for very little money, earned upwards of $16m in the United States alone, so it is not surprising that it is now followed by *Friday the 13th Part 2*, which defies probability by being a good deal worse than its predecessor.

Awful little films like these remind us forcibly that the most significant part of today's cinema audience consists of early teenagers; and that the film trade adjudges their wants to be few and simple. The formula is unvarying: a bunch of lush and sexy teenagers of both genders are placed in a situation where they are picked off, one by one, suddenly and bloodily, by a mysterious but certainly crazy killer. It is generally vital to the plot that the characters act with idiot intention, and necessary to the attraction of the picture that the nymphets are mostly caught by the killer with their pants down. Literally, that is — making love, changing clothes, midnight dipping or otherwise nakedly vulnerable.

Wise old heads in the trade will explain that the way these films work is to titillate the kids with mild sex, and then give them the excuse of sudden shocks to grab each other as they sit there in their seats. It is tempting to speculate, though, what motives besides simple commercial profit inspire the older folk who actually make the films — a cynical satisfaction, maybe, in the symbolic mass murder of a noisy, competitive, sexually challenging younger generation which calls the tune at the box office.

David Robinson

World Theatre Festival

Locations hand-picked to striking effect

Cologne's first World Theatre Festival got off to an earth-shaking start with the incomprehensible boom of a giant voice echoing from the cathedral square. Chinese, Japanese, Mexican and Javanese artists were appearing at the festival, but what language was this? Was it coming from the flying saucer perched on the roof of the Roman-Germanic Museum? A bit farther into the crowd (estimated at about 70,000) it turned out to be English, and the speaker to be Jerome Savary, purple under his pith helmet, directing a mass replay of Cologne's famed massacre of the 11,000 virgins with the aid of his Magic Circus troupe and a horde of extras from the city's dance and gymnastic clubs.

As a German offshoot of the Théâtre des Nations, the Theater der Welt has local as well as international aims. Moving to a different city every two years, its *plan* is to shape each programme around the needs of the place either by showing *off* its own work or bringing in locally relevant productions: as in this case with Savary's civic beano on the site of the Roman forum, or the retrospective season from Pina Bausch's *Wuppertal* Dance Theartre at the Opera House, side by side with the Moscow Satire Theartre's version of *The Threepenny Opera* at the Schauspielhaus.

Otherwise there has been a notable absence of German material, and most of the events have been housed in tents, cellars, shops and other temporary performance spaces including the Gross St Martin Church, its war-damaged fabric restored just in time to receive the British National Theatre's production of *The Passion*. These are not compromise locations, as each has been hand-picked for environmental effects unavailable on a conventional stage. Take the case of *Mr Dead and Mrs Free* by the New York-Hungarian Squat Theatre Group. This took place in a gutted department store and began with a film of such length that it seemed the group had not bothered to make the trip. A curtain then parted displaying not only real actors and a monster Buddha with *television-screen eyes*, but also a back wall consisting of the shop-window where a second audience of passers-by were pressing their noses against the glass.

I found little except environmental interest in this violently repetitious piece. A better New York example is *One Mo' Time*, a wonderfully reconstructed black vaudeville show of the 1920s, transported from the Village Gate to an equally informal Cologne *night-spot* where you cram round beer-laden tables and almost believe it when the white theatre owner comes on to hurl abuse at the crowd for blocking up the lavatories.

One Mo' Time is a tribute to the old Lyric Theatre of New Orleans, once the home of Bessie Smith, Ma Rainey and Sweet Mama Stringbean. It sets out to revive the vaudeville repertory they played to their own audiences, and to show something of working conditions under the Theatre Owners' Booking Agency (known to the performers as "Tough on Black Asses"). The first and lasting impression of Vernel Bagneris's production is one of sheer joy as communicated through the music, the comedy routines and the running off-stage comedy in the dressing room. As soon as you pay close attention, though, there is not so much to laugh at.

Off-stage, the company are obsessively intriguing against their skinflint boss, and even on stage there comes a moment when Mr Bagneris goes into coon make-up as Mr Sam Bones: a real black putting on a black face at the white management's behest. Scratch the show at any point and you find exploitation and humiliation. But its main force is its love and respect for the old artists and their material. Period authenticity extends from costume to cigarettes and brands of drink.

It makes the official tradition seem like a front office conspiracy. Topsy Chapmann, Thaïs Clark and the Bessie Smith-like figure of Sylvia Kuumba Williams make up the rest of this superb company which London needs to see as an antidote to *Ain't Misbehavin'*.

With the success of *Goose Pimples*, we could also do with a return from Amsterdam's Het Werkteater which regularly couples improvisational techniques with public issues, as in its Cologne show *Waldeslust*, which derives from the company's experience with handicapped children. The title, with its suggestion of adventure, implies the means by which they have broadened their specialized subject. The show consists of two parallel actions — one for the institutionalized children, the other for a party on a package tour. The purpose of this arrangement graduall[y] emerges through a series o[f] ironic cross-references: a[s] between the tourists' letharg[ic] beach routines compared with the children's wild swimming party, or the joyless tourist dance following a crippled boy's ecstatic waltz in a wheelchair.

One mark of the show's quality is that it bestows as much sympathy on the lonely holidaymakers who happen to have their health and strength as it bestows on the children. To everyone, his own wheelchair. The staging is extremely inventive, and the music is stunning thanks to the talents of Rob Boonzajer, who plays everything from the lute to the musical saw, and Paul Prenen who speeds the travellers through their check-in with the full virtuoso cascades of Chopin's fourth ballade, and then gets them through the duty free shop with a jazzed-up "Revolutionary Study". No doubt it helped that this show was installed at the Musikhochschule and Mr Prenen had a Steinway at his disposal.

France's contribution to the first week, *Le Bal*, was aptly installed in a large tent in the Neumarkt. Created by Jean-Claude Penchenat and the Théâtre du Campagnol company, this is a wordless prospective of Europe since the 1930s in terms of changing dance styles: beginning with sharply choreographed and strongly characterized prewar sequences and steadily losing focus as it moves up to date. What did come across, as the night wind stirred the canvas, was the ghostly contrast between the unending pursuit of pleasure and the bleak featureless stage on which not one vestige of the past was ever left behind.

Irving Wardle

Concerts in London

Mahler's autumnal vision of flowers

LMP/Heltay

Festival Hall

A "chapter of flowers" which Mahler intended as a romantically wistful andante to follow the first movement of his first symphony, only to discard it later along with the work's title of Titan, was opened once again on Wednesday as prologue to the evening's darker matter.

Laszlo Heltay, conducting the London Mozart Players, allowed *Blumine*. Mahler's "youthful folly", a full rein of seriousness, while never pushing its case or its equally light musical texture too hard. In its recurring lilting five-note figure, its trumpet calls, its frisson of tremolando strings, it breathed out the air of autumn, its mood retrospective, its flowers fading.

It was a sensitive preparation for the *Kindertotenlieder*, its own emotional edge, always threatened by a bluntening latent morbidity, on Wednesday sharpened and strengthened by its very placing and by Dame Janet Baker's performance.

A fusion of a sense of long-distant recollection, in wisdom if not in tranquillity, with a densely focused immediacy of vocal timbre gave to the cycle a sense of fresh conviction. How effective, for instance, was Dame Janet's note of tiredness in the hailing of light at the end of the first song, her barely perceptible breathing through the broadening distances of the last.

The horn and oboe soloists, though eloquent in themselves, did not fit quite effortlessly enough into an orchestral texture itself at times uneven and over-indulgently sluggish in its responses.

A particularly well-balanced quartet of soloists, Mary MacSweeney, Catherine Denley, Robin Leggate and Matthias Hölle, through careful listening gave a moving sense of still inwardness and individual appropriation to the ritual contemplation of death in Mozart's *Requiem*, while the firmly articulated strength of the Brighton Festival Chorus was clearly born of the same discipline that made the freshly conceived, light-floating phrases of the "Lacrymosa" so memorable.

Hilary Finch

Donald Fraser

Wigmore Hall

Donald Fraser has been resident composer at the Prospect Theatre for a good many years, yet Wednesday's Wigmore Hall programme by various ensembles was the first concert presentation of any of his music since the late 1960s. It bridged this substantial gap by juxtaposing two works from that time with his two latest chamber compositions.

In fact the two early pieces were enclosed by the two late ones, and we began with the first performance of Mr Fraser's Sonata for piano, percussion and harp, played by Peter Donohoe, Gary Kettel and Fiona Hibbert. The percussion is chiefly metal (vibraphone, gongs, etc.), and this implies the music's character as a study in metallic sounds. Heard singly and in combination, these are allowed to vibrate into silence, the effect being static, occasionally poetic, suggesting a very small world yet a consistent one.

The earliest score was a string quartet of 1967, a student effort in three movements that won two prizes. Carefully played by the Medici Quartet, the opening moderato seemed best, this being a *stately, mildly* acid piece, uncertain of its direction but with quite interesting ideas.

Next the Alexander Ensemble, conducted by Lionel Friend, played *Three*, another of Mr Fraser's student works. Lasting nine minutes, written for six performers, and using three tritonally derived kinds of thematic material, this looks forward to his present music. It is eventful, closely argued, yet there is at some points the same cherishing of individual sounds.

However, the string quartet Mr Fraser wrote last year does mark a large advance, its manner and language being far more recondite. Certainly in its rarefied, highly nervous way, this long single movement (in seven sections) was the most personal statement we heard. Again it was a first performance, and the Medici Quartet *played exceedingly well*.

Max Harrison

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Books

The Allies and the Russian Collapse

Vol. I, March 1917 — March 1918

By Michael Kettle

(Andre Deutsch, £14.95)

The present volume is the first of a forthcoming five-tone history of relations between the Western Allies and Russia during the years of Revolution and Civil War. The title is something of a misnomer, since the book is in fact an account drawn almost exclusively from British sources, concerning British attitudes to the Provisional Government, their Bolshevik successors, and the nascent White movement in south Russia between March 1917 and March 1918.

The author has conducted extensive research among the voluminous British archives, and tells a fascinating story of extraordinary hopes, fears, plans and delusions. His account is both fair-minded and vivid, and it is only when he treats of purely Russian events that he slips into serious errors of judgment. Though he could not have consulted Dr George Katkov's recent brilliant study of the Kornilov affair, the *tenuous nature of the evidence* should surely have suggested that the "conspiracy" existed only in Kerensky's excitable imagination.

But such criticism does not affect Mr Kettle's central study. He lays permanently to rest many aging myths and provides a truer perspective on the most influential event of the twentieth century. Above all he restores the March and October Revolutions to their correct setting, the *climax and closing phases of the Great War*.

Had the Bolsheviks agreed to fight the Germans, there can be no doubt that British and French troops would have fought alongside them. As it was, it was only after much indecision and serious contemplation of alternative courses that the British decided to back the Whites, and then only because the Whites advocated a continuation of the war.

Mr Kettle reconstructs the romantic story behind British efforts to contact the infant White Army of Alexeiev and Kornilov, vanished far in the wastes of the Kuban. It seems oddly appropriate that, among the British involved, John Buchan helped organize intelligence work within Russia, whilst Arthur Ransome spread rosy tales of Bolshevic achievements in *Petrograd*.

"The Bolshevik movement could never have attained the scale or the influence which it has today without our continual support", wrote the German Foreign Minister von Kühlmann in September 1917. He was referring to the vast sums placed at their disposal by his government. To *Ludendorff*, Lenin was a vital instrument of war policy. He had done what the German Army could not do: knock Russia out of the war. Like Nazism, Bolshevism was a child of the Great War, and only in this context can its achievement be understood.

Nikolai Tolstoy

London theatre

An exploration of Beckett

Texts

Riverside

Of all the major innovators still working in the modern theatre, *it is more than right that* Joseph Chaikin should end up in a production called *Texts*, exploring some *prose* works by Samuel Beckett. Mr Chaikin first came to attention by working with the Living Theatre in the United States, and when they became exiles he became the director of that most influential ensemble the Open Theatre. While all about him fell to howling improvisations and burning masterpieces, Mr Chaikin maintained the link with the word, bringing playwrights into the circle of his company.

No writer knows more about the bald power of the word than Mr Beckett, and Mr Chaikin quickly demonstrates that few *actors know more* about turning simple words into theatre. With *his* director, Steven Kent, he has taken the two works, *Texts for Nothing* and *How It Is*, and moulded elegant lamentations *into dramatic mysteries*.

Alone on a tilted stage of wooden planks, Mr Chaikin struts, shuffles, throws himself to the ground, sits upright and holds internal debates, speaking all the parts of his self-examination and even, in a superior voice, narrating the unspoken words. The words suggest that Mr Chaikin's character is a transplanted Irishman and, rarely, Mr Chaikin allows the suggestion of an Irish accent in *his voices, but he does not* posture as a Beckett surrogate.

There is an American quality to the adaptation which is inseparable from the performance, which gives it a colouration that would be unthinkable here. It is perhaps the self-absorption of a character so intent on listening to himself that he is forced to respond. The text dreams of a "crony", but there is only a further voice, amplified from above, merely a louder echo of Mr Chaikin's own voice.





Joseph Chaikin — Photograph by Donald Cooper

In all the evocative activity of Mr Chaikin's sweeps across the stage, there is seldom visible purpose. There are suggestions, in the bars across the lighting and in *narrow bolts of light* which cross the stage, of an external prison, but the words create the enclosure. Activities, such as rising, sitting, squatting, sleeping, exist only that they might be anticipated, remembered or described.

It is a tribute to Mr Chaikin and Mr Kent that that becomes mesmerizing drama. At about an hour, they have the length of the performance *judged* exactly, and the variations within are musically exact: not likely to convert those who hate Beckett to his bleak determination to endure, but likely to delight those who have responded before.

Mr Chaikin's performance may do more than that, however. As he stands in quilted thousers and a frayed hacking-jacket, free of mechanical aids and visibly dividing into different voices, and thus different characters, within split seconds, he demonstrates that superb acting can exist well outside the English tradition.

Ned Chaillet

In the Palm of Her Hand

Intimate

Church hall outside, miniature Odeon within, the Intimate Theatre at Palmers Green embarks on a series of home-grown premières with this strange little thriller. Written and directed by Bill Owen, the actor, it sometimes seems uncertain in its purpose as well as being, I would have thought, a shade unsavoury for the Intimate's rather senior patrons. But, once focused, it strides along well enough and brings something not far short of West End entertainment to an audience who will mostly be home in 10 minutes.

Mr Owen chooses the novel setting of a London department store stockroom in 1938, a date incessantly emphasized by superfluous talk of Munich and the price of everything from nylons (one and elevenpence) to precocious Clara in the playground (halfpenny for a touch, penny for a feel). This is the sanctum of Miss Pemberton, ladies' underwear department supervisor, a dragon spinster before whom even Hitler might have quailed but who, once she has locked herself in with the unsuspecting Percy from the warehouse and has downed her customary bottle of gin, becomes both *amorous* and lethal.

Margaret Robertson has a fat part and seizes it with relish, allowing none of the frequent passages of flat narrative or dull character-drawing to stand in her way. What does emerge as dramatic is one's pleasurable uncertainty about whether she will first rape him, murder him or find friendship in this pathetic, ageing figure, socially so far apart but emotionally as mixed-up and lonely as herself. Miss Robertson makes a formidable figure having selected her peach silk peignoir trimmed with heaven knows what (here, of all places, there is an embarrassment of riches), and her smoky contralto flatters even the weakest lines, but it is a shame that so much time is wasted on this rather nasty titillation when Mr Owen has far more interesting things up his sleeve about Percy which could have got us really frightened.

A different director might perhaps have secured the necessary cutting and tightening up, and reproved the author for some carelessness in his dramatic engineering: crises are created when tension is needed and then ignored. But Mr Owen has nurtured his cast's performances well. Even if somewhat overshadowed by this Oxford Street Agrippina and finally required to display a character he can hardly make convincing, Victor Maddern's Percy is touching and full of good detail. His cry that he does not know whether he snores because he never slept with anyone who might have told him brings the best and truest laugh of the evening.

Anthony Masters

Aldeburgh Festival

Alan Bush

Jubilee Hall

The eightieth birthday last December of Alan Bush was not exactly the occasion for dancing in the streets, which probably came as no great surprise to the composer: he has for a long time found himself musically and politically considerably more at home in the German Democratic Republic than in his native country.

However, the anniversary was happily not overlooked by the Aldeburgh *Festival*, which yesterday offered a modest tribute in a recital by two young violinists, Maureen and Hazel Smith, with Bush himself a shade dogged but still agile at the piano.

Bush's reputation rests largely on his four operas, all written for East Germany and the Soviet Union, and only then on a few chamber works, like the challenging *Dialectic* for string quartet. The Aldeburgh homage included nothing of this quality, and therefore might have given a misleading impression of an innocuous musical meander, especially as it began with the *Lyric Interlude* for violin and *piano*. Written during the Second World War, this is effectively a low-pressure sonata, grey in texture and tonality, though pleasant enough in its gentle brave optimism.

A more strident tone was brought into the proceedings by the *Three Raga Melodies* for violin alone, dating from 1961 and surprising in their independence from anything too obviously Indian. Indeed, the first two pieces are in standard western modes and even the last, which is not, has a lean astringency belonging more to this combative composer than to any Asian exemplar.

Nevertheless, for something of Bush at his most hard-working one had to wait for the last work, a Concertino for two violins and piano being played *here for the first time. The title* and scoring might suggest a dispute between the string instruments but in fact these two virtuoso parts are bound firmly together and their argument is all with the audience. The argument is conducted through a sonata allegro sporting a brisk *march-like* main theme and three more lyrical subsidiary ideas, a *spiky* little canonic movement, and "Autumn Song" of melodic sprawl which still manages not to be too ingratiating and a final *dance* which tries to be lively but which, given its composer, can hardly rise beyond thorough decency.

Paul Griffiths

Stock Exchange Prices

BP brings in the sellers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29, Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
99 15/16	91	Exch	9 1/2% 1981	99 11/16	..	9.929	11.724
98 7/16	89 1/2	Exch	3% 1981	98 7/16	+1/16	3.047	11.754
100 15/16	93 3/16	Exch	12 3/4% 1981	100	-1/16	12.750	12.528
98	88	Treas	8 1/2% 1980-82	97 7/8	•-1/8	8.686	12.490
95 1/8	81 3/8	Treas	3% 1982	94 1/4	..	3.183	12.203
102 3/4	90 1/2	Treas	14% 1982	101	..	13.861	12.473
96 1/2	85 3/8	Treas	8 1/4% 1982	95 3/4	•-1/8	8.607	12.567
96	85 3/4	Exch	9 1/4% 1983	95 1/4	-1/8	9.709	13.384
95	84 5/8	Exch	8 3/4% 1983	94 1/2	•-1/4	9.269	12.745
89 1/8	76 1/2	Exch	3% 1983	88 1/2	..	3.389	10.690
99 7/16	85 3/4	Treas	12% 1983	97 3/8	-1/4	12.326	13.707
94 1/8	84 1/8	Treas	9 1/4% 1983	93 1/2	•-1/8	9.897	12.913
102 3/4	94 1/4	Exch	13 1/2% 1983	99 3/8	-1/4	13.580	13.779
94 1/16	84 1/4	Exch	10% 1983	92 3/4	-1/4	10.780	13.524
87 1/8	76 3/8	Fund	5 1/2% 1982-84	86 5/8	• ..	6.367	11.881
97 1/16	86 7/8	Exch	11 1/4% 1984	94 1/8	-1/8	11.954	13.931
104 1/16	94 1/2	Exch	14% 1984	100	-1/8	14.004	13.973
80 5/8	68 1/4	Exch	3% 1984	80 1/4	• ..	3.738	10.884
99 5/8	88	Treas	12% 1984	95 1/2	-1/8	12.612	13.861
108 3/4	97 1/2	Treas	15% 1985	102 7/8	-1/2	14.584	13.964
98 7/8	93 1/4	Exch Cv	12% 1985	94 1/4	-1/8	12.726	13.972
75 3/4	68 15/16	Treas	3% 1985	75 1/4	..	3.987	10.906
103 3/4	89 1/2	Exch	12 1/4% 1985	94 1/4	-1/16	12.991	14.013
97 1/8	91	Exch	11 3/4% 1986	92 1/8	-1/8	12.759	14.082
69 15/16	68 5/8	Treas	3% 1986	69 1/8	-1/16	4.340	11.346
97 7/8	91 1/4	Treas	12% 1986	93	-1/16	12.907	13.987
MEDIUMS							
89 7/8	78 5/8	Treas	8 1/2% 1984-86	83 7/8	•-1/8	10.063	12.768
105 1/2	90 5/8	Exch	13 1/4% 1987	96 1/4	•-1/8	13.587	13.897
81 1/4	70 1/4	Fund	6 1/2% 1985-87	77 1/8	-1/8	8.519	12.271
99 5/8	90 5/8	Treas	12% 1987	92	-1/8	13.251	14.282
83	71 7/8	Treas	7 3/4% 1985-88	79 1/2	-1/4	10.079	13.079
65 5/8	54 7/8	Trans	3% 1978-88	60 3/4	•-1/8	4.928	11.169
98	82 5/8	Treas	11 1/2% 1989	86 5/8	-1/2	13.528	14.816
68 1/4	57 3/4	Treas	5% 1986-89	63 3/4	-1/8	7.966	12.246
104 1/4	89 1/8	Treas	13% 1990	91 1/4	•-1/8	14.080	14.609
95 7/8	88 1/4	Exch	12 1/2% 1990	90	-1/8	14.187	14.963
82	69 1/2	Treas	8 1/4% 1987-90	74 1/4	-1/8	11.039	13.109
96 3/4	81 3/4	Treas	11 3/4% 1991	83 5/8	•-1/8	13.919	14.854

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
A — B							
298	117	AAH	185	-1	12.6	6.8	6.5
200	96	AB Electronics	108	+2	1.8	1.7	..
237	132	AGB Research	234 r	..	7.9b	3.4	25.0
29	12	AI Ind Prod	23	+1	0.0	..	..
118	65	E Mid A Press 'A'	110	• ..	5.0	4.5	11.2
101	70	Eastern Prod	76 1/2	..	6.6	8.6	5.4
21 1/8	11 1/8	Eaton Corp	£18 3/4	+1/16	77.7	3.9	10.1
136	32	Edbro	49	+4	..	..	..
84	56	Eleco Hldgs	71	..	4.7	6.6	9.4
143	58 3/4	EIS	143	+5	5.7	4.0	8.4
883	413	Electrocomps	768	..	13.6	1.8	21.4
10 3/4	7	Electrolux 'B'	£9	..	73.4	8.2	9.4
122	86	Electr'nic Rent	101	• -2	6.2	6.1	17.0
154	67	Marchwiel	131	..	8.6		
142	78	Marks & Spencer	127	..	5.4		
51	38 1/2	Marley Ltd	40 1/2	-1/2	3.2		
28	14 1/2	Marling Ind	20	..	1.3		
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0		
39	21	Do A	33 1/2	..	4.0		
282	178	Martin-News	254	• ..	13.9		
270	171	Martonair	245	+4	10.9		
70	28	Medminster	61 1/2	..	4.4		

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	295	..	21.4	7.3	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	97 1/2	Surmah Valley	97 1/2	..	3.2	3.3	..
253	132 3/4	Warren Plant	208	• -2	14.3	6.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34 1/2	28 1/2	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	173	Imp Cont Gas	190	-5	10.1	5.3	9.0
185	93	Milford Docks	113	-5	9.9	8.7	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28 1/2	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31 1/2	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	33-1
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£1/16 prem
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£97 3/4+1/2
Intasun 10p Ord	80-2
Laing Props 8 3/4% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102 3/4
Leeds (City of) 13 1/2% Red 2006 (£97 1/4b)	£43-1/2
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91 1/4+1/2
Munton Bros 10p Ord (19)	22
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	105-1
Newcastle Water 7 3/4% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95 3/4
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	115-1
Swansea (City of) 13 3/4% Red 2006 (£96 3/4)	£93 3/4-1/2
Treasury 11 1/2% 1985 (†)	£93-1/4

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	..	43 prem-2
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	July 17	14 prem
Broken Hill Props (475‡)	Apr 30	605-5
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	39 1/2
Crouch D (165‡)	..	24 prem-1
European Ferries (30‡)	..	52 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

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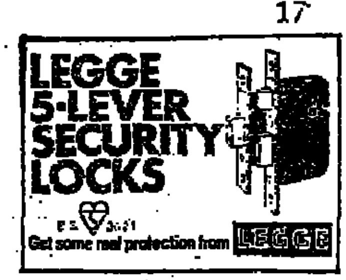
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The growth of Arab banks, page 18

Business News

THE TIMES JUNE 19 1981



■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 541.1 down 3.7
FT Gilts 66.16 down 0.51

■ **Sterling**
$1.9765 down 210 points
Index 95.2 down 0.4

■ **Dollar**
Index 108.1 up 0.9
DM 2.3667 up 190 pts

■ **Gold**
$459.50 down $2

■ **Money**
3 month sterling 12⅝-12¾
3 month Euro-$ 17⅜-17¼
6 month Euro-$ 17⅛-17

IN BRIEF

Japan gives pledge on car imports

Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, has agreed to convey to Japanese industry the British Government's concern that Japanese motor manufacturers should adhere strictly to their voluntary curb on exports to the United Kingdom.

He gave this undertaking yesterday, during a 90-minute meeting with Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Tanaka has also promised to investigate the possibility of reducing the high tariff charged on shipments of Scotch whisky to Japan. He told Mr Biffen that on his return, he would seek to promote a higher level of UK exports to Japan.

Mr Biffen and his departmental officials were pleased by the sympathetic attitude adopted by the Japanese minister.

Discussions between the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and its Japanese counterpart are scheduled to take place next month.

Saudi denial

Saudi Arabian oil minister Shaikh Yamani has denied reports that he said his country would cut its oil production. Asked if there was to be any change in prices and production, Shaikh Yamani said: "There is no decision on that yet."

Construction decline

Britain's construction industry suffered another setback when new orders for the three months to the end of April fell 9 per cent to £1,157m compared with the previous quarter's £1,268m or 12 per cent lower than in the same period a year ago.

Exports double

The United Kingdom exported £128.6m worth of coal mining equipment to 88 countries last year, almost double the amount sold abroad five years ago. Chinese orders totalled £26.5m and the United States £24m.

BSC consultation

British Steel workers should be consulted on the corporation's plans for the industry up to 1985, Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron & Steel Trades Confederation, said yesterday at his union's policy conference in Bournemouth.

Ships fraud protest

Seven international shipping, trade and insurance groups have protested to the Greek government over what they say is the slowness of maritime fraud investigations, in particular into the case of the sinking of the tanker, Salem.

Hospital cash call

M. J. H. Nightingale's Over-the-Counter market yesterday announced its second venture into private hospital financing, to raise £1.2m for the Hertfordshire Independent Hospital at Hitchin. Applications are being invited for up to 900,000 9 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each.

Courtaulds pay rise

Spinning and weaving workers at Courtaulds are to receive a 3 per cent rise backdated to May 4. They will get a further 2 per cent in November.

Office automation

The Government is to spend £2m setting up eight new pilot systems on office automation in the public sector as a guide to management generally.

Wall Street down

The Dow-Jones industrial average closed 11.41 points down at 995.15. The $=SDR was 1.16044 and the £=SDR was 0.585106.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

CRA	7p to 278p	Polly Peck	15p to 348p
Cornell Dresses	7p to 168p	Ricardo Eng	15p to 440p
Chesterfield	5p to 338p	Tanks Cons	5p to 306p
Harrison Cros	13p to 850p	Swire Pacific 'A'	7p to 174p
Pauls & Whites	9p to 155p	Weeks Petrol	5p to 435p

Falls

BP	18p to 330p	Johnson Matt	12p to 271p
Castlefield	10p to 480p	Pleasurama	8p to 327p
Glaxo Holds	6p to 362p	Massey Ferg	10p to 190p
ICI	6p to 282p	Watmoughs	7p to 171p
Lasmo	5p to 534p	Unilever	7p to 575p

Bank seeks tougher curbs on pay rises

By John Whitmore

Workers in many industries may have to accept negligible pay rises for a number of years if there is to be any sustained improvement in the United Kingdom's competitiveness in international markets, the Bank of England warned yesterday. Larger pay increases would have to be paid for out of increased productivity.

In effect, the Bank is setting out the case for wage restraint in an even tougher way than the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have done.

The unspoken implication in the Bank's observations is that a fall in living standards is necessary if the economy is to be put on a sounder footing.

The Bank's comments come in the latest edition of its quarterly bulletin. It makes no attempt to state whether an incomes policy would be appropriate, but merely notes that significant progress has been made recently towards arresting the process of deteriorating competitivenes. Companies probably will continue to make great efforts to improve their competitive position, it says.

The Bank has consistently noted the sharp deterioration in United Kingdom competitiveness in previous Bulletins.

It now estimates that the strong growth in pay in earlier pay rounds, together with the sharp rise in the sterling exchange rate, led to a 20 per cent deterioration in competitiveness in 1979 and an even larger decline in 1980.

The Bank, however, takes some heart from the trend of lower wage awards in the present pay round. It also sees some tentative signs of improving productivity. But the Bank is sceptical that an easier solution to the problem might lie in a depreciation of the exchange rate.

Any competitive advantage gained from a lower exchange rate would only be maintained if wages failed to accelerate in response to the faster rise in retail prices, it says.

On the general state of the economy, the Bank feels that the worst of the fall in output may now be over. But it sees few signs as yet of any sustained recovery.

MONEY SUPPLY

Figures released for the monthly amount of money stock, seasonally adjusted at the mid month dates.

	M1 £000m	Sterling M3 £000m	Private sector liquidity
1980			
April	27.7	57.6	103.4
May	27.6	58.7	111.0
June	27.6	59.2	111.9
July	23.6	62.3	113.8
August	28.3	65.4	114.8
Sept	28.4	63.8	115.8
October	28.8	65.4	118.2
Nov	28.7	63.2	119.1
Dec	29.4	66.6	119.9
1981			
Jan	27.3	67.3	120.8
Feb	29.7	67.6	121.6
March	29.5	68.1	122.8
April	30.9	69.4	125.3
May	31.2	70.5	126.6

MONTHLY CHANGE IN STERLING M3 AND DOMESTIC CREDIT EXPANSION
£m

	Domestic credit expansion	External finance	Non-deposit liabilities	Sterling M3
1980				
April	+1,347	+826	−265	+452
May	+525	+1,123	+149	+1,081
June	+227	+1,508	−900	+580
July	+2,229	+3,792	−449	+3,018
Aug	+1,123	+1,578	−338	+1,035
Sept	+621	+855	−532	−359
Oct	+985	+1,338	+347	+705
Nov	+313	+684	−273	+705
Dec	+462	+925	−246	+537
Jan	+810	+420	−156	+224
Feb	+695	+123	+103	−130
March	+1,082	+275	−310	+416
April	+455	−1,874	−535	+1,428
May	−44	+1,084	−154	+1,057

The Bank finds it difficult to take a particularly optimistic view of any of the major components of demand. Although it notes that output is now declining more slowly, it says that destocking continues, that investment will fall further this year and that consumer demand will weaken unless there is a run-down in savings.

The Bank feels, however, that monetary growth is roughly on target at present.

Although the true trend in the monetary aggregates becomes increasingly obscure the longer the civil servants' industrial action continues, the bulletin says that present indications are that, but for these distortions, the recent growth of sterling M3, the broad measure of banking money, would have been in line with the present target range of a 6 to 10 per cent annual growth rate.

The full May money supply figures, released yesterday, confirmed earlier estimates by the Bank that sterling M3 grew by 1½ per cent during the month, or by an estimated ½-¾ per cent

The figures reveal that the public sector was the leading force in total domestic credit expansion of £1,064m. Bank lending to the private sector rose by only £44m (though this was probably a significant understatement of the underlying trend) while sterling lending overseas fell by £123m.

Two notable features of the figures were the high level of National Savings investment by the private sector (£732m) and the further large increase in United Kingdom residents' foreign currency deposits (£770m, of which £300m was attributable to valuation changes).

Financial Editor, page 19

Williams and Glyn's offer free banking

By Catherine Gunn

Customers of Williams and Glyn's Bank will no longer pay bank charges however low they run their accounts—and they may even dip briefly into the red without incurring charges on their transactions.

Yesterday Williams and Glyn's, sister bank of the Royal Bank of Scotland, abolished its £50 minimum balance below which bank charges were levied on transactions, but has kept its system of notional allowances. The system, permits accounts normally in credit to be overdrawn by up to 7 per cent of their normal quarterly credit balance before transactions will be charged for.

The news was received with interest by the four big clearing banks, which have just completed a round of increases in their own bank charges and, in the case of the Midland, doubling its minimum credit balance, to £100.

"We are trying to represent ourselves as an alternative bank, and we thought we'd change our tariff in an alternative way." Mr Bob Farley, a director of Williams and Glyn's, said yesterday.

Williams and Glyn's hopes that its return to free banking will help to boost its modest 3 per cent share of the English high street banking market. The bank belongs to the Royal Bank of Scotland group, presently the subject of rival bids from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Standard Chartered Bank. Both bids are being examined by the Monopolies Commission.

When Williams and Glyn's customers do incur bank charges, it will cost them more. The fee for automated transactions has gone up from 7½p to 10p an item, and other transactions have risen from 15p to 20p each.

This is broadly in line with the big four clearing banks' charges which now range from 12p to 15p on automated items, and from 17½p to 20p on other transactions. Minimum balances range from £50, at the National Westminster, to £100 at the other three.

In May Barclays startled the banking scene when it decided to charge 50p a time to customers of other banks cashing cheques at its branches. Barclays began the minimum balance system in May, 1971 with a £50 floor. The Midland followed suit in 1972 and Lloyds and the National Westminster took up the system in 1974.

Until yesterday only the Co-operative Bank and National Giro offered customers free banking.

Two new names for the Trident TV companies

By David Hewson

The many-headed media empire of Pearson Longman, and the Sunderland brewers Vaux are likely to emerge as the main new financial backers of the Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television companies within a week.

The financial structure of both companies has been under question since the Independent Broadcasting Authority decided last December that Trident had to divest itself of a majority shareholding in both companies.

Trident is expected to announce an extraordinary general meeting at the end of this month to approve a new share structure for both stations. There is little doubt that the meeting will approve Trident's recommendation.

Though the company, which has enjoyed control of the two television companies for the last 10 years, will lose outright control, it will maintain an important stake in both organizations.



Mr Ward Thomas: negotiated merger.

Both Yorkshire and Tyne Tees started life as separate companies. But because their audience areas overlapped and the two stations suffered financially as independent entities, their merger was negotiated 10 years ago with the blessing of the then Independent Television Authority, and largely by Mr G. E. Ward Thomas, now chairman of Trident.

Trident expects to take a 15 per cent stake in the new Yorkshire station and 25 per cent in Tyne Tees in a financial shake-up which has already been agreed by the IBA. In addition, it will lease the Leeds headquarters of YTV to the new Yorkshire company, and one new studio to Tyne Tees before selling them in two years' time.

There will be no majority partners in either of the new Yorkshire and Tyne Tees stations. Pearson Longman, which publishes the *Financial Times* and the *Economist* and owns the Westminster Press provincial group and Penguin Books, is expected to take a stake of at least 20 per cent in the Yorkshire company while the rest of the equity is broken up into smaller shareholdings.

State stake in BP to be cut

By Ronald Pullen



Signing the underwriting agreement yesterday, from left, are Mr J. Hull of J. Henry Schroder Wagg, Mr G. W. Mackworth-Young of Morgan Grenfell, Mr Q. Morris, financial director of BP, Mr R. Adam, deputy chairman of BP, and Mr L. J. Fraser of Lazards.

British Petroleum yesterday launched the largest-ever cash raising move by the private sector in the London stockmarket. Ending nearly two weeks of persistent speculation, BP is asking shareholders to put another £600m into the group to pay for new investment in the 1980s.

This is almost three times more than the last biggest rights issue from Imperial Chemical Industries in 1976 and is slightly higher than all the new money raised by private companies on the stockmarket so far this year.

The Government and the Bank of England, which between them own almost 45 per cent of BP's shares, have decided not to take up their entitlement because of the pressure it would cause to the borrowing requirement.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in a Commons reply yesterday said that it would have cost £280m to maintain these buildings. As a result state holdings, which were cut 17 per cent in 1977 and another 5 per cent two years ago, will drop to 39 per cent.

The Government's decision not to take up its rights has complicated the terms of the issue which is having to be made in two parts. Shareholders are being offered one new share for every seven now held at 275p, payable in two instalments, against a market price of 330p after yesterday's 18p fall in the BP share price. The Government's holding is being offered to existing shareholders at 290p.

Despite some initial worries, the underwriting of the offer by City investing institutions went fairly smoothly yesterday, although the need to contact more than 600 investors took time and the process was not finished until mid-afternoon.

Of the total £624m BP is raising, just over £6m goes to the Government in capital duty (the old stamp duty) and the remaining £18m will go to the underwriters and the army of lawyers, bankers and other advisers who have been working on this for the last 13 weeks.

Sir David Steel, who soon retires as chairman of BP, explained that more money was needed for profitable investment outside the oil business in the 1980s.

Along with other oil companies, BP has been steadily diversifying away from oil following the moves by the oil-producing countries in the 1970s to take control of crude production.

Financial Editor Page 18

THF buys Kuwait Savoy stake

By Peter Wilson-Smith

After conceding defeat in its £67m takeover bid for the Savoy Hotel group, Trusthouse Forte has now bought the strategic shareholding in the Savoy owned by the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO) for £19.3m.

The KIO had agreed to accept the bid, but after Trusthouse's offer for the Savoy lapses today it will be prevented from buying more than 2 per cent of the Savoy shares for a year under the Takeover Panel rules. Early this week Trusthouse released all Savoy shareholders who had accepted its terms and encouraged them to sell their shares in the market before the offer closed.

The move adds weight to the view that Trusthouse Forte will make another attempt to buy the Savoy Hotel group in the future. Mr Donald Durban, a director and company secretary, said: "We have got a large stake in the company and obviously we are there for keeps. Clearly we are not going to go away".

Trusthouse bought the KIO stake of 9.6m "A" shares and 96,000 "B" shares through its bankers S. G. Warburg at prices of 190p and £11.22½ each respectively. With the shares it already owns it now has 60.16 per cent of the Savoy shares but because of the complex voting structure of the company it has only 37.47 per cent of the votes.

Trusthouse said that the Savoy was now legally a subsidiary but Mr Durban said Trusthouse would not want to consolidate its results because of the losses it has been making. In 1980, the Savoy Hotel group which includes also Claridge's, the Connaught and Berkeley hotels, lost £1.6m before tax.

Mr Durban could not say whether Trusthouse would press for boardroom representation but said this would have to be considered.

Under the Takeover Panel rules, Trusthouse has to let at least a year pass from the time its offer lapses at 3.30 pm today before it is allowed to bid again.

Sir Hugh Wontner, the Savoy Hotel group chairman, said he was not surprised that Trusthouse had bought the KIO shareholding but he questioned whether it was in the interests of Trusthouse shareholders to have so much money invested in the Savoy producing such a low return. He said that business was good at the moment and the Savoy would now be going ahead with its plans to sell off part of its flats in the Strand for development.

Trusthouse's attempt to take over the Savoy has been thwarted by the opposition of the shareholders owning the heavy-voting "B" shares to its terms.

BOC rights issue fails to tempt City

By Michael Clark

Underwriters of BOC International's recent £82m convertible rights issue seem almost certain to have been left with 70 to 80 per cent of the stock.

Speculation was rising in the City last night that the recent cash call had proved a failure, with few of the big City institutions taking up their allotments.

Last night the price of the convertible unsecured loan stock 2001/2006 issued at £100 remained at a discount, closing at £98½.

Mr Paul Bosonnet, finance director of BOC, admitted that very little money had so far been received, but he added that this was not unusual. He said he had heard of no speculation from the City suggesting that the majority of the stock would be left with the underwriters and was, therefore, unwilling to comment.

Sources close to BOC admitted that there was every possibility of between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of the stock not being taken up as the market had proved rather weak since the announcement of the rights.

Although only a few acceptances have been received ahead of the call at 3 pm today the source claimed that this was not significant because acceptances often arrive just before the deadline expires.

The rights issue from BOC, announced at the end of May, was one of several big issues accurately forecast by many of the dealers in the stock market.

Reports of a disagreement between the board of BOC and Lazards, its financial advisers, over the terms of the rights issue did little to encourage the institutions.

The board of BOC was believed to have wanted to make the terms more attractive to investors to increase its chances of the cash being allotted in full.

Shares of BOC last night dipped 2p to 124p with many brokers ready to accept the worst.

Lloyd's call for sell-off approval

By Richard Allen

Mr Peter Green, the chairman of Lloyd's has written to members urging them to approve a parliamentary demand that brokers sell off their underwriting interests in the market within five years.

But in the same letter he launches an attack on a second parliamentary call for inclusion of the so-called "divorce clause" in the Lloyd's Bill. This would prevent agents who look after members' affairs from controlling underwriting syndicates.

The chairman stops short of asking the market's 19,000 the "divorce" proposal when they vote on both demands on July 17. But he says: "I believe that Lloyd's would be gravely weakened if we adopted the 'divorce' proposition. . .".

Lloyd's officials have been warned that the Bill, designed to improve self-regulation, may have to be *withdrawn* if either of the parliamentary demands for changes is rejected. However the market's ruling committee is still hopeful that the matter may go back to the Commons for further debate if the "divorce" clause is opposed.

Judgment reserved in Burmah Oil case

The High Court in London yesterday reserved judgment on Burmah Oil's £1,000m claim against the Bank of England.

Burmah, which was bailed out by the Bank in return for its 20.1 per cent shareholding in British Petroleum, alleges that the Bank took advantage of it in the aftermath of the 1974 oil crisis, and is seeking to recover the current value of the 77,817,507 shares.

The Bank has contested Burmah's claim that the sale agreement was an "unconscionable" bargain which the court ought to overrule.

The hearing, which began on June 2, had been expected to take two months to argue but took less than three weeks.

In his final submissions on behalf of Burmah, Mr Leonard Hoffman, QC, said that Burmah had been forced to sell in a hurry without being able to explore the market.

The price actually paid by the Bank should be compared with the price that would have been achieved without the constraint of a forced sale.

Yet the criterion used to fix the price of a block of shares, which ordinarily would be sold with an eye to long-term considerations, was an average of prices over a short period during a time of completely untypical trading on the Stock Exchange, he said.

Mr Justice Walton commented: "I cannot at the moment see a logical method of valuation. Everybody agrees the Stock Exchange was not really a very suitable yardstick, but it was the only one in existence and one from which at any rate one side would undoubtedly start."

Mr Hoffman said the sale of the BP shares was only one part of a rescue package which was "onerous" to Burmah. There was also an obligation to develop the North Sea fields.

In Burmah's cash position, it *would be inevitable in the end* that Burmah would have to sell its North Sea interests, which it *subsequently did.*

Big gains for US dollar as interest rates surge

By Frances Williams

The dollar made substantial gains on all leading currencies yesterday in response to a fresh surge in domestic interest rates. This renewed expectations that United States rates were likely to remain high for some time, despite signs of an economic slowdown.

The dollar jumped 1.90 *pfennigs against* the Deutsche mark, against which it is chiefly measured, to end London trading at DM 2.3667. Its trade-weighted exchange rate index, as calculated by the Bank of England, rose 0.9 to 108.1.

The pound lost 2.10 cents on the dollar, to close in London at $1.9765, but it was fairly steady against Continental currencies.

The United States Federal Funds rate was trading at about 20 to 20½ per cent when London markets closed, compared with 18 to 18½ per cent earlier in the week.

Continued moves by the Federal Reserve Board to keep the Fed Funds rate high are puzzling some observers. United States money supply growth has been slowing, according to the latest figures, and all the signs are that economic activity is slackening.

Doubling the efficiency of double-glazing

Silicon chip spin-off saves energy

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The micro-chip may no longer be the only prime product from California's Silicon Valley. Launched in London and Scandinavia yesterday was an energy-saving product, a spin-off from silicon chip manufacturing techniques, whose first application will be in double-glazing.

See-through plastic film, a specialized ICI development produced in Scotland, is part of the product, which acts as a heat shield and is said to more than double the effectiveness of double-glazed window units at only a 15 per cent increase in costs.

Talks on exploiting the new product, which was developed in association with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and recently put on the North American market by Southwall Corporation of California, are now being held with a number of British double-glazing producers by the United Kingdom distributor, Manchester-based Wright & Offland, a one-time glass-embossing company, now one of the largest British independent glass distributors.

A 5 per cent share of the £200m-a-year double-glazing market within two years is being looked for by Mr Roy Offland, the distributor's *joint managing director*. But other substantial applications are likely, including glasshouses for horticulture.

One of the qualities of the product, launched as a heat mirror, is that it allows through visible light rays while bouncing back long-wave rays in the infra-red spectrum, the source of radiant heat. Radiant heat exterior to a surface, such as a glass pane, is kept outside; equally, interior heat is trapped. A substantial market is envisaged in refrigerated shop display cabinets, whose doors are often at present kept condensation-free only at the cost of heating the glass door.

In double-glazed units the plastic film mirror is trapped between the panes and if this is done under tension the film cannot be seen. ICI has developed a film which it says has an acceptable resistance to discolouration and deterioration.

Mr Mel Hodge, an electrical engineer who is president and chief executive of Southwall Corporation, sees the heat mirror technology as the biggest breakthrough in window insulation since double-glazing was first used in 1865. If all Britain's windows had it there would theoretically be a saving of 200,000 barrels of oil a day or a 5 per cent saving in the nation's energy bill, he claims.

What is new in the heat mirror is not the basic technology but the industrial application on a mass production basis which initially will all be carried out in California, with the expectation of doubling production annually for the next five years.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Paying the price of reshaping BP

British Petroleum has finally put the City out of its misery with the confirmation of its £600m rights issue. The prospect of such a mammoth cash-raising move at a time when a steady flow of rights issues elsewhere has been soaking up institutional cash has been enough to keep equities on the defensive for the past ten days since the rumours of a BP call became rife. But the market managed to take the news calmly yesterday with most of the 3.7 points fall to 541.1 in the *Financial Times* index down to the weakness in the BP price which closed 18p down at 330p.

Clearly the issue is going to restrain the market for a while even though the money is due to be paid in two stages. But at least BP has not attempted to squeeze tight terms out of shareholders with the 1-for-7 basis at 275p for the non-state holdings a comfortable 21 per cent discount on the overnight price while the ex-rights yield is a very attractive 9 per cent. And while there were some hiccups with the underwriting, most regarded the terms generous enough and the need to keep up their BP portfolio weighting strong enough to take up what was offered. As it is BP is proving to be something of a bonanza for the City with the underwriting fees alone worth some £12.6m and the total cost of the issue including capital duty running at almost £24m.

Unperturbed

If the City seemed relatively unperturbed by the issue, shareholders should view it with more reservations. While BP itself was making the right sort of bland noises about needing the money for profitable investment outside of its mainstream oil business, the timing of the issue—between better than expected first-quarter figures and what are expected to be very poor results for at least the next two quarters—suggests that BP has been forced into it on more pressing financial grounds.

Unfortunately, the inclusion of the cash-rich United States Sohio subsidiary gives the BP balance sheet an illusory strength since those funds are not available elsewhere in the business. Borrowings last year jumped by £553m as BP's cash flow was insufficient to cover capital spending (including the £410m spent on Selection Trust) and taxes despite the attack on working capital through the run down of oil stocks. This year the trading position outside North America has gone from bad to worse with heavy losses in chemicals, refining and marketing and with a commitment to a capital spend almost as much as last year's £2,200m BP is heading for a sizeable cash deficit in the current year. In addition the group's heavy borrowing programme in the 1970s to fund its expansion into the North Sea and Alaska is coming to a crunch with almost £2,000m of BP's total debt of £4,540m due to be repaid by next March.

Structural change

So private shareholders, whose holdings will jump by 23 per cent as a result of the Government's decision not to take up its rights, are being asked to take a lot on trust at a time when the outlook for BP looks markedly worse than for, say, Shell. Indeed a harsh critic would say that the issue is simply making shareholders pay for BP's failures over the past few years to come to terms with the changed circumstances in the world oil industry. BP appears to have been much slower than Shell in adjusting to its position of being a crude short rather than the crude rich position it enjoyed in the 1970s. It has failed to make the necessary structural changes downstream to compete in world markets in contrast to Shell which is five years ahead in its programme to upgrade its refineries and the cut of the barrel where it makes its profits. That arguably is what shareholders are now putting their money up for not the reorientation of the group in the 1980s the board is now arguing.

Meanwhile, the decision to go for a straight rights issue instead of a Eurobond or other convertible issue looks expensive given the earnings dilution and the ACT problems on the dividend. But BP justifies it on the grounds that it was cheaper after tax.

● *The staff buy-out plan for National Freight Company is an intriguing development in the Government's privatization programme. It is highly ambitious in its desire to transfer the entire company into the hands of its employees and it is an indication of the way the Tories' evangelizing belief in the desirability of the open market taking on public sector enterprises has had to be carefully tailored to the real world. For there can be little doubt that a straight flotation of NFC presented enormous problems arising from the disentangling of its structure and in pricing on the basis of its somewhat erratic record. The sickening slump in the performance of British Airways has already left that slice of privatization somewhere far in the future and further slippage in the schedule would have begun to look suspiciously like radical underachievement by the time the next election came around.*

Philosophically, of course, the move chimes in with the growing feeling in some circles inside and outside Government that the existing capital market structure is too rigid to take on the demands of privatization at one end and new venture capital at the other. As the biggest ever management buy-out, NFC could, in this context, represent a significant landmark in the path of Government industrial policy.

English China Clays

Managing the volume drop

With four-fifths of clay production sold into the depressed paper industry and the same proportion exported, it is no surprise that English China Clays has seen last year's fall in volume accelerate. Deliveries tumbled by 16 per cent in the first half and although a combination of early retirement, closure of less efficient pits and government assistance have helped to contain costs, there was only partial relief from the 7 per cent price rise in January.

But considering that the first half has also borne lower profits from quarries where volumes were up to 18 per cent lower and the seasonally poor result from the holiday side, a 22 per cent drop in pretax profits to £14.9m on sales down by 9 per cent to £155m looks a fair achievement for such a capital intensive company. Enough, in fact with the 8 per cent dividend rise to lift the shares 2p to 120p.

At this stage ECC sees no likelihood of an upturn before the autumn at earliest and despite an 8 per cent pay settlement in March the market is unlikely to bear another price rise in clays before next January. But demand has at least flattened out and the United States clay operations have been suffering far less from the recession than the domestic side. There will also be a second half contribution from holidays to look forward to while activity in the house-building division has been picking up.

So full-year profits should run out between £33m to £35m compared with last year's £40.5m to give a full-taxed p/e ratio of about 12 and a yield of 7.7 per cent if the final dividend follows the interim up. When demand recovers and prices can be pushed up, ECC's profits should quickly recover and the fall in sterling against the dollar will tend to ease competitive pressures in the future, all of which suggests that the shares are still mildly attractive for the safe yield even though the dividend will not be covered under CCA.

● *The gilt-edged market found a moment to catch a glimpse of the unnervingly firm trend in short term United States interest rates—the Fed Funds rate was again around the 20 per cent level—and marked prices lower across the board.*

The full May money supply figures went largely unnoticed. The Bank confirmed that sterling M3 rose by 1½ per cent, and probably by ½-¾ per cent after making allowance for the effects of the civil servants' industrial action. That seems to leave underlying growth in line with the 6-10 per cent target, but, as the Bank says, the longer the dispute continues the denser the fog gets.

On the face of it, the increase of only £44m in bank lending to the private sector looks rather encouraging. But the assumption must be that it significantly understates the underlying trend.

Certainly, the much slower rate of increase in M1 last month (0.6 per cent against 4.9 per cent in April) suggests that companies may have been increasingly using uncleared tax money to run down borrowing rather than building up fresh deposits.

One figure that does stick out clearly through the fog, however, is the contribution to monetary control in May made by the sale of National Savings instruments. These totalled a record £732m, helped in large part by final sales of the Nineteenth Issue of savings certificates. The authorities will not be able to rely on that kind of help in future.

Getting a freight consortium on the road

The Government's policy of "privatization" received a considerable boost yesterday with the news that senior management of the National Freight Company have offered to buy the organization and offer shares to employees.

It is expected that the NFC, previously the National Freight Corporation, will cost its potential owners at least £50m and that the 28,000 management and staff will raise up to £6m themselves and have control of the company.

Businesses over which they would in future have control include such household names as British Road Services and Pickfords, ironically operations which in many people's minds are associated with private sector industry rather than an amorphous nationalized conglomerate.

The corporation was established under the Transport Act 1968 as part of the then government's attempt to nationalize the road haulage industry. But, unlike other publicly-owned organizations, it never achieved a monopoly; while it was always the biggest concern in its field, it never controlled more than 10 per cent of the road haulage market.

This minority share allowed it to be seen as the perfect example of a publicly owned company fighting with private firms within the disciplines imposed by the mixed economy.

In the middle of the 1970s, however, the corporation had to battle with severe financial problems brought on particularly by the fact that it was allowed to borrow money from the Government which it then had to pay back at high interest rates.

Nevertheless, from a loss of £10m in 1975 it turned in a trading profit of £4m in 1976 and in the next two financial years achieved profits in excess of £20m. The recession, however, pushed it into the red.

The corporation was the only state organization to be named in the Government's general election manifesto in 1979 as a candidate for return to the private sector, a process which clearly was eased by the acquiescence of senior board members.

The transfer to a limited company in October last year marked the first stage of the Government's plans to sell NFC to the private sector; although it was expected that a sale of shares would not occur until the middle of 1982 at the earliest.

The newly formed company took over the assets, liabilities and businesses of the old NFC, including road haulage, cold storage, travel and removals.

Peter Thompson, the man leading the consortium bid, has been chief executive of the NFC since 1977, having joined the organization as group co-ordinator of British Road Services in 1972. Before that he was transport controller for The Rank Organisation (1964-66) and head of transport for the British Steel Corporation (1968-72).

A former rugby player he now confines himself to less arduous ball games like golf, and tennis, though he is unlikely to have much time for such pursuits over the next few months

Mr Thompson has been a long-time advocate of privatization, but under the Labour Government was not above asking the powers-that-be to give the haulage industry its head (and of course the NFC itself) some shelter when times were hard.

His theme in those days was that the Government should restrict entry into the industry in depressed times. When demand was low, established hauliers were too often going to the wall, while new entrants were coming in and exacerbating the situation.

Speaking at an international transport conference in 1978 he likened road haulage to a cottage industry in which anybody with a persuasive manner could get a lorry and set up in business. He will doubtless be hoping that his own powers of persuasion will not flag in the coming weeks.

Edward Townsend

How the Arabs moved into international banking

There is an air of relaxation among international bankers on the subject of petro-dollar recycling these days. Whatever fears were being aired a year or so ago over the international financial system's ability to recycle the vastly enlarged oil surpluses to deficit nations have largely evaporated.

That they have done so owes much to the startling emergence of Arab-owned banks as a major power in world banking markets.

Over the past 18 months international bankers have increasingly come to recognize the willingness of hitherto marginal Arab banks to participate on a growing scale in the big syndicated credits which form the backbone of the recycling process.

The full extent of the Arab commitment to the development of a banking presence has only lately become apparent. The heart of the story lies in the balance sheet transformation of a number of recently formed institutions. While still relatively small in absolute terms, their growth has been on a scale rarely seen in the cautious world of banking. Even the expansion of Britain's ill-fated secondary banks in the early 1970s pales by comparison.

Take the case of Gulf International Bank, which is fairly typical. Owned by seven Arab governments, its assets doubled last year to \$2,893m (£1,449m). To underpin this growth the shareholders have this year put in new capital to raise equity funds to around \$200m compared to \$125m last December. The loan portfolio, which was a mere \$73.6m at the end 1977, reached \$1,130m by the end 1980. The bank helped manager loans totalling over \$12,000m, four times the 1978 figure.

Others can tell a similar story. Arab Banking Corporation was set up in January 1980. By the end of its first year of trading the balance sheet totalled almost \$2,000m. Since then it has risen to well in excess of \$3,000m.

Arab Latin American Bank, also backed by a new capital injection, doubled in size last year; Saudi International Bank grew by 56 per cent, while Saudi Investment Banking Corporation, set up in 1976, was up by 84 per cent and Arab African International Bank by 46 per cent; Assets of Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises increased by 40 per cent, and while European Arab Bank's growth was a more modest 17 per cent its profits were well over double

Even these impressive figures are now looking sadly out of date. Between January and April this year, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust's calculations, Euro-loans in which Arab banks played a lead or co-lead management role totalled \$12,000m. This is already 50 per cent up on the entire 1980 figure. By volume they participated in almost 45 per cent of all publicized Eurocurrency credits, compared to just over 10 per cent in the whole of last year. Clearly there is no slackening of momentum.

If there is any surprise in all of this, it is not so much that it is happening as that it has taken the Arabs so long to get aboard the banking bandwagon.

The logic is not unlike that which has taken several oil rich states downstream into such fields as petrochemicals and shipping. If there are profits to be made from the transformation of raw material—whether it be crude oil or money—into some more sophisticated product, why should the Arabs allow those profits to be siphoned off by outside intermediaries?

In the case of banking this means that instead of simply placing the oil surpluses on deposit with Western banks—which is what mostly happened in the mid-1970s—the Arabs, as shareholders as well as depositors in their own banks, should keep to themselves the margins earned on lending and the arrangement of financing packages.

To the extent that the Arabs commit themselves to capitalizing their own banks or to involving themselves in the longer term investment banking markets there is, of course, some loss of the highly-prized flexibility and safety which prompted them earlier to concentrate on short-term depositing with Western banks.

The Arab-owned banks do not have behind them the luxury of a Western central bank to act as ultimate lender of last resort and thus as effective guarantor of their deposits. The banking risks are obviously having to be borne by the Arabs themselves.

There has, however, been growing doubt about how flexible and secure the policy of depositing with Western banks really is. Bulk withdrawal of funds is not practical without exposing the bank in question to severe liquidity pressures. And the freezing of Iranian funds by the American banks has raised serious questions about the independence of the Western banking system from political interference.

Further, some Arab depositors have come to recognize that the accumulation of ever larger balances in Western banks could ultimately be counter-productive. One of the main fears raised by bankers after the last round of oil price increases was that their balance sheets might not be sufficiently strongly capitalized to enable them to take on board the deposits necessary to meet the financing needs. Had this worry proved justified, the would-be depositors could well have found themselves being discouraged from adding to their existing deposits, perhaps through the device of discriminatory low interest rates.

By expanding their own banks the Arabs have, in fact, done much to make sure that the feared balance sheet problems are contained. In a word, they have added to world banking capacity just at the time when it was needed most.

A less happy consequence from the point of view of international bankers is that the emergence of aggressive, asset hungry Arab banks, by adding to the liquidity of the market place, is contributing to the downward pressure upon lending margins which are already extremely thin. But then they cannot expect to have it all ways.

Christopher Wilkins

Technology

As much as a human can bear...

Millions of man-hours are lost to industry through employees suffering backache or strain caused by operating poorly designed machines and vehicles or moving awkward and heavy loads. Production is also interrupted by injury from other causes, such as vibration and excessive noise.

Although these occupational hazards are well recognized, eliminating them is another matter; and they are not problems that disappear overnight by a wave of the magic wand of new technology.

But help is coming from a perhaps unexpected quarter for companies prepared to plan their workshops and manufacturing lines to take account of these hazards. The necessary information is emerging from a recently formed team of Ministry of Defence scientists at the Army Personnel Research Establishment at Farnborough. They are measuring factors which limit a soldier's ability to cope with advanced technical equipment and new types of vehicles, or to carry out routine jobs under difficult working conditions.

The problems of the factory and office manager may at first sight seem distant from those of the Army. Indeed, the military research emerged because the generals foresaw that the development of a wide range of new equipment, including man-operated guided missiles and suits for protection against nuclear, chemical and biological dangers, had important implications for the efficiency of the soldier on the battlefield.

A task force of 120 physiologists, biologists, psychologists, computer scientists, technologists and soldiers is therefore looking for the point at which human factors set the limit to the use of technology. It is the stage at which no matter how advanced the engineering, it is the man who causes the complicated equipment to fail.

Dr John Nelms, director of the establishment, says: "In an era when there is almost nothing the engineer cannot build, man is the limiting factor. The research programme marks a new stage in the evolution of the army in looking at how best to make the soldier and technology compatible. If we do not get the relationship right, the next battlefield could be a shambles".

To meet the vast range of occupational hazards faced by the armed forces, the research group is measuring the limits imposed by physical stress arising from heat and cold, noise and vibration; psychological pressure; and the operational stress of putting high technology systems into battleground conditions. The Army also has an obligation during peacetime and training exercises to ensure that its men are not exposed to greater risks to, say, hearing than those encountered in a well-run industry.

Trials to discover how stress cuts the efficiency of a man with a guided missile or a new tank electronic control and firing system, perhaps by reducing his "hit rate" from 100 per cent to only 50, may appear to be a special military requirement. But it is also relevant to the introduction in industry and commerce of new technologies with keyboard controls and visual displays. The psychological fear of the battlefield may be missing, but measurements of the degree to which an operator's skill is impaired by constant noise and other stressful interruptions are of concern to all businessmen.

Different patterns of noise are measured at Farnborough because damage to hearing is produced in various ways. Impulse noise from gunfire produces very high pressures on the ear of a short duration, making the effects on the ear difficult to measure.

For instance, a rifle shot produces a maximum pressure of 160 decibels, lasting less than a hundredth of a second, at the ear of the marksman, whereas a typical industrial noise might reach an average level of 90 decibels over most of the working day. Some idea of those noise levels is given by what a person hears about 20ft from a roadway—for motor cycles it is 89 decibels, cars 87, light commercial vehicles 88 and heavy lorries 92.

The effect on the body of lifting, loading and carrying objects is perhaps the work that has the widest common application to industry and the Army. But the methods used by the research team and the trials section—a group of regular soldiers seconded for two years for this work—to measure physiological limitations imposed by physical stress and strain are far from usual.

The measurements involve monitoring muscle fatigue by analysing the bioelectric signals produced during movement and examination of the energy being expended and the muscle strength. An indication of the strain on the cardiovascular system is made by recording variations in heart rates during work. A tiny cassette tape recorder attached to the individual's clothing logs the signals.

Particular tasks scrutinized at Farnborough include such things as the physiological strain in loading 120mm ammunition within the turret workspace intended for a new tank design. The importance of this type of study was underlined by an analysis of the prototype of an advanced new armoured vehicle, which the specialists in human engineering showed could only be operated by about 5 per cent of the men in the Army.

Much of this information is being compiled as manuals that will be available to industry as well as suppliers of defence equipment to the Ministry of Defence. It will provide further valuable material for the scientific discipline known as ergonomics—fitting the job to the worker—to which several university and polytechnic research groups have also made important contributions.

Pearce Wright

Business Diary: Entering the lists

America's "junk mailers" have produced a booklet telling victims not only how they get on to mailing lists but how to get off them—and stay off.

I telephoned the Direct Mail/Marketing Association in New York yesterday to ask how widely the booklet was being mailed, but its number was busy, possibly with calls from householders asking to be left in peace.

You get on a mailing list, the DMMA says, simply by being in the telephone book, or by owning a car or house, or belonging to a professional association—all leading to your being publicly listed.

You get on still more lists by dealing with a mail order company, which may then rent out your name, unless you specifically ask them not to.

To get off—and stay off—some lists, you add your name to yet another list which the association circulates to members, although junk mail will continue to roll in from non-DMMA firms.

The association says: "Just about the only way not to be on some kind of mailing list is to become a hermit . . . and (verbiage deleted) . . . you might find your name popping up on a list of 'American hermits'."




Novel intentions: publishers-to-be Clive Sinclair (right) and Patrick Browne, in London yesterday.

Clive Sinclair, the man whose Sinclair Radionics produced the Microvision pocket television, is returning to his first love, publishing. He is establishing a new fiction and non-fiction house, Sinclair Browne, with Cambridge bookseller Patrick Browne.

Sinclair, 40, a man who likes to do things in style, is also to offer a £5,000 annual Sinclair Prize for Fiction. This will be for "a novel which is not only of great literary merit but also of social and political significance".

The chairman of the panel of judges will be Frank Kermode, the King Edward Professor of English Literature at Cambridge.

Sinclair, who lives and works in Cambridge, began as a technical journalist before founding Radionics nearly 20 years ago.

Like the other Oxbridge publisher, Robert Maxwell—whose Pergamon Press is at Oxford—Sinclair and Browne are particularly interested in putting out translations. However, theirs will be of fiction and not, like Pergamon's, of scientific periodicals.

Sinclair Browne is already commissioning work and a Translation Book Club of existing titles is promised for September.

● Peter Houldcroft and Doug Peplow have an unexpected, if nonetheless pleasant, task ahead of them next Thursday. They will be visiting Biddulph High School, Stoke on Trent, fulfilling their solemn duty as president and chairman respectively of the selection committee of the Institution of Metallurgists.

There they are to present their compliments and a £100 cheque to the winner of the institution's first annual essay competition.

The winner, most unexpectedly, is a girl—sixth former Christine Harris, who struck gold with an essay on the subject "Technology should be a compulsory part of the school curriculum".

But not only is a girl the overall winner; the joint winners of the second prize, worth £50, are also both girls — Frances Every of St Swithun's School, Winchester; and Helen Rudman, of Henbury Comprehensive School, Bristol.

What makes this unusual is that metallurgy is very much a man's subject, at least as measured by membership of the Institution of Metallurgists. There are about 10,200 members, of whom "very few" are women, I learnt from the institution's north London headquarters.

● Atomic energy chiefs and trade union leaders are scrutinizing with dismay and glee respectively the judgment of Douglas Reith, QC, upholding a claim that a crane driver at the Dounreay nuclear power plant in Scotland died from exposure to radiation.

Reith, a Department of Health commissioner, has accepted an appeal by Mrs Jeannie Gillen, the widow of Alexander Gillen, who died 19 years ago. She first brought her request for industrial benefit five months after her husband's death.

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which owns the Dounreay plant, is preparing for a legal battle to contest the decision which could open the flood gate to new claims on behalf of workers who have been in contact with atomic energy since the nuclear power programme began.

This applies not just to employees of the Atomic Energy Authority, but to personnel of British Nuclear Fuels, the Central Electricity Generating Board and probably a wide range of contractor staff.

The doubt over Gillen's death arises because he was alleged to have been exposed to radiation while moving fuel from the experimental fast breeder reactor at Dounreay. In the judgment Reith called into question the safety limit of five rads used by the authority for exposure. He pointed to the growing body of opinion which maintains there is no such thing as a safe dosage level of radiation.

That issue is also causing the Central Electricity Generating Board trouble in another context—its plans to build its first American-type pressurized wate reactor (PWR), Sizewell B in Suffolk, in preference to a British design. One problem with PWRs is the level of radiation to which operators and maintenance staff may be exposed.

The Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group is, I learn, united on the need to change its name, but cannot agree on the new one.

Among the ideas aired has been the "Group of Public Enterprises" (Crope). Then there is the "Association of Chairmen of Nationalized Enterprises"—Acne.

Some might like the "Organization of Public Enterprise Chairmen", but then Opec is already spoken for.

In view of their present plight under Thatcherism, perhaps an opposite choice would be the "State Industries Chairmen's Club"—Sicc.

Ross Davies

Pauls & Whites' shares leap as target is beaten

By Margareta Pagano

Unexpectedly higher earnings and an increased dividend from Pauls & Whites, the Ipswich maltsters and animal feed group, saw the shares gain 9p to 155p yesterday.

Pretax profits rose from £7.9m to £8.6m on sales £21m up at £241.7m. The final dividend is 6.78p gross, making a total for the year to March 1981 of 9.2p gross compared with 8.2p last time.

Mr John Clayton, managing director, said that the unexpected increase came mainly from the better margins earned on malt export volumes. Exports worldwide, particularly to Africa, increased significantly on the previous year's level.

But with beer production depressed in the United Kingdom, demand for malt fell. Profits of £5.08m from the malt division were only just ahead of last year's £4.9m on sales down at £67.39m against £70.6m. There are no signs yet that national production is on the upturn.

At the halfway stage the group reported animal feed sales at a poor level but the full year saw increased sales despite lower national demand. Overall, however, the contribution from the agricultural sector is down due to the recession in the machinery industry, the closure of an old mill and other costs. Profits are down at £4.44m against £4.69m on sales up £23m at £163m.

Higher profits were made by its flavours and essences business. A better contribution was made by overseas associated companies, at £911,000 compared with £106,000.

A £225,000 credit comes from currency gains. Interest charges are £2.9m against £2.7m but borrowings in the short term have been reduced over the year by £4.25m to £14.4m. After adding tax provisions no longer required of £4.9m retained profits this year come out at £10.65m compared with £3.58m.

Mr Clayton said it was too early to give any forecast for trading so far this year or for the full-year prospects.

At the interim stage the group forecast similar profits for this year to last year's £7.9m at a time when no improvement in trading in the home market was expected. For the six months to September pretax profits were only marginally up at £3.08m against £3.05m and the dividend maintained.

B & C falls to £24m but expects recovery

British & Commonwealth Shipping has seen pretax profits fall from £28.6m to £24.2m in the year to December 31 but hopes for an improvement this year.

Operating profit was down from £15.9m to £10m, but this was after a £7.8m deduction for the streamlining of aircraft interests, including an exceptional depreciation charge of £5.9m. The master company of



Sir Nicholas Cayzer, chairman of British & Commonwealth Shipping.

the Cayzer empire, Caledonia Investments, has a 49 per cent stake in the group.

Gains from shipping went from £305,000 to £2.08m because of new ships and better freight rates, while gains in aviation support services rose from £2.8m to £3.58m, despite a setback at Air UK and losses from hotels. Recession also hit office equipment and financial services.

The group says: "Present indications are that the profits before taxation will show some improvement over those for 1980." But the directors say that the figures from an international transport company are hard to predict. Some recovery from world recession may help but the absence of the £7.8m provision should also contribute.

The B & V ordinary dividend is 17.87p gross again, payable from earnings of 41.1p against 43.7p. The gross dividend in Caledonia Investments rises from 17.88p to 19.30p a share. Pretax profits fell from £4.52m to £4.14m.

Stock markets
Signs of late recovery after BP

News of the £600m rights issue from BP hardly came as a surprise to the market yesterday, but it was enough to kill off any remaining investment demand.

The cash-call had been widely predicted and the real question for dealers was not so much the timing of the announcement but the amount. Earlier estimates had talked of up to £1,000m. Jobbers last night were adopting a cool attitude to the rather complicated terms, although most institutions are expected to take up their allotments.

However, this proved of little comfort to the rest of the market where sellers gained the upper hand from the outset with prices drifting steadily throughout the day. Generally though, the announcement was viewed with relief as the threat of the rights issue had cast a shadow over the market for over a fortnight.

By the close, prices were showing signs of recovery, with most closing above the worst. The FT Index, which opened the day 1.2 lower, increased the loss to 4.1 at 3 pm, before closing 3.7 down at 541.1.

Gilts, too, were shaken by the news of the BP rights and sellers were soon on the scene with prices drifting across the board. The selling increased after hours, amid news that the Chemical Bank had raised its broker-loan rate by a full 1 per cent to 20 per cent. Most dealers were interpreting this last night as a prelude to a renewed increase in United States prime rates.

As a result longs were showing falls of £¼ by the close, with shorts up to £⅜ easier.

Leading industrials were again in the doldrums as prices drifted steadily lower. BOC International closed 2p lower at 124p, amid fears that its recent £82m convertible rights issue might have fallen flat. Estimates that are up to 80 per cent may have been left with the underwriters.

Losses were also seen in ICI 6p to 282p, Beechams 1p to 214p, Unilever 7p to 576p, Glaxo 6p to 362p, Fisons 2p to 151p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 322p, BAT Industries 5p to 358p, Tubes 2p to 168p and Thorn EMI 6p to 380p.

Buying in British Vending has left jobbers short of stock and the shares rose 2p for a two-day jump of 4½p to 22p. In January BV sold its vending machines for £1m, and Nestlé's 29.9 per cent stake has fuelled bid hopes, but others point to low quality buying.

Three newcomers to the market were able to induce some interest among investors. Cambridge Electronic ended a 50p premium over the placing price of 75p, Star Computers a 50p premium over the placing price of 154p, Trident Computers 5p at 95p, but Stanelco ended at a 1p discount at 83p.

On the bid front, Camrex slipped 2p to 46p after Hawley Leisure's decision not to proceed with a bid.

Seltrust was another weak spot, tumbling 15p to 95p after warning shareholders of a forthcoming rights issue.

English China Clays managed a 2p rise at 120p in spite of figures in line with most expectations. Better-than-expected performances added 9p to Pauls & Whites at 155p, 5p to Leopold Joseph at 228p, ½p to Braby Leslie at 35p and 7p to Westbrick Products at 65p.

In the meantime, disappointing trading news clipped 4½p from Flexello Castors at 28p, 7p from Kenning Motors at 81p, 4p from Arbuthnot Latham at 298p, 4p from British & Commonwealth Shipping at 286p, 4p from British Steam Specialities at 118p, and 5p a piece from Hargreaves on 47p and Milford Docks on 113p.

Still reflecting recent news, Saatchi & Saatchi rose 2p to 308p as profit-taking hit Bakers Household Stores, 3p to 155p, Pleasurama 7p to 127p and Johnson Matthey 12p to 271p. Equity turnover for June 17 was £106.670m (bargains, 13,655). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph were: BP, Kenning, Shell, European Ferries, Global National Resources, Candeca and English China Clays.

Traditional options: Dealers reported quiet conditions again yesterday. Calls were made in Singlo Holdings at 3½p and BP at 26p. A *put* was arranged in First National Finance at 2½p. **Trade options:** A total of 2,042 contracts were completed. BP attracted 613, Cons Gold 162, Commercial Union 17 and GEC 16.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ace Belmont (I)	16.2(16.1)	0.48(0.75)	17.9(12.1)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Arbuthnot Lathm (F)	—(—)	1.91¶(1.75¶)	20.9(17.6)	8(7)	6/8	12(11)
Belhaven Brewery (F)	7.94(7.93)	0.59(0.11)	4.17(1.03)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Braby Leslie (F)	30.9(31.7)	0.26(0.91)	3.0(7.1)	1.5(3.09)	3/8	2.5(5.09)
B & C Shipping (F)	334.8(292)	24.1(26.6)	41.1(43.7)	7(7)	7/8	12.5(12.5)
Brit Steam (F)	46.6(47.2)	1.87(3.78)	9.8(23.6)	3.2(3.7)	31/7	5.25(5.25)
Charter Tst (I)	—(—)	0.93(0.97)	1.45(1.53)	0.9(0.9)	17/8	—(3.2)
Caledonia Inv (F)	9.2(9.56)	4.14(4.52)	14.9(15.7)	8(7)	10/8	13.5(12.5)
Cont & Ind Tst (F)	—(—)	3.06(3.6)	11.04(14.06)	7.5(7.5)	7/8	11(13.3†)
Crosby Wood (F)	10.2(10.6)	—‡(0.57)	0.5(3.4)	0.05(0.35)	11/9	0.05(0.435)
Dom & Gen Tst (F)	—(—)	0.71(0.72)	10.67(10.89)	7.7(7.4)	28/7	10.7(10.4)
Dundee & Lon Inv (I)	—(—)	0.48(0.45)		1.2(1.2)	17/7	—(3.85)
English China (I)	155(170)	14.5(19.07)	6.45(8.35)	2.7(2.5)	22/7	—(3.5)
Flexello (I)	3.77(5.0)	0.59*(0.17)	8.3*(4.39)	—(1.4)	—	—(1.4)
Hampton Gold (F)	9.74(8.81)	1.84(1.18)	7.65(5.9)	1.7(1.5)	1/10	2.5(2.25)
Leo Joseph (F)	—(—)	0.64¶(0.54¶)	23.2(18.5)	8.97(7.62)	11/9	10.45(9.5)
Kenning Motor (I)	121.9(122.7)	1.69*(2.55)	4.2*(6.7)	1.7(1.7)	15/10	—(5.5)
Hargreaves (F)	219(206)	2.52(4.19)	5.6(11.1)	1.15(2.3)	28/7	2.75(3.96)
Michelin Tyre (F)	474.2(424.6)	14.18(27.1)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Milford Docks (F)	1.89(2.12)	0.15*(0.16)	13.34*(7.1)	0.5(6.84)	30/7	0.5(6.84)
Nthn Secs (F)	—(—)	0.28(0.26)	4.74(4.62)	3.4(3.4)	25/7	4.4(4.4)
Pauls & Whites (F)	241.7(220.6)	8.61(7.97)	27.1(21.9)	4.75(4)	7/8	6.5(5.75)
Tunnel Hldgs (F)	71.1(67.3)	15.5(10.5)	43.7(33.9)	12(6)	—	15.5(9.0)
Westbrick (F)	16.04(16.1)	0.4(0.75)	15.5(12.3)	2.5(2.25)	—	4.0(3.75)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss. † Includes special dividend of 2.8p. ‡ Company did not make a profit or a loss for year. § Adjusted for scrip issue. ¶ Profit after tax.

Briefly

Continental & Industrial Trust: Pretax revenue for year to May 31, 1981, £3.06m (£3.6m). Total gross dividend, 15.71p, against 19p, including special dividend of 4p, last year. Net asset value per ordinary 25p shares, 377p (279.8p).

Northern Securities Trust: Pretax profits for year to March 31, 1981, £283,000 (£266,000). Total payment unchanged at 6.28p gross.

Ace Belmont International: Sales for six months to end-Feb, £16.2m (£16.11m). Pretax profits, £481,000 (£750,000).

Charter Trust and Agency: Pretax revenue for half-year to May 31, 1981, £930,000 (£970,000). Interim payment is unchanged.

British Steam Specialities Group: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £46.69m (£47.25m). Pretax profits fell from £3.78m to £1.87m. Total dividend is unchanged at 7.5p gross.

Arbuthnot Latham Holdings: Profit, after tax, for year to March 31, 1981, £1.91m (£1.75m). Group profits, after extraordinary items and transfers from capital reserves, jumped from £1.3m to £2.47m. Total dividend, gross, up from 15.71p to 17.14p.

Mercantile House Holdings' international money-broking subsidiary M W Marshall, has now opened its office in Tokyo. Mercantile House has purchased Dahlke & Co Inc, a United States municipal bond broker based in New York for $330,000.

KCA establish Saudi Arabian joint ventures: KCA International have signed two letters of intent with Yousef Ahmad Algosaibi Establishment of Alkhobar in Saudi Arabia to establish new projects to develop the respective activities of KCA and the Algosaibi interests. In the first letter of intent the two concerns have agreed to form a new joint venture company in which each will hold 50 per cent.

Leopold Joseph Holdings: Net profit, after tax and transfer to inner reserves, for year to March 31, £644,000 (£43,000). Total gross dividend, 14.93p (13.57p).

Crosby Woodfield: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £10.25m (£10.61m). Company did not make a profit or a loss, before tax, for the year, compared with a pretax profit of £673,000 last time. Dividend, gross, 0.071p (equivalent of 0.62p last year).

Westbrick Products: Sales for year to March 31, £16.04m (16.11m). Pretax profits, 404,000 (£752,000). Total gross payment, 5.71p (5.35p).

Michelin Tyre: Turnover for 1980: £474.26m (£424.68m). Pretax profits, £14.18m (£27.11m).

Charterhall: Two further onshore petroleum exploration licences have been awarded to a group comprising British Sun Oil, London and Scottish Marine Oil and Charterhall Oil. These licences cover a combined area of 765 square kilometres between Reading and Swindon.

Bell & Sime: Pretax loss for year to May 2, 1981, £242,000 (profit, £159,000) before tax credits of £381,000 (£1,000 credit last year). Total dividend cut from 9.64p to 6.07p gross. Turnover: £4.37m (£4.57m).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¼%, over £50,000 10%.

Kenning loses £1.7m and may cut payout

Derbyshire vehicle distributor Kenning Motor Group has plunged from a profit of £2.49m to a loss of £1.69m before tax, on sales little changed at £121.9m, in the six months to March 31, but the interim dividend is maintained at 2.5p gross. Although there are some signs of an improvement now, Mr David Kenning, the new chairman, warns shareholders that if better times fail to materialize by the year-end, the group's dividend policy then will reflect that situation. The motor business in Britain has been particularly hard hit by the recession.

The shares dipped 7p to 81p after the figures yesterday. The dividend is not covered and there is an attributable loss of £1.3m, against profits of £2.14m a year earlier. Pretax profits for 1979-80 were £3.1m, well down from £8.4m the year before.

Trading profits tumbled 40 per cent to £4.88m in the first half of this year. Exceptional items of £437,000, compared with a £1.02m credit, were met out of trading profits. The items related to rationalization costs less profits on the sale of properties. After depreciation and much higher equipment hire costs, but reduced interest costs of £868,000 against £1.16m, Kennings is left with a £2.13m deficit.

However, the Zimbabwean business, which made £1.49m, remitted £296,000 in dividends to its parent which, together with associates profits, reduces the pretax loss to £1.69m.

Of Kenning's interests, car-hire suffered badly and is to be rationalized. It is expected to make a full-year loss. Price cutting continues in a slack market, and the group has had costly difficulties in reducing its fleet. Other motor activities made losses in the first quarter but were profitable in the second quarter. Second-half performance was impossible to forecast, Mr Kenning said.

Tunnel rises to £15.5m

Tunnel Holdings, the cement group which escaped being taken over by Thomas W. Ward through the intervention in the market of mining giant Rio Tinto-Zinc, has reported pretax profits up by £5m to £15.55m in the year to March 29. Turnover in 53 weeks rose from £67.35m to £71.10m.

In April, rebuffing the Ward bid, Tunnel projected pretax profits in excess of £14m, and the following month after Ward had raised its bid, the board went for more than £15.2m. The gross dividend is to be 22.16p as indicated, with a final of 12p net or 17.2p gross. Earnings a share worked out at 43.7p.

Tunnel shares closed at 422p, near the 1980-81 high of 450p where the yield is 5.1 per cent. During the bid battle with Ward, which eventually had a cash alternative of 435p, Rio Tinto-Zinc wound up with 11.2 per cent of the B shares and 8 per cent of the total votes.

Hawley not bidding for Camrex

Hawley Leisure, the amusement machine group, yesterday abandoned any takeover plans for Camrex, the specialist coatings makers, because it would not be in the group's best interests.

Mr Michael Ashcroft, Hawley chairman, said after Camrex's statement that a fair price for its shares would have to be above the group's net asset value of 70p per share that Hawley was no longer interested. "Hawley has taken the view that an offer acceptable to Camrex would not be in the best interests of Hawley", he said.

Hawley, which now holds 18.4 per cent of Camrex, had in May sought proposals for an agreed bid but Camrex had not reacted. Camrex shares dropped 2p to 46p on the news.

Flexello loss but board hopeful

Flexello Castors and Wheels made a pretax loss of £599,000 against a profit of £171,000 for the half year to March 31. There is no interim against 2.01p gross.

The board considers that by the end of the financial year the company will be trading profitably, and prospects are better. However, for the year as a whole it is inevitable that a loss will be incurred.

Milford Docks' loss

Milford Docks Co slumped from a pretax profit of £166,000 to a pretax loss of £157,000 in 1980. Turnover slipped from £2.12m to £1.89m. The total dividend is being cut from 9.77p to 0.71 gross. Although current trading remains difficult, the board is examining ways of economising and increasing revenue from the existing dock facilities.

Profits climb at Belhaven Brewery

Pretax profits at Belhaven Brewery reached £599,000 in the period March 31, 1980, to April 7, 1981. This compared with £111,000 for the preceding year after charging losses of £136,000 for the Bermudian offshoot which was sold in March, 1980. For the second time running, no ordinary dividend is being paid.

Hampton ponders next move over Paringa

Hampton Gold Mining Areas, is assessing the situation in Paringa Mining and Exploration where Hampton's offer has been overtaken by the counterbid from Apollo International Minerals of 80p cash a share, valuing Paringa at around £9m. Apollo also has 35.7 per cent of Paringa while Hampton has only 25 per cent.

Hampton yesterday reported pretax profits for the year to March 31 of £1.84m against £1.18m. The dividend was one third up at 3.58p gross. The shares rose 10p to 215p on Wednesday but rested there yesterday.

Good start made by William Press

Mr W. A. (Tony) Hawken, chairman of William Press Group, reports in his annual statement that 1981 has started well and that following the reorganization, the group is better placed to meet the more competitive markets which now prevail. Shareholders are told that "if present signs of an upward trend in business materialize, the group should continue to progress throughout the year".

Commenting on plans for future expansion, Mr Hawken adds: "We continue to search, with a conservative approach, for other businesses which will fit in with our corporate strategy."

Braby Leslie halves dividend after fall

Pretax profits of the Braby Leslie engineering group tumbled from £914,000 to £262,000 in the year to March 31. Turnover was slightly lower, at £30.98m, compared with £31.74m. The total gross dividend is more than halved from 7.28p to 3.57p.

Braby's board warns that apart from increases in requirements for steel drums and generating sets, no general improvement in overall demand is yet discernable.

Hargreaves down 40 per cent to £2.5m

The recession cut Hargreaves Group's pretax profits by 40 per cent to £2.52m in the year to March 31, compared with 1979-80's record £4.19m. The total dividend is being cut from 5.65p to 3.92p gross. But the board will return to previous dividend levels as soon as possible. Turnover was up from £206.09m to £219.18m. This industrial holding company will be able to benefit quickly when the upturn comes, the board explains.

BCA may bid for Blacks

British Car Auctions yesterday expressed interest in making a bid for Black & Edgington, the camping and caravan group which trades as Blacks, at some future date.

BCA started buying shares in B & E six months ago and now hold a 6.45 per cent stake or 1.2m shares. The shares were unchanged at 59p on the news.

Mr David Wickens, BCA chairman, said: "We are very interested in the tent and caravan park parts of B & E's business, which are in a very creditable state after it got rid of the caravan manufacturing concern. A couple of companies also interested in parts of B & E have been to us and it might be that we can agree on a deal. But we are in no hurry. It is a good investment."

Stockbrokers back rationalization move

Stockbrokers expressed some sympathy yesterday with the agreement by the five leading jobbing firms to rationalize the number of stocks in which they deal.

The unprecedented move leaves only two jobbers making prices in 107 of the companies quoted on the Stock Exchange in at least three sectors, building, shipping and foods. All the firms were losing money in many of the stocks where turnover is small.

Senior partners at several of the larger brokers described the rationalization as constructive and dismissed notions that competition would decrease.

They pointed out that two strong competing firms who are profitable must be healthier than five who are not and this could only be best for them and for their clients.

For the last month the jobbers have been discussing the reorganization and the Stock Exchange has been kept informed. But it is likely that the moves will be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Mr Michael Sargent, a partner at Akroyd & Smithers and coordinator for the jobbers, said it came as a direct result of the shift in balance between private investors and the institutional fund managers, who now dominate the market, trading in large volumes. The move could only enhance competition, he said.

Although rationalization involves dealings in 147 companies, some jobbers are picking up stocks from their competitors.

Wm Collins says wait on News bid

Mr Ian Chapman, new chairman of publishing house William Collins has sent a circular to shareholders telling them not to do anything about the 200p a share offer fom News International for the moment.

He will write to them at greater length soon and advise them to reject the bid. In a letter sent to Collins authors yesterday, Mr Chapman stressed that his board is not against News International but wants to retain the publishing house's independence.

Mr Rupert Murdoch of News International has already told Collins' shareholders in the bid document that NI accepts it may not get much above 30 per cent of the company.

Business appointments

BUPA elects new chairman

Lord Wigoder has been elected chairman of the board of governors of BUPA replacing Sir Michael Milne-Watson, who retires after five years as chairman.

Mr James Beveridge has been made a director of Powell Duffryn.

Mr Philip Lewis is now director and general manager of Matthew Hall Mining and Mrs Brian Cartwright has been made a director of Matthew Hall Norcain Engineering.

Mr Brian Shields has become marketing and sales director of Tarmac Construction Holdings.

Mr Patrick Sheehy is now vice-chairman of BAT Industries. He will succeed the present chairman in October, 1982, when Sir Peter Macadam retires.

Mr Paul Bradshaw is the new managing director of Skandia Life Assurance. His post of actuary will be taken over by Mr Jeremy Goford.

Mr Colin Clubb is now managing director of London Country Bus Services. He succeeds Mr Derek Fytche, who has become the director of National Bus Company's South-east region.

Mr Christopher R. Streat will become technical director; Mr Glyn T. Williams, sales director; Mr Keith A. Tanner, site director, Midsomer Norton, and Mr Robert C. Payne will become finance director and continues as company secretary of Mardon Flexible Packaging.

Mr Michael Orr, managing director of The Colt Car Company, is to become chairman and chief executive. Mr Jack Morris-Marsham, marketing director, becomes managing director. Mr Robert Yarworth is now director of administration and executive assistant to Mr Orr; Mr Colin Peirce takes over as marketing director; Mr Brian Hacker is the new director of parts and service. Mr Peter Cleaver, general manager of Colt Cars Mid-West, will be managing director.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £850-50.50 a metric ton; three months, £881-81.50. Sales, 8,550 tons. Cash cathodes, £850-50.50; three months, £871.50-72.00. Sales, 825 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £855.50-856.00; three months, £880.50-881.00. Settlement, £856. Sales, 7,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £849-50.00; three months, £871-71.50. Settlement, £850. Sales, 1,675 tons.
TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,440-45 a tonne; three months, £6,555-60. Sales, 1,120 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,440-45; three months, £6,555-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, 6,430-40; three months, £6,555-65. Settlement, £6,440. Sales, 800 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,430-40; three months, £6,555-65. Settlement, £6,440. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.41 a picul.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £364-65 per tonne; three months, £371-72. Sales, 2,275 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £363-62.50; three months, £369-69.50. Settlement, £362.50. Sales, 6,600 tonnes.
ZINC was irregular.—Afternoon.—Cash, £437-38 per tonne; three months, £437-37.50. Sales, 7,175 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £438.75-39.00; three months, £437.50-38.00. Settlement, £439. Sales, 5,550 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £224.05 ($445.50) a troy ounce.
SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 503.5p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 997.50); three months, 518.15p (1,041.10c); six months, 534.25p (1,080c); one year, 567.25p (1,154.70c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 506.5-06.5p; three months, 521-22p. Sales, 23 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 505-504½p; three months, 518.5-19.00p. Settlement, 504p. Sales, 85 lots.
ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £623.50-34.50 per tonne; three months, £644-44.50. Sales, 4,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £624.50-35.50; three months, £645.50-46.00. Settlement, £625.50. Sales, 3,300 tonnes.
NICKEL was steady but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,090-3,100 per tonne; three months, £3,146-50. Sales, 156 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,095-3,105; three months, £3,150-60. Settlement, £3,105. Sales, 252 tonnes.
RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo): July, 61.50-62.00; Aug, 62.40-62.50; July-Sept, 63.40-63.50; Oct-Dec, 65.30-65.40; Jan-March, 68.20-68.30; April-June, 71.10-71.20; July-Sept, 74.10-74.30; Oct-Dec, 77.10-77.30; Jan-March, 80.20-80.30. Sales: 261 at 15 tonnes.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet: Spot, 60.50-61.75; Cifs: July, 62.25-62.75; Aug, 63.75-63.25.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 790-791; Sept, 806-808; Nov, 799-800; Jan, 797-800; March, 796-798; May, 795-805; July, 794-810. Sales: 4,493 lots including five options. ARABICAS (officials at 1,645).—June, 110-140; Aug, 105-115; Oct, 105-115; Dec, 105-115; Feb, 110-120; April, 110-120; June, 110-130. Sales: nil.
COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton): July, 765-765; Sep, 803-805; Dec, 841-842; March, 875-876; May, 892-893; July, 910-911; Sept, 927-928. Sales: 5,211 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 17) 75.84c; indicator price (June 18) 5 day average 74.16c (US cents per lb).
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £202; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £222. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 204.60-204.80; Oct, 205.75-205.95; Jan, 206.25-206.50; March, 209-209.25; May, 210.35-210.45; Aug, 211.55-212.25; Oct, 212.75-213.80. Sales: 5,070 lots. Quiet. ISA prices (June 17): daily 16.13c; 15-day average 16.79c.
SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne): June, 128.00 buyer; Aug, 127.80-127.90; Oct, 130.60-130.80; Dec, 134.60-134.90; Feb, 137.60-138.00; April, 138.80-140.00; June, 139.50-142.00. Sales: 39 lots.
WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 391-405; Oct, 391-397; Dec, 393-395; Jan, 392-399; March, 404-407; May, 410-414; Aug, 424-425; Oct, 427-430; Dec, 428-429. Sales: 37 lots. Quiet.
GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring number 2, 14 per cent: June, £111; July, £110.50; Aug, £110 trans-shipment east coast sellers. United States hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £111; July, £111.75; Aug, £112.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £104; Oct, £106; Nov, £108; Dec, £110 east coast sellers.
MAIZE.—French: June, £127.50; July, £128.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white and yellow unquoted.
BARLEY.—English feed fob: July-Aug, £96.75 east coast; Oct, £99.50 east coast sellers. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, £94.50; Nov, £98.35; Jan, £101.95; March, £105.30; May, £108.85. Sales: 92 lots. WHEAT.—Current crop easy; new crop steady: July, £113.80; Sept, £99.55; Nov, £103.46; Jan, £106.35; March £110.10; May, £114.75. Sales: 110 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£114.80	£101.80
S West	—	—	£103.80
W Mids	—	—	£103.00
N West	£114.50	£113.00	£105.30

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 18: GB cattle 95.51p per kg lw (-0.61); UK sheep 172.66p per kg est dcw (-5.20); GB pigs 78.34p per kg lw (-0.86). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 5.8 per cent, average price 94.94p (-1.21); Sheep numbers up 9.5 per cent, average price 173.77p (-5.95); Pig numbers down 0.7 per cent, average price 78.34p (-0.86). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 0.1 per cent, average price 96.91p (+0.84); Sheep numbers up 26.5 per cent, average price 160.66p (-18.67).
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—June, 377-79.50; July, 276.75-77.00; Aug, 279.50-80.00; Sept, 283.25-83.50; Oct, 288.50-88.75; Nov, 292.50-93.00; Dec, 297-97.25; Jan, 301.25-02.00; Feb, 305.50-06.00; Sales: 932 lots of 100 tonnes each.
POTATOES (gafta).—Nov, 258.40; Feb, £67.50; April, £74.50. Sales: 144 lots of 40 tonnes each.

New high grade copper contract in September

A new high grade copper contract will start trading on the London Metal Exchange (LME) on September 1, replacing existing wirebar contracts, the ME said.

Either higher grade cathodes or currently listed wirebar brands will be deliverable against new contracts which will start trading with three months' delivery on September 1 and cash trading starting three months later.

The existing LME wirebar contract will be phased out as the high grade one commences, with the final trading in three months wirebars on August 28 while cash trading will cease after the first morning ring on November 30.

The new contract will be called "copper—higher grade" while the existing cathode contract will be renamed "copper—standard cathodes".

EEC and tin pact

Brussels, June 18.—The EEC has made no clear decision on whether it will go ahead and join a new International Tin Agreement if the United States decides not to participate in the pact.

Discount market

Day-to-day credit proved to be more than adequate yesterday and the Bank of England was not required to assist.

Houses spent the morning at 11¾ or 11½ per cent, but rates turned down as low as 9 per cent later. The close was patchy with balances picked up somewhere between 10 and 10½ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The pound came under some selling pressure during the afternoon yesterday but rallied from bottom levels to close 2.10 cents lower at $1.9765 compared with $1.9975 overnight. The trade weighted index also slipped back to 95.2 from 95.6.

The revived strength of the dollar behind the overnight Federal fund rate rise and the decision by Chemical Bank to raise its broker loan rate 1 per cent to 20 per cent offset some helpful background news for sterling, including the Government's determination to maintain present economic strategy.

With West German markets again on holiday business volume stayed much reduced. The D Mark relinquished ground to the dollar at 2.3667 (2.3477), and there were smart gains made by the dollar at the expense of the Swiss franc 2.0677 (2.0460) and French franc 5.6500 (5.5815). The Yen cheapened to 222.15 from 220.85.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 18	Market rates (close) June 18	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9690-9875	$1.9760-9770	1.03-1.13c disc	2.64-2.74c disc
Montreal	$2.3760-3975	$2.3840-3850	1.35-1.45c disc	3.80-3.95c disc
Amsterdam	5.18-22fl	5.20½-21½fl	½ prem-½c disc	1¼-¾c prem
Brussels	76.20-70f	76.55-65f	12-22c disc	35-45c disc
Copenhagen	14.65-75k	14.73-74k	755-860ore disc	1765-1900ore disc
Dublin	1.2795-2880p	1.2820-2835p	23-36p disc	84-104p disc
Frankfurt	4.66-70m	4.68½-69½m	¼ prem-½pf disc	½ prem-½pf disc
Lisbon	123.10-124.10e	123.50-70e	60-130c disc	150-335c disc
Madrid	185.50-187.10p	186.40-60p	115-145c disc	310-370c disc
Milan	2324-39lr	2325-26½lr	24-26lr disc	66-69lr disc
Oslo	11.63-75k	11.65-66k	115-240ore disc	210-350ore disc
Paris	11.11-19f	11.17½-18½f	6¾-7¼c disc	18-19¼c disc
Stockholm	9.92-10.02k	9.94-98k	280-355ore disc	740-835ore disc
Tokyo	437-443y	439-440y	1.95-1.55y prem	5.55-5.10y prem
Vienna	32.90-33.20sch	33.03-08sch	1 prem-4gro disc	5 prem-7gro disc
Zurich	4.07-11f	4.09½-10½f	1⅜-⅝c prem	3-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.4 at 95.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7130-1.7280
Bahrein	0.7430-0.7460
Finland	8.7310-8.7710
Greece	112.55-114.55
Hongkong	10.8840-10.9240
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5515-0.5545
Malaysia	4.5585-4.6185
Mexico	47.30-48.80
New Zealand	2.2850-2.3050
Saudi Arabia	6.7010-6.7310
Singapore	4.1915-4.2215
South Africa	1.7050-1.7200

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	95.2	-29.3
US dollar	108.1	+1.9
Canadian dollar	87.3	-17.7
Schilling	111.9	+21.9
Belgian franc	105.5	+9.1
Danish kroner	85.9	-11.5
Deutsche mark	116.8	+38.1
Swiss franc	135.0	+80.4
Guilder	108.5	+14.3
French franc	82.5	-11.9
Lira	57.6	-55.7
Yen	144.1	+38.4

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5430-1.5450
+ Canada	1.2052-1.2055
Netherlands	2.6315-2.6345
Belgium	38.70-38.72
Denmark	7.4350-7.4575
West Germany	2.3660-2.3675
Portugal	62.60-62.80
Spain	94.25-94.35
Italy	1178-1179
Norway	5.8990-5.9040
France	5.6490-5.6510
Sweden	5.0330-5.0370
Japan	222.05-222.25
Austria	16.72-16.74
Switzerland	2.0670-2.0686

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8297-0.8300

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11¾ Low 9¾
Week Fixed: 11¾-11⅝

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅛	2 months	11⅞
3 months	12	3 months	11⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	12⅛-11⅝	3 months	12⅝
3 months	12¼-12⅛	4 months	12¾
4 months	12¼-12	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12⅛-12		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13⅛-12⅞
2 months	13⅛-12⅞	8 months	13⅛-12⅞
3 months	13⅛-12⅞	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13⅛-12⅞	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13⅛-12⅞	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13⅛-12⅞	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12-11⅞	6 months	12⅞-12¾
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13⅛-13

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅝	3 months	12⅝
7 days	11¾	6 months	12⅞
1 month	12	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11½-11⅛ Close 9

1 week	11⅝-11½	6 months	13⅛-12⅞
1 month	12⅛-11⅞	9 months	13⅛-13
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	13⅝-13½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 1 [illegible] 6 months [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3327	+1.31	+1.41	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.94654	+0.35	+0.45	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52952	-0.61	-0.51	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.02814	+0.55	+0.65	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81206	-0.04	-0.06	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692265	1.04	+1.14	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1260.74	-0.17	-0.07	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls; 17½-18½; seven days, 18⅞-19¼; one month, 18⅝-18⅝; three months, 17⅝-17⅝; six months, 17-17¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $460.25 (an ounce); pm, $459.00 close, $459.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $472-475 (£238.5-240).
Sovereigns (new): $114-116 (£57.5-58.5).

Wall Street

New York, June 18.—Stock prices closed sharply lower as investors worried that the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy would push interest rates higher.

"Interest rates are the whole story", Mr Newton Zinder of E. F. Hutton and Co said in describing the market decline. The Federal funds rate, for loans banks make to each other, was as high as 23 per cent from 19¾ per cent at the opening and Chemical and Chase Manhattan raised their broker loan rates to 20 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.41 points to 995.15. Volume dropped to 48,890,000 shares from 55,470,000 and declines led advances by 1,111 to 452.

Oil issues declined after a late afternoon rally yesterday and experts attributed the dorp to renewed fears that the world oil glut will continue. But Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, denied reports that his country planned to cut oil production.

Superior oil was of 3⅛ to 180⅞, Exxon dropped ⅜ to 34⅞, Standard Oil Indiana fell ⅝ to 52¼ and Atlantic Richfield dropped 1½ to 45½. British Petroleum fell 1⅞ to 26. It is marketing a £600m rights issue and experts said the move was poorly timed.

M/A-Com was a big loser, dropping 2⅝ to 29⅝. Mohawk Data Sciences, which reported lower fourth-quarter earnings and expects a lower first-half, dropped 2⅜ to 21½, and Datapoint fell 3⅜ to 55½.

Chrysler topped the active list at 7½, up ⅛. Also active was ATT, off one to 57⅞, Sony Corp, down ⅞ to 22¼, and NCH Corp, off ⅞ to 17½. A block of 400,000 NCH shares traded at 17.

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9715 (1.9945); three months, 1.9990 (2.0185); Canadian dollar 1.2048 (1.2058).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 377.54 (381.83). The futures index was 379.33 (380.90).

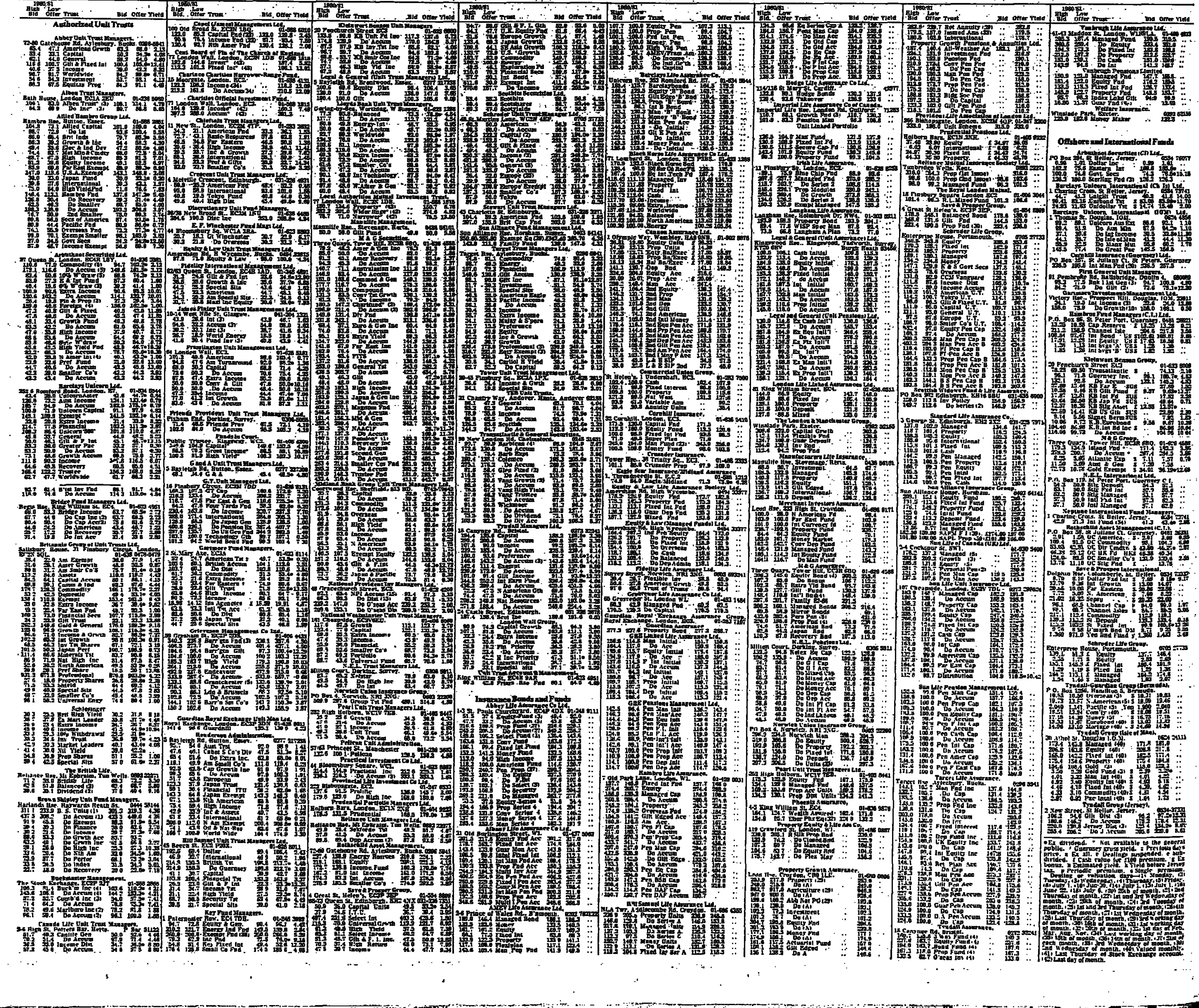
The Dow Jones averages.—industrials, 995.15 (1,006.56); transportation 417.64 (418.64); utilities 110.73 (111.68); 65 stocks, 384.22 (387.54).

New York Stock Exchange index, Composite 76.40 (77.45); industrials 87.85 (88.89); transportation, 75.70 (76.32); utilities, 39.59 (40.01); financial, 80.72 (82.28).

US commodities

New York, June 18.—GOLD at the Comex closed at $458.50 an ounce (for June, down $4.75 on yesterday. June, $458.50; July, $460.50; Aug, $466.50-$567.50; Oct, $478.00; Dec, $489.50-$490.50; Feb, $502.00; April, $513.90; June, $525.90; Aug, $538.00; Oct, $550.10; Dec, $562.30; Feb, $574.30; April, $586.40.
CHICAGO IMM GOLD: June, $458.50; July, $461.00; Sept, $472.80-$475.00; Oct, $478.60; Dec, $489.90-$490.50; Jan, $496.00; March, $507.70; April, $513.60; June, $525.40.
SILVER.—NY Comex closed at $10.00 an ounce for June, down 13.50c on yesterday. June, 1,000.00c; July, 1,005.00c-1,007.00c; Aug, 1,0180.00c; Sept, 1,030.00c-1,35.00c; Dec, 1,072.00c; Jan, 1,088.00c; March, 1,109.00c; May, 1,139.20c; July, 1,165.70c; Sept, 1,192.30c; Dec, 1,237.00c; Jan, 1,245.20c; March, 1,271.20c.
COPPER futures slipped 0.95 to 0.70 cents in featureless trading. June, 77.00c; July, 77.35c-77.60c; Aug, 78.75c; Sept, 80.05c; Dec, 83.50c-83.55c; Jan, 84.65c; March, 86.80c; May, 88.90c; July, 91.00c; Sept, 93.10c; Dec, 96.25c; Jan, 97.35c; March, 99.50c.
SUGAR made a closing rally on short covering and new buying after reports of India purchasing 80,000 tons of white sugar. Final gains ranged from 0.35 to 0.39 cents a lb. No. 11 closing prices were: July, 16.40-16.45c; Sept, 16.70c-16.75c; Oct, 16.80c-16.90c; Jan, 17.00c-17.10c; March, 17.40c; May, 17.60c; July, 17.80c-17...
COFFEE closed higher with gains of 3.07 cents a lb. Spot July was up 2.16 to 135 cents a lb. July, 94.80c-95.40c; Sept, 96.25c-96.80c; Dec, 93.50c-93.70c; March, 92.51c-92.90c; May, 92.40c-93.00c; July, 93.75c-92.76c; Sept, 91.10c-91.20c.
COTTON: July, 84.70c-84.85c; Aug, 82.60c; Oct, 80.20c-80.25c; Dec, 78.10c-78.35c; March, 79.70c; May, 80.70c; July, 83.10c; Oct, 81.65c-81.80c; Dec, 79.50c-81.00c.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed mixed, down 4¼ cents a bushel in old crop to up as much as 5½ cents in new crop.—July, 724c-716c; Aug, 752c-734c; Sept, 740c-731½c; Nov, 756c-746½c; Jan, 775c-765c; March, 796½c-786½c; May, 811c-805½c; July, 832½c-816c.
SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.57c-22.59c; Aug, 23.03c-23.05c; Sept, 23.45c; Oct, 23.86c; Dec, 24.45c-24.47c; Jan, 24.75c; March, 25.30c-25.40c; May, 25.75c; July, 26.10c-26.20c; Aug, 26.20c-26.30c.
SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $205.50-$205.90; Aug, $207.80-$208.00; Sept, $211.00; Oct, $212.50; Dec, $218.70-$219.00; Jan, $222.00; March, $229.50; May, $232.50-$235.50; July, $235.00-$235.50; Aug, $235.00-$235.50.
CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT closed down 4½ to 5 cents a bushel. July, 402c-399c; Sept, 421½c-418c; Dec, 446½c-443½c; March, 467½c-464½c; May, 478c-474½c; July, 486c-485c. MAIZE ended mixed, down two cents a bushel to up ½ cent. July, 344½c-343½c; Sept, 353½c-350½c; Dec, 361½c-357½c; March, 374½c-370½c; May, 381½c-377c; July, 384½c-381½c. OATS: July, 217½c-214½c; Sept, 208c-205c; Dec, 214½c-212½c; March, 232c-230½c; May, 235½-23½c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



مكذا من الأصل

Motoring

Diesel needs a high mileage to make it pay

Sales of diesel cars in Britain during the first five months of this year were 4,053, or 40 per cent higher than during the same period of 1980. Even so, only one diesel car was sold for every 170 cars with petrol engines.

For all the talk of diesels being so economical and an answer to the fuel crisis, the market for diesel cars in Britain is still tiny compared with those of, say, Germany or France. The high price of diesel fuel cannot entirely account for that since Germany also has expensive diesel.

With diesel fuel costing in Britain up to 15p a gallon more than petrol, and with diesel cars costing more to buy in the first place, it takes a high annual milage before the diesel's undoubted superiority in fuel consumption begins the pay.

Significantly, perhaps, none of our domestic manufacturers offers a diesel model, unless you count the Ford Granada which is made in Germany (and uses a French engine). A Jaguar diesel car is planned, but mainly for the United States market where the federal government has laid down minimum fuel consumption targets.

Fiat does not consider the British diesel market big enough to sell its 127, claimed to be the world's smallest diesel model, here, though small sales are not deterring other continental manufacturers. The choice has been steadily growing from the time in the early 1970s when the only diesels offered were a Mercedes and a Peugeot.

Not only are there more but they are better. Whatever the economic calculations, the cars are a vast improvement on the ear-bashing, sluggish and foul-smelling vehicles of less the 10 years ago. Credit for this must go, as much as to anyone, to Volkswagen.

Volkswagen not only transformed the traditional diesel image but did so on a small car. The diesel Golf's outstanding fuel consumption was to be expected; but its quietness set new standards and it offered acceptable performance. All these benefits are now available on the Golf's saloon derivative, the Jetta, the diesel version of which has recently become available in Britain.

The engine which the two models use was developed from VW's 1,471cc petrol unit and originally appeared in that size. It has since been uprated to 1,588cc, and though acceleration and top speed are much as before, there is a useful increase in torque which improves top gear flexibility. On paper, performance seems modest: 0 to 60 mph through the gears takes about 17 seconds. Yet the car does not feel strained and once on the move it pulls away impressively. The maximum speed is 88 mph.

The main case for buying a diesel now is fuel consumption. In mixed driving with the Jetta I averaged 50 mpg and even in stop-start town driving that figure should not fall below 40 mpg. It is precisely because diesels are so economical in town that they are used for taxis: on the open road, the gap between diesel and petrol consumption is much narrower.

The typical diesel engine clatter is very evident when first starting the car in the morning and also when idling in traffic. Otherwise the engine is as smooth and quiet as the best small petrol units. The fact that it is a diesel is easily forgotten. With little wind noise at speed, the car can happily be cruised on the motorway without pain to the ear drums.

Diesel engines used to be notoriously slow to start, but on the Jetta cold starting is almost immediate. Even at zero temperatures, so Volkswagen says, the delay is only seven seconds. Nor was I aware of that foul-smelling (though relatively harmless) smoke that often emits from diesel exhausts.

Apart from fuel economy, the advantages of a diesel engine are reliability, durability and low maintenance. Volkswagen claims a service life for the Jetta diesel of at least double that for a petrol engine. Since a diesel has no carburettor, spark plugs, coil or distributor, there is less to go wrong.

The steering is heavier than on the petrol Jetta, particularly when parking, but otherwise the diesel engine has done nothing to alter the car's taut and responsive handling, helped by a crisp gearchange and progressive brakes. The ride is on the firm side but well damped. The boot is huge, bigger than the Ford Cortina's; but a tall passenger can be short on head and leg room in the back seat.



Volkswagen Jetta — impressive small diesel

The Jetta diesel costs £5,004, or £800 more than the 1.3 litre petrol version which offers the closest comparison on level of equipment and performance. That is one consideration and the other is that diesel fuel is at least expensive as petrol. Pump prices seem to vary even more than for petrol. In the past few days I have seen them at anything between 152p and 167p a gallon.

Even on fuel consumption, the Jetta's diesel's excellent returns are almost matched by the most economical petrol cars, like the Metro HLE and the Suzuki. There are those who believe that the gap will be progressively narrowed as engineers find ways of making the traditional engines even more efficient.

Volkswagen has predicted that before the end of the 1980s one third of the world's car output will be diesel-powered. But however good models like the Jetta are, in Britain, at least, they will not pay for themselves except on exceptionally high milages.

Fiatless Poles

Fiat has finally got its way with the Polish car industry and had its name removed from the Polski-Fiat models. From now on they will be known in Britain by the brand name, FSO, standing for Fabrya Samochodow Osobowych, the factory in Warsaw where they are assembled. The 125p saloons will have a new model name, Penza, though the hatchback will still be called the Polonez.

Poland is the second largest East European car producer after the Soviet Union. It owes this position to two licensing agreements made with Fiat. The first, in 1966, led to the manufacture of a Polish version of the Fiat 125 a medium saloon which was sold as the Polski-Fiat. For the Poles, the Fiat name was a useful marketing tool, lending familiarity to an otherwise unknown product.

The Italians, though, were less happy, particularly when the Polski-Fiat arrived in the west at what seemed like artificially low prices to compete with other Fiat models. Since the 125 ceased production in Italy in 1972, such an old design, however cheap, was not going to threaten Fiat that much. But Fiat felt stongly enough to ask that its name should not be used, after more than five years of representations the Poles have agreed.

So the British importers, Automotive Distributors of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, whose associated company sells Japanese Mazda cars, are having to re-launch the Poliski-Fiat 125p as the FSO Penza. They are laying most stress on the price. The range starts at £2,449 for the 1300cc saloon; the 1500 saloon costs £2,575 and the 1500 estate £2,899. The only other family cars available at such prices are also East European imports, such as the Russian Lada and the Czechoslovak Skoda.

The main reason for these cars being so cheap is that countries like Poland and the Soviet Union are desperate for western currency. Whether the Penza, Lada and the rest are sold in the west below cost is impossible to determine; suffice to say that the Polish or Russian motorist pays a much higher price and may have to wait up to two years to take delivery.

On the face of it, the Penzas are bargains. The design may be old; but it is tried and tested and to get a well-equipped family saloon for £2,500 may excuse a few rough edges. When the Polski-Fiats first arrived in 1975 there were quality problems and as a result the importers introduced their own pre-delivery checks. The main argument against these cars is that they *tend to lose* their value quickly and may be difficult to trade in against other makes.

Under the second licensing agreement between Fiat and the Poles, the little 126 car is made in Poland. In this case Fiat ensured there would be no clash between cheap cars from the East and its own products. The Polish-built Fiat 126s are exported only through Fiat outlets. As the 126 is no longer made in Italy, Britain and other Western countries are supplied from Poland.

Present output of the Polish car industry is 220,000 126s a year and 150,000 Penza and Polonez models. The Polonez, drawing mechanically on the 125 but with a Polish-designed bodyshell, will gradually supersede the Penza and become the FSO factory's main model.

All the answers

Should you want to know what cars are manufactured in Korea, or Uruguay, or Nigeria, or anywhere else for that matter, the reference book you need is *World Cars*, of which the 1981 edition has just been published. It can claim to carry technical specifications and photographs of virtually every car in production, as well as some, like the Aston Martin Bulldog, which are not and may never be.

There are also surveys of the European, Japanese and United States car industries; a generously illustrated review of the 1980 Formula One season.

Now in its twentieth year, *World Cars* is published by the Automobile Club of Italy and sold in Britain by Herald Books. High production standards help to justify a price of £16.75.

Peter Waymark

Car Buyer's Guide



RANGE ROVER
1981 Delivered £9,995
Options, 4 door and power convertible, automatic gearbox, air conditioning, elec. windows, turbo-charging. Choice of colours.
Tel. 01-491 8845
Telex 8813663

New Unregistered Berlina CD 2.0S OPEL REKORD
with £1,000-worth of extras. Will sell for £6,000, saving over £1,200 on listed price.
For Details Telephone: Northampton (0604) 408645.

BMW 3.3 LITRE N Reg. The Flagship
Elec. sun roof, p.a.s., automatic, Blaupunkt stereo/radio, air cond., elec. windows, metallic blue, 65,000 miles, excellent condition £1,000 just spent by BMW garage, any inspection.
Below recommended price, £2,700.
Tel: 01-637 1248 or 02403 4477.

CHRYSLER ALPINE GLS
Reg June, 1978 (S)
29,000 miles. Colour: autumn leaf. MoT and Tax 1 year. Radio. Excellent condition. 1 owner.
£2,100 ono
Ring: 01-486 9921 (day) 01-542 2179 (eves)

BMW 633 CSI AUTOMATIC
Tinted glass. About 27,000 miles. White with blue interior. T reg. Immaculate throughout. £8,750 for quick sale. Tel. Mr Raj Kapoor on Wentworth (09904) 3052.

FOUR VWs
GOLF GTI
and GTL SOFT TOPS, delivery September.
£500 off list price.
01-699 2276

911 WHY
On 1964 Morris 1100. Taxed and MOT'd. Offers.
CHRISTCHURCH (0202) 475781 (EVENINGS)

PANTHER DE VILLE. Factory demonstrator—hence very special. black, red colour. 8,000 miles. Panther Car Co. Tel. Byfleet (91) 52033.

GUY SALMON
1979 PANTHER J 72 SPORTS ROADSTER
With Latest Front Suspension and Power Steering
Rolls-Royce Willow Gold
Brown Hide
Chrome Wire Wheels, Luggage Rack, Lamp Guards, etc.
11,000 miles
Magnificent Condition
£12,950
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BUYING A NEW VOLVO? or SELLING A USED VOLVO?
It will pay you to contact Gloucestershire's leading Volvo Dealer.
PAGE & DAVIES LTD
0452 (Glos) 25291

AUSTIN 10 1934.—Needs renovating: Phone 01-959 1060.

NEW 1981 MGB GT. Limited edition. Unregd. Underseal and radio. Pewter with black and grey int. £7,250. Office 021 550 1655, home Kidderminster 60895.

BMW 520. T reg., auto., p.a.s. 37,000 miles: Excellent condition. £4,000, no offers. Northwood (65) 22757.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS-ROYCE CORNICHE CONVERTIBLE
Nutmeg, beige hide upholstery, magnolia hood, 1973, 4,000 miles on new engine (£4,000 recently spent). Full service history. M.O.T. Tax Oct. 81. £17,500 offers.
Appointment to view, 01-588 8533 day, 01-794 8451 evenings.

SILVER SHADOW II
First registered 26th May, 1980. Caribbean blue with beige hide trim. Pristine condition. Full service history.
£30,000
Tel. Dorking (0306) 8671 office hours.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Proposed Invitation of Tenders for Building Work

It is anticipated that tenders for the New Roadworks Development at Fairfield Hospital, Rochdale Old Road, Bury, Lancashire, will be invited in August/September, 1981, the approximate order of cost being £1,600,000 and the contract period 16 months.

The contract is for new roadworks and includes drainage with a foul water pumping station: roadway lighting; underground concrete water storage tank; standby generator plant and provision of an underground walkway service duct.

Applications for consideration to be included in the list of tenderers for this work should be submitted, together with your latest published accounts, to the Regional Administrator, North Western Regional Health Authority, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester, M60 7LP, no later than 6th July, 1981, quoting reference BN/W83/3/25.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Messrs Baker, Rooke & Amsdons, Harvey Preen & Co and Russam Claridge Turner, Chartered Accountants, announce the amalgamation of their practices from 1st July, 1981.

The joint practice will be carried on under the name of Baker Rooke from the existing offices of all three firms.

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

MALLORCA, SPAIN.—26 Room Hotel for sale. 3,700 sq m ground near Palma. Panoramic view. Lounge. Restaurant. Bar. heated swimming pool, could be Private Club. Amplification or Tennis ground available. Tract for Sauna. Bathrooms also. Price £175,000.00 to be negotiable £65,000.00.—Write Struitenberger, C/Victoria 34, Portals Nous, Mallorca.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

BADGES in cloth for workwear or sports, 2 to 8 days despatch on most orders. Hurst & Jones Ltd. 061 366 9815.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CITY OF EDINBURGH
Issued 16 June, 1981, £2m Bills due 15 September @ 13.5/32%. Applications £15.5m. Total outstanding £5.9m.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity of Charles Edward Saunders
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 152763-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR IBM System 6
Very busy Business Service Bureau, 2 mins. Sloane Sq., requires not just a Word Processor Operator but someone who can type, telex and cope without panicking. Varied, interesting and rewarding work. Small, pretty office. Excellent salary. 4 wks. hols. plus lunchees.
Tel. 730 9958.

SECRETARY
required for team of BUSY Architects in attractive modern offices near Regents Park. Salary to c. £6,000 + L.V.'s.
Please telephone: Monica Crooks at Sheppard Robson on 01-485 4161.

SECRETARY to M.D. N.7. £5,500+
Near Holloway Road tube. Are you cool-headed with experience of shorthand and telex? If so, this busy textile company is looking for you.
01-607 0101
(No agencies)

SECRETARIAL

DRAKE
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN
Late Night Openings: Weds.—City 638 2691. Thurs.—West End 734 0911.
Drake Personnel (consultants).

SECRETARIES with shorthand and audio are needed by Centacom Staff for short and long-term bookings with top rates. We will be happy to offer professional assistance in seeking that new permanent post. For appointment tel. Miss Jan Atkins or Mrs Veronica Lapa 937 6525.

CAPABLE SECRETARY required for small architectural practice in W1. Pleasant personality, ability to cope with switchboard and knowledge of general office duties essential. Salary negotiable. Telephone 580 2451.

SUPER SALES SECRETARY required for busy Kensington Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents: IBM Golfball and chance to assist generally in selling houses and flats. Telephone Mr T. J. Coe on 01-581 3623.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

KENSINGTON.—Up to £7,000. See La Creme de la Creme.

PUBLISHING. Bright young secretaries (with good s/h) 19 plus will find a selection of publishing/magazine/current affairs openings at Covent Garden Bureau. £4,000-£5,000. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

COMPANY Lawyer, S.W.1 needs P.A./Sec., s./h., plus audio, principally conveyancing £5,500 plus. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

TEMPTING TIMES

£3.60 p.h.
You are greatly in demand with speeds of 100/60, good experience and a bright personality. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discover for yourself the fun of joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring
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Recruitment Consultants

TEMPORARILY YOURS . . .
The pick of the Capital's temp jobs. Start when you like, where you like. Just call in and pick and choose!
STELLA FISHER BUREAU
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
110 Strand, WC2
01-836 6644

TEMPTING TIMES

EXPERIENCED SECRETARIES
Urgently required with good skills (60/100 min) for interesting assignments.
01-730 2212 (24 hrs.)
JAYGAR CAREERS (CONSULTANTS)

OPPORTUNITIES RECRUITMENT

CAMP MANAGERS required for the Middle-East. Food and accommodation paid. Salaries up to £12,000 per annum. Single status. Return ticket to UK every 6 months. Write with c.v. or telephone Miss G. Morgan on 01-439 6051, ext 239. Abela & Company, 4/6 Savile Row, London W1.

YOUNG PERSON required for training in small West End travel agency and tour operator. Good knowledge of French necessary. Wage negotiable. 01-734 4697.

PICK UP THE PHONE and dial a future. Terry Hiscock 01-580 8361.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CAMP BOSSES/CHEFS required for off/on-shore positions in West Africa. French essential. One year contract. Return fares paid. Food/accommodation provided. Salary £7,800. Write with C.V. or telephone Miss G. Hogan, on 01-439 6051 ext. 239. Abela & Company, 4/6 Savile Row, London, W1.

WINE BAR COOK required to take charge of kitchen and food service in up-market City bar, 5-day week. No evenings. Would control and lead team of five. Telephone Miss Kay, 01-739 6466.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

HOLIDAY HELPERS.—Au pairs.—H. G. S. 592a Kings Rd., 01-731 5340.

NANNIES & BABYSITTERS UNLIMITED urg. need trained exp. applicants now. 584 1046.

RESIDENT CARETAKER/Occasional Aunt wanted by expatriate to look after house in Hampshire and children at half term etc. Reply Box 0572 G, The Times.

DIRECTORS' COOKS required for City dining rooms, must have minimum 3 years experience. For further details please apply Miss T. O'Flynn, High Table Ltd., 11-12 West Smithfield, London, EC1. Tel: 01-248 1703.

REQUIRED

MY DAUGHTER, 17, would like to come to England as an au-pair girl for about 1 year. She likes to be occupied with children and is a good help in household. Please write to Mrs. Gudrun Eckert, Postfach 1661, D-7900 Ulm, GFR.

EDUCATIONAL

GCE, DEGREES and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. Director of Studies, Dept AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel 0865 54231 anytime.

SHORTHAND / TYPING CRASH COURSE.—3 mths only from Sept. — Cambridge Marlborough Secretarial College, Bateman St., Cambridge CV3 1LU. Tel.: Cambridge 67016.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 15 of 1981
In the GUILDFORD COUNTY COURT in bankruptcy re MELVILLE GRIFFIN (Male) Trading as The Colony Restaurant ex parte Alex Lawrie Factors Limited (a Creditor). In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition filed the 18th day of March, 1981.

To Melville Griffin (male), trading as The Colony Restaurant of Thankerton House, London Road, Windlesham, Sunningdale, Berkshire.

TAKE NOTICE that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you in this Court by Alex Lawrie Factors Limited whose Registered Office is situate at Beaumont House, Beaumont Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, and the Court has ordered that the sending of a sealed copy of the Petition, together with a sealed copy of the Order for Substituted Service by ordinary First Class pre-paid post addressed to Melville Griffin at Thankerton House, London Road, Windlesham, Sunningdale, Berkshire, and the publication of this Notice in the "London Gazette" and in "The Times" Newspapers, shall be deemed to be service of the Petition upon you: and further take notice that the said Petition will be heard at this Court on Tuesday the 30th day of June 1981 at 10.00 in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may make a Receiving Order against you in your absence.

The Petition can be inspected by you on Application at this Court.

Dated this 15th day of June 1981.

A. A. ASSOC.
Ambrose Appelbe Associates,
7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn,
London, W.C.2.
Ref: X/ALP/2787.
Petitioning Creditor's Solicitor.

No. 001962 of 1981
In The HIGH COURT of JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION
In the Matter of CARL SCHENCK (U.K.) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition was on the 21st May 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the Confirmation of the Reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from £900,000 to 250,000.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Dillon at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2 on Monday the 29th day of June 1981.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 10th day of June 1981.

STEPHENSON HARWOOD
Solicitors for the said Company
Saddlers' Hall,
Gutter Lane,
London, EC2V 6BS.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of HARP LAGER BREWERY (SOUTHERN) LIMITED and IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 3rd day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Alan W. Brookland, F.C.A., of Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of June. 1981.

ALAN W. BROOKLAND
Liquidator or Liquidators
This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been, or will be, paid in full.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976 CLARISTON CLOTHING Co Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named company will be held at the offices of S. G. Banister & Co. 16 Golden Square, London, W1R 4DH on Friday the 3rd day of July 1981 at 12-15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 15th day of June 1981.

By Order of the Board
R. BLAIR, Director

Re: HIGH GRADE TRADERS LIMITED and The Companies Act, 1948. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1981, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 12th day of June. 1981.

PINKUS ROSENBERG
Director

Re: LORDS LAKE LIMITED and The Companies Act, 1948. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Monday, 29th June, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 10th day of June. 1981.

DAVID GEORGE RUDLAND
Director

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

"OAKLEA" HOUSE OTFORD, SEVENOAKS
An attractive Detached House
6 Bedrooms · 2 Reception Rooms
Usual Offices · Oil Central Heating · Garages
Outbuildings · Loose Boxes · Garden
2 Paddocks · 7½ Acres
FOR SALE BY AUCTION (UNLESS SOLD) 30TH JULY, 1981
IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.
OTFORD, Kent Tel: (09592) 2164 · TUNBRIDGE WELLS Tel: (0892) 25246

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: M.P.H. BUSINESS PRESENTATIONS LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ, on Monday, the 29th day of June, 1981, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 12th day of June. 1981.

DAVID GOMPERS
Director.

FARMS AND SMALLHOLDING

CHUCK BERRY: Welcome to "Sir Charles" from your second family, and love to Laing and family in Auburn, Alabama. From *the Morbey clan*.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

FOR SALE
Two-storied cottage in the surroundings of Orte, motorway "Del Sole". Area: 400 M2, (6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, large halls) + 30,000 M2 flat land and olive-grove. Fine view. House for door-keepers.
Price: 750 million liras
P.O. Box 4/81 Publichas — Via E. Filiberto, 4 20149 Milano, (Italy).

LONDON FLATS

NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE, W2. Superb 2 bedroomed maisonette, £55,000 o.n.o.—Tel: 960 3108.

LUXURY FLAT HEATED SWIMMING POOL
Situated Heston, 20 mins. London, 10 mins. Heathrow. Close all amenities incl. Piccadilly Line. 2 beds. ground floor, fully fitted kitchen incl. waste disposal, washing machine, dishwasher. Elec. hob & oven. Large lounge and study: dining room. All carpets and curtains included. Garage. Decorative garden.
£47,500
Tel. Wentworth (09904) 2625

DORSET. — Pretty Georgian mews cottage, tastefully modernized. 2 beds. £20,500. Blandford 51149.

HAMPSHIRE. — Langstone, near Havant. Architects own modernized *doubled fronted terraced* 17th century cottage, quiet road, 1min sea. 3/4 beds, 2 recepts, large kitchen diner, tiled bathroom, 80ft. garden. £47,500 for quick sale.—01-736 8120.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

MERTON PARK, SW19.—Spacious Edwardian semi-detached. 3 double bedrooms, front and 60ft rear garden. Gas c.h. Freehold £65,000 o.n.o. 540 2858 after 7.

LAND FOR SALE

GALWAY, WEST IRELAND
18 acres of land with planning permission for one bungalow. 19 miles Galway City and coast.
£40,000 sterling
Watford 30305

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

WEYBRIDGE
Unusually charming turn of century semi-detached white cottage in quiet cul-de-sac. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, attractive kitchen/dining area, reception room, gas c.h., double glazed, rewired. Garage, greenhouse. Cottage garden with peach tree. 2 mins Addlestone station and shops.
£29,950
Weybridge 51856

PERSONAL

FLAT SHARING

PUTNEY. M/f to share house with 2, £28 p.w. 251 7880 (day).

SUNNY S.W.6 FLAT.—Girl, 21+, own room, T.V., linens., c.h. £30 p.w. excl. 381 5705 (eves.).

N.W.2. — Furnished c.h., ground floor flat sharing with a doctor. Quiet road. Minutes walk Kilburn and Willesden Green Tube. Own room. Rent reasonable, negotiable. Ring 450 [illegible] or [illegible] 50975.

EALING.—2 large rooms available in shared luxury flat. [illegible] p.c.m.—997 5495 after 6.

N.W.10.—Own large room. [illegible] p.c.m. aged 25+.—[illegible]

HAMPSTEAD.—Small divan room, suitable for one lady, use of kitchen and bathroom shared with 2 others, £18 p.w. incl.—Tel. 435 4656 after 6 p.m. or weekends.

HIGHGATE. — Professional girl 26+, share luxury flat with garden. Own room, £[illegible] excl. Non-smoker. — 01-[illegible] 9301 after 12.

LARGE ROOM in attractive S. Ken. flat. Age 25-[illegible] [illegible]—Phone 373 1511 or 743 8000 ext. 2485.

BAKER STREET.—Share flat. Own double bed. £160 p.c.m. incl. Quarterly rent in advance + 1 month's returnable deposit.—Ring 993 6828/935 7242.

EDGWARE.—Prof. person 25-30 to share flat, own room, £75 pcm. 952 6240 (after 6.30).

PROF. F., non-smoker, own room, mixed house, Dulwich. £85 pcm. 1 year from July. 670 3014.

HAMPSTEAD. Opp. Tube. [illegible] room in shared luxury h[illegible], £48 p.w. 435 4575 (eves.).

HAMPSTEAD. Single person to share spacious house. £100 p.c.m. excl. 435 [illegible] (after 6).

WANDSWORTH. 3rd person for 5 bedroom house. £130 p.c.m. 879 1935.

THIRD SHARE, fully equipped house, own room, S.W.17, near tube. £87 p.c.m. 626 4555 ext. 112. 672 8964 eves.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MY DAUGHTERS.—20 and 17, chairman's secretary and trained caterer seek work experience abroad—end June, any duration.—Father, 096 [illegible] 777 (eves.).

G.P. (32), English, ex-public school, seeks interesting, challenging, alternative career. Please reply Box 0504 G, The Times.

also on page 22

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

"... HEAVINESS in the heart of a man maketh it stoop: but a good word maketh it glad." Proverbs 12:25.

BIRTHS

BERESFORD.—On June 15th in Cumbria, to Charlotte, nee Beresford, and Revd Peter Beresford, a daughter.

DE STE CROIX.—On 13th June, to Sally (nee Coussins) and Philip—a daughter (Sarah), a sister for James.

HOPE THOMSON.—On June 16th to Vicky (nee Ganner) and Jamie, a daughter (Emily Victoria Rose), a sister for Tamsin.

McKELLAR.—On June 15th, 1981, to Brenda and Terry—a daughter (Rebecca Elizabeth) a sister for Louise and Victoria.

SMITH.—On 15th June to Chris (nee Staines) and Paul—a daughter (Katie Rebecca), a sister for Hannah.

STEEVENSON.—On June 12th, at William Harvey Hospital, to Stephanie and Antony, a son, a brother for Toby.

THORNE.—On June 17th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Leigh (nee Phillimore) and Matthew — a daughter (Aelona Elizabeth).

WIGGIN.—On 16th June, at Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to Sally and Charles — a daughter (Rebecca).

DEATHS

CLARKE.—On June 16th 1981, suddenly at her home, Marjorie, widow of Lt. Col. Wilfrid H. Clarke, and mother of Michael Aylmer and grandmother of Julian and Giula. Funeral service at St. George's Church, Badshot Lea at 11.00 noon on Tuesday, 23rd June. Flowers may be sent to H. C. Patrick and Co., East Street, Farnham, Surrey.

GABBETT.—On June 15th, 1981. Peacefully in hospital. Gladys Mary, widow of Brigadier Kenneth Joseph Gabbett, Indian Army. Cremation has taken place. No letters please.

HARCOURT WILLIAMS.—Suddenly on 17th June, Pat, beloved wife of John and mother of Peter, Robin and Patrick. No letters.

HARWOOD.—On 17th June 1981, peacefully at home in Chilbolton, Pat, dearly loved wife of Warwick, daughter of Richard Stonhill, mother and grandmother. Private cremation. Family flowers only.

HORNE.—On 17th June, peacefully, at Norfolk Cottage, Phyllis Lucie, aged 80, much loved mother of Dorothy and Rosemary and wonderful grandmother of Susan, Anne and John. Funeral at 2.30 p.m., on Friday 26th June, at Waldron Parish Church. Family flowers only.

JACKSON.—On June 16th, 1981, at The Old Vicarage, Churchill, Avon, Elizabeth (nee Masterson) after a long illness borne with great courage. Beloved wife of Robert Dunnett Jackson, loving and well loved mother of Elinor and Bill and grandmother of Jacky, Penny, Christopher, Charlotte and Annabel. Funeral at the Church of St John, Churchill, on Monday 22nd June, at 3.00 p.m. Please no bought flowers.

LAMMAS.—On 17th June, peacefully at home, Bertha of Horn Lane, East Hendred. Funeral service East Hendred Parish Church on Monday 22nd June at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation. No flowers by request please but donations to St. Augustine's Parish Church, East Hendred, c/o the Rector, Church Lane, East Hendred.

McGRATH.—On 17th June, at the Brompton Hospital after a long illness, John Keswick Ulick Blake, D.S.C., A.E., past master of the Merchant Taylors Company, beloved husband of Martha-Jane (nee Mooney), and greatly loved father and grandfather. Funeral private. Memorial service to be held in the autumn. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Marloes Road, London, W.8.

O'CONNOR.—On June 17th, General Sir Richard Nugent O'Connor, K.T., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., of Lennox Gardens, London, S.W.1, and formerly of Kincurdie House, Rosemarkie, Ross-shire. Private cremation. Details of memorial service to be announced later.

SWIRE.—On June 18, Juliet Richenda, peacefully in her sleep, at Hubbards Hall, aged 79, wife of J. K. Swire. Cremation private. Family funeral later at St. Mary's Church, Old Harlow. Family flowers only.

TAYLOR.—On June 17th, Pauline Taylor, of Blaenwern, Llanarth, Dyfed, peacefully, after a short illness. Funeral Llanarth Parish Church, Monday 22nd June, 1.00 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, donations to Riding for Disabled, c/o Nat West Bank, Newquay, Dyfed.

WHATLEY.—On June 16th, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, Eric Lawson, much loved husband of Joan. Funeral service at Kingsdown Crematorium, Swindon, on Monday 22nd June, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

LODGE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Henry Albert Lodge, FCA will be held at St James's Church, Piccadilly, London on Tuesday 23rd June 1981 at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

BAKER.—The Reverend Digby Sherwood MA, Rector of Walkern died 10 years ago today, aged 56 years. Remembered with love by his family & friends. Many remain grateful for his Ministry.

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FLAT SHARING

also on page 21

هكذا من الأصل

CHOICE



Gerard Murphy has the title role in John Keats. Part two can be seen tonight on BBC 2, at 9.00 p.m.

● Part two of JOHN KEATS (BBC 2, 9.00 pm) explores the dark passages in the Mansion of Many Apartments, created by the poet in his much-quoted meditation. And very dark they are, too: the long-drawn-out death of brother Tom (too long drawn out for my liking, and for the play's good), bad notices from heartless critics, and the onset of Keats's own illness that leads to death amid the funereal bells of Rome. This concluding half of Nick McCarty's play—so ingeniously directed by James Ormerod, in one long corridor and rooms leading off, that the simple act of opening a door is enough to transport us through time and space — contains the Wordsworth and Fanny Brawne episodes as well as the Elgin Marbles sequence that is heralded in the play's mood-setting opening titles.

● GET LOST! (ITV, 9.00 pm), Alan Plater's comedy-thriller serial, is not going to set the Thames on fire, but it gives off enough cheerful light for us to be able to discern some well-above-average talent at work. There is, for example, the acting of Alun Armstrong and Bridget Turner as the teachers turned detectives. Excellent, off-beat teaming this. And what a dramatically rewarding device on Mr Plater's part to make the two characters dislike each other so. It is conflict like this that is so desperately needed in British TV comedy these days.

● An operatic treat on Radio 3 tonight (7.15) — the whole of English National Opera North's production of Weber's DER FREISCHUTZ, from the Grand Theatre in Leeds. What is more, it is broadcast live. It is sung in English, which is a mixed blessing, and the cast includes Sally Burgess, Robert Ferguson and Sandra Dugdale.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Guernica: The Making of a Myth; 7.05 Curriculum in Action; 7.30 Language Acquisition.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Descubra España; 10.15 Capricorn Game: serial, part 6; 10.35 Going to Work: furniture making.
10.55 Cricket: The First Test. England v Australia. Second day's play at Trent Bridge. Coverage resumes on BBC 1 at 2.25 and, earlier, on BBC 2 at 11.25. The BBC 2 coverage continues at 4.35, and there are highlights tonight, also on BBC 2, at 11.30.
11.25 You and Me: For the kiddies; Closedown at 11.40.
1.15 News; 1.30 Mr Benn: For the kiddies. Closedown at 1.45.
2.02 For Schools, Colleges: Scene (anatomy of a gang).
2.25 Cricket: The First Test. More live coverage of the second day's play from Trent Bridge.
3.55 Play School: Jackie Sharman's story The Beach; 4.20 Roger and Co. With a dog and two ventriloquists.
4.30 The Happy World of Hanna-Barbera: cartoons galore, including Yogi Bear and Alice in Wonderland. 5.35 Paddington: tale of the famous bear.
5.40 News; 5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Nationwide: with Alan Titchmarsh's weekly gardening item.
7.00 Tom and Jerry cartoon; Tall in the Trap.
7.10 It's a Knockout: Luton play host to Welwyn Garden City and Epping. With an appearance by Paul Shane, Ruth Madoc and Su Pollard from Hi-de-Hi! From Wardown Park, Luton. The winners travel to Belgium.
8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight: With Ken Dodd, Norman Collier and the American singer Mimi Hines.
8.50 Points of View: Viewers' letters replied to by Barry Took.
9.00 News: with Richard Baker;
9.25 Knots Landing: After her attempt on J. R. Ewing's life, Kristin turns to Gary and Val for help.
10.15 Public School: Seventh instalment of this documentary about Radley School. Ten days of winter canoeing and hill walking by the school's Royal Naval section (r).
10.45 News headlines.
10.50 Film: Beautiful Stranger* (1954). Drama about a former American actress (Ginger Rogers), living in Cannes, who discovers that her wealthy fiancé is a criminal and she becomes involved in murder. With Herbert Lom, Stanley Baker, Margaret Rawlings, Coral Browne. Director: David Miller. Ends at 12.20.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: EAST: Weekend. NORTH WEST: Sweet and Sour. NORTH EAST: Pleasure Now. NORTH: Class. SCOTLAND: The Beechgrove Garden. NORTHERN IRELAND: Rock in the City. WALES: Week In, Week Out. 11.05 News. 11.06 International Showjumping. 11.35-1.00 am Film: The Member of the Wedding. SOUTH WEST: Mightier Than the Sword. SOUTH: Bioscope Days. WEST: Brent. MIDLANDS: Straight Talk.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Cyclobutadiene; 7.05 Maths: Quadric Surfaces; 7.30 Behaviour of Functions.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (The Beach).
11.25 Cricket: The First Test. The coverage continues of the England versus Australia match at Trent Bridge. Closedown at 1.05.
1.30 Royal Ascot and International Tennis: Semi-finals of the BMW Championships, from Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. They resume at 4.35 and there are highlights tonight at 12.00. At Ascot, on the final day, we see the 3.05 (the Hardwicke Stakes), 3.45 and, at 4.20, The King's Stand Stakes, Europe's richest sprint — the winner gets £38,000.
4.35 Tennis and Cricket: More coverage of the First Test, and of the BMW Championships. Peter West introduces the afternoon's play from Nottingham.
6.35 Open University: Mineralisation in Cornwall.
7.00 Junior Pot Black: Two-frame final for the Junior Pot Black Trophy. It's between Dean Reynolds, British Junior Snooker Champion 1981 from Grimsby and Dene O'Kane, from New Zealand who was the Auckland champion last year. Eddie Charlton presents the prizes.
7.40 News. And weather forecast.
7.50 Cartoon 2: A Yugoslavian cartoon — Of Holes and Corks.
8.00 Gardeners' World: From Inveresk, near Edinburgh. A look at some of the lovely gardens in the area. With Geoffrey Smith, Jim McColl and George Barron.
8.25 France Keeps Left?: The implications for France's new president, Francois Mitterrand, of the results in the first round of the National Assembly elections on Sunday. A Newsweek report by Donald MacCormick.
9.00 John Keats: Second, and final, part of Nick McCarty's play about the short life of the poet John Keats. Tonight: the final years. Starring Gerard Murphy in the title role, Jonathan Burn as Leigh Hunt and Emma Jacobs as Fanny Brawne. (See personal choice).
10.25 Royal Ascot: The colour and excitement of the final day, including the running of the Hardwicke Stakes.
10.45 Newsnight: News bulletins and analysis of the day's most important stories.
11.30 Cricket: The First Test. The moments that mattered during today's play between England and Australia at Trent Bridge.
12.00 International Tennis: Highlights of today's play in the BMW Championships at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. Ends at 12.45.

Thames

9.30 Antarctica: The Un-owned Land: Film about the icy continent.
9.58 For Schools: Homes and families; 10.15 French lesson; 10.38 History Appreciation; 11.02 Derbyshire customs; 11.14 Lenny the Lion; 11.26 Maths; 11.43 For the hard of hearing.
12.00 The Magic Ball: The Story of the Hunter. 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The Princess and the Pea.
12.30 Super Savers: How to save money by doing your own car maintenance. 1.00 News: 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish serial. Maggie's dramatic intervention at a polio inoculations session.
2.00 Houseparty: Items of interest to anyone who has household chores to do.
2.25 Best Sellers: Top of the Hill. Second and final part of this story of an ex-executive who enters the Winter Olympics. With Wayne Rogers, Mel Ferrer, Elke Sommer.
4.15 Watch It! Gopher Broke: animated story for children. **4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty:** Why the Squire's gardener is thrown off his employer's land (r). 4.45 Get It Together: Pop music show. With The Vapors and The Inmates.



Enn Reitel who appears in the comedy series Misfits (ITV, 8.30)

5.15 Sale of the Century: The Nicholas Parsons quiz show.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames area news. 6.30 Thames Sport: The prospects for the weekend.

London Weekend

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge quiz, with Jimmy Tarbuck as master of ceremonies.
7.30 Return of the Saint: Two girls involve Simon Templer in a scheme to persuade a professor to defect. With Ian Ogilvy, Catherine Schell and Susan Penhaligon.
8.30 Misfits: Comedy series about two drop-outs and the woman who gives them shelter. Tonight: a disaster over some household jobs. With Anne Stallybrass, Enn Reitel and Kevin Lloyd.
9.00 Get Lost! Episode two of this comedy series about two schoolteachers (Bridget Turner, Alun Armstrong). Tonight: the vicarage with no vicar, and the organization called Disappearances Anonymous.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Till Death . . .: The Garnetts and their permanent lodger Min in another comedy. Tonight: a spot of trouble over a blank television screen — and a game of pontoon. With Warren Mitchell, Dandy Nichols and Patrica Hayes.
11.00 The London Programme: Goodbye Pavarotti? The Labour-controlled GLC is threatening to end its £500,000 grant to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Is it part of a wider campaign to switch resources away from the National Theatre and London-based orchestras? The reporter is Geoffrey Hodgson.
11.35 Have Girls, Will Travel: A TV girl reporter's suspicions are aroused when a senatorial candidate turns out to be very different from what everyone thought he was like.
12.35 Close: Sir John Boyd reads from Sir Henry Wotton's Chronicle of a Happy Life.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today. 6.45 Prayer; 7.00, 8.00 News; 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines; 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs (Richard Leakey).†
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Osprey by Camilla McCormick.
11.00 News.
11.05 Science in China.
11.50 Bird of the Week (the magpie).
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. With episode 3 of A Comfort of Cats.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. Rough Play by Glenn Chandler, with Andrew Branch, Frances Jeater and Philippa Urquhart.
4.05 Down the Garden Path.
4.15 In the Gaslight Glow (part 2); Only a Baby Small.
4.45 Story Time: Mary Barton (12).†
5.00 News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places. With Tom Mangold.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile (Hanif Kureishi).
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Francis Coppola and Zoetrope.
10.00 The World Tonight. News.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: My Brother Tom (part 5).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon.
12.00 midnight News.

VHF
6.30-8.35 Morning Sou'west. 9.35 For Schools. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-11.40 For Schools. 12.55 pm-1.00 South-west News. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00-2.40 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 South-west News. 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: Alternative Medicine.
11.30 Euromagazine II.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning concert.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Feliks, Janiewicz, Chopin, Szymanowski, Lutoslawski. 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Haydn (including Symphony No 104).†
10.00 Choral Music of Bach and Mendelssohn (includes Mendelssohn's Six Cathedral Anthems).†
10.55 Oboe and Strings (including Mozart oboe quartet in F major).†
11.30 French Songs (Brian Rayner-Cook).†
12.00 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra (Mozart Symphony 41 and Berio's Songs).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Concert: Strauss; Suite; Le bourgeois gentilhomme).†
1.50 Beethoven and Schubert: Ruth Geiger, piano).†
2.40 John Williams.†
3.15 North German Radio Symphony Orchestra. (Otmar, Mozart piano concerto 9, Dvorak Symphony No 5).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.55 Play it Again.†
7.00 Third Opinion.
7.15 Der Freischutz (Act 1).†
8.05 Moortown (with Ted Hughes).
8.25 Der Freischutz. (Act 2).†
9.20 The Delights of Music (Neville Cardus).
9.40 Der Freischutz. (Act 3).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Previn.†

VHF ONLY
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: 11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University.
MEDIUM WAVE ONLY
10.55 am-6.40 pm Cricket: First Test.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart Show.† 2.45 Family Favourites. 3.45 Sports Desk. 4.00 Steve Jones.† 4.45 Sports Desk. 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 David Symonds.† 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.30 Cricket Desk. 8.00 Take Your Partners.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Fiesta! 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 a.m. Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†
VHF ONLY 5.55-6.55am Open University. 11.15-12.55am Open University.
MEDIUM WAVE ONLY. 10.55am-6.40pm Cricket: First Test, England v Australia.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Mike Read. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show.† VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 2. 10.00-12.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.
VHF ONLY 5.55-6.55am Open University. 11.15-12.55am Open University.
MEDIUM WAVE ONLY 10.55am-6.40pm Cricket: First Test, England v Australia.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Maid of the Mill. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Assignment. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 What If. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Time Off. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Maid of the Mill. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fifty Years of the Royal Ballet. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

Radio details are curtailed because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications which supplies programme summaries to newspapers.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Best Sellers: The Word. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 News. 11.05-12.40 am Film: A Man for Hanging (Peter Breck, Brooke Bundy).

Southern
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Day by Day: Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.35 Barry Westwood Talkabout. 11.20 Soap. 11.50 Film: Skin Deep (Deryn Cooper). 1.45 am Weather followed by Peggy Makins, Unorthodox Christian.

Granada
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Doctor Down Under. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Week on Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 After all That, This. 11.45-1.30 am Film: My Lover, My Son (Romy Schneider).

Tyne Tees
As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.25-4.15 Film: Mark of Cain (Eric Portman). 5.15-5.45 Clapperboard. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 News. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Welcome Back, Kotter. 12.30 am-12.35 Countryside Christian.

Westward
As London except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.32 News. 10.36 Lou Grant. 11.30 Superstar Profile: Christopher Reeve. 12.00 Faith For Life. 12.06 am Closedown.

HTV
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.28 News. 10.35 Festival '81. 11.35 Soap. 12.05 am Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Anifeiliaid, Rhyfel a Heddwch. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.05 Outlook. 11.05-11.35 Soap. 11.35-12.35 am Danger UXB.

Channel
As London except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35-7.00 Laurel and Hardy: Flying Elephants*. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.28 News. 10.36 Lou Grant. 11.30 Superstar Profile: Christopher Reeve. 12.00 Closedown.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Best Sellers: The Word. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Film: Death is a Woman (Patsy Ann Noble, Mark Burns, Shaun Curry). 12.10 am-12.15 News.

Scottish
As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Andy's Party. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05-12.30 am Film: Stalk the Wild Child (David Janssen and Trish van Devere).

Yorkshire
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Calendar Sport. 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Crown Green Bowling. 11.30-12.25 am Lou Grant.

Ulster
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Struck by Lightning. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Tony Jacklin. 11.35 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Jacques Loussier. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: East of Sudan (Anthony Quayle, Sylvia Syms, Jenny Agutter). 5.15-5.45 Winner Takes All. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Sale of the Century. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Prisoner in the Middle (David Janssen). 1.10 am Your Choice.

Classified Guide

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Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234 Telex: 264971. Friday June 19, 1981 Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

McNee warning on dangers facing royalty

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The Queen and the Royal Family cannot be given 100 per cent protection against attack, Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said yesterday.

He said the attacks on President Reagan and the Pope had showed the difficulties of security.

Sir David, who is responsible for royal protection, commented on the incident at the Trooping the Colour ceremony last weekend in which blank cartridges were fired at the Queen.

There were, he said at a press conference on the force's 1980 report, a substantial number of policemen on duty at the ceremony to deal with incidents and protect the Royal Family.

Royal security is constantly under review and adjustments are made in the light of experience, Sir David said.

The 1980 report shows a 5 per cent rise in serious crime last year with increases in robbery and theft as well as fraud. At the same time the clear up rate for offences rose by 3 per cent and stands at 20 per cent. The force now numbers over 24,400.

Sir David said the year's police activity in London had been dominated by the Iranian Embassy siege. The year might well go down as "the year of the siege". The report mentions other 14 terrorist incidents, many of them also connected with Middle East politics.

In more prosaic terms, Sir David said 1980 also showed a reversal of the recent downward trend in serious clime.

In 1978 and 1979 serious crime dropped but in 1980 it rose by 5 per cent or 27,000 incidents, to 584,137, which was higher than the previous peak in 1977.

The two largest increases were in robbery and theft, which had gone up by 20 per cent, and fraud, which went up by 28 per cent. Five hundred cases involving £400m are being investigated. Burglary and crime involving vehicles also rose after several years of decline.

In the latter case 39 per cent of those arrested were aged between 10 and 16. In all, 67 per cent of people arrested for burglary were under 21 while 60 per cent of those arrested for robbery were aged under 21.

Between 1977 and 1979 the number of arrests and serious crimes cleared up dropped and year but in 1980 there was an increase of 3 per cent in offences cleared up and a success rate of 20 per cent.

On the question of street attacks on old people Mr Gilbert Kelland, Assistant Commissioner for the CID, said more than 3,000 of 16,000 victims of robbery and theft were aged over 50.

Asked whether the police were maintaining a low profile in certain areas of London when the crime rate was rising Mr Kelland said: "We police to the best of our abilities. We do the best we can according to the circumstances."

Sir David's report also indicates the difficulties of public order.

There were 25 occasions last year when more than 1,000 officers were on duty and a further 257 involving 100 or more officers. The largest single turnout was for the Notting Hill Carnival, which was policed by more than 11,000 men, nearly half the force.

CRIME IN LONDON

Category of crime	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crimes of violence:					
assaults etc, incl homicide	12,613	13,376	14,727	16,425	16,139
robbery and violent theft	10,129	12,415	12,180	11,836	13,984
Burglary	106,945	123,179	121,127	116,873	125,806
Autocrime	150,656	174,479	177,297	173,571	177,663
Other theft and handling	136,816	149,570	141,305	137,506	138,533
Fraud and forgery	30,916	30,208	29,845	25,954	33,172
Criminal damage and misc	59,720	65,723	70,906	75,413	81,440
Total serious off's†	507,595	568,952	567,387	557,378	584,137
Other crime‡	14,879	15,214	16,362	16,705	19,316

† Many offences, committed on London Transport and British Rail premises and investigated by the British Transport Police, are excluded from the figures.

‡ Excluded from the total.



John McEnroe took time off from preparing for next week's Wimbledon tennis championships yesterday to closely inspect a waxwork model of himself at Madame Tussaud's in London.

Countryman inquiry to be wound up

Continued from page 1

In August, 1978, the City police received allegations of police involvement in the robberies and large pay-offs for favours shown.

The arguments over Countryman arose up when Mr Arthur Hambleton retired as Chief Constable of Dorset and complained of the difficulties of the inquiry, especially the problems of dealing with the DPP. He said up to 25 officers might be prosecuted.

Last year the inquiry was reorganized and Sir Peter Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, took command. The team was scaled down drastically.

During the past year regional crime squad officers have arrested a number of men in connexion with the big robberies and they may well have influenced decision on where the inquiry should go.

Yesterday Mr Kavanagh could not be drawn very far on the value of Countryman. He said the Yard was grateful for the work of the provincial officers but it was very difficult to say how worth while the inquiry had been.

Gleneagles Hotel sold as part of £10m deal

By Ronald Faux

The five-star Gleneagles Hotel and two other leading Scottish railway hotels in Edinburgh have been sold by British Transport Hotels to a new Scottish-based private company for £10.3m, it was announced yesterday by Gleneagles Hotels Limited, whose chairman will be Mr William Stevenson, currently chairman of the Scottish Transport Group.

A press conference in Edinburgh was told that £13.5m had been raised by the British Linen Bank with the help of various investors. There were £9m of ordinary £1 shares and £4.5m in unsecured loan stock. The biggest single shareholder will be British Transport Hotels, which has bought 30 per cent of the shares in the new company.

☐ The National Union of Railwaymen, which has bitterly opposed the hiving-off of any of British Rails profitable subsidiaries, is to take a stake in the new ownership of the three Scottish hotels, Donald Macintyre writes.

The union, the biggest in the industry, confirmed yesterday that it had taken a substantial shareholding in the new company, but a senior national officer said he could not say how large it was.

Mr Ian Q. Jones, a director of the British Linen Bank, said the sale would move control of the three hotels—Gleneagles, The Caledonian and The North British—from London to Scotland, and introduce modern management and improved facilities to make them thoroughly commercial operations. Last year the three hotels lost £12,000 between them on an increased turnover of almost £8m. The previous year the profit had been £553,000.

Mr Stevenson said that there was tremendous potential in the new company. All the hotels would be refurbished and redecorated as part of an effort to improve the service.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, last year threatened a "barricade" round the Gleneagles and other hotels if they were sold to private enterprise, but the union is satisfied that under the terms of the part-sale its closed shop recognition for staff will be maintained.

A senior official said last night: "We regard the invitation to private investment as a temporary measure in the current political circumstances, and we are taking a stake to protect the interests of our members before the hotels are restored to full public ownership under a Labour government."

Damages offered to Confait case men

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The three men mistakenly convicted of crimes connected with the killing in 1972 of Mr Maxwell Confait, a South London homosexual transvestite, have been offered a total of £65,000 in compensation by the Home Office. The offer is likely to be accepted.

The three—Mr Colin Lattimore, Mr Ronald Leighton and Mr Ahmet Salih, now in their twenties—were fully exonerated by Sir Michael Havers QC, the Attorney General, last year.

Their convictions had been quashed by the Court of Appeal in 1975, but in a subsequent inquiry, Sir Henry Fisher, a former High Court judge, said that on a balance of probabilities Mr Leighton and Mr Salih had been involved in the crime.

Mr Lattimore, convicted of manslaughter, has been offered £25,000; Mr Leighton, the only one to be found guilty of murder, £18,000; and Mr Salih, convicted of arson (Confait's body was found in his room, which had been set on fire) £22,000.

The figures are worked out on the basis of £15,000 each for "hardship suffered", plus varying amounts for loss of earnings and expenses incurred in fighting the case.

The £25,000 offered to Mr Lattimore would be a record payment for wrongful conviction in England. The previous highest was to Mr Albert Taylor who accepted £21,000 after spending five years in prison after being convicted of murder.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, who has campaigned throughout to prove the innocence of the three men, said he was gratified beyond words that justice had been done. But he called for a strengthening of the safeguards for suspects under police interrogation.

PRESS TRANSFER REFERRED

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the proposed transfer to Express newspapers of newspapers owned by South Wales Argus (Holdings) Ltd.

The proposed transfer arises from an agreement under which, subject to certain conditions, Express Newspapers is to make a recommended offer for the whole of the issued share capital of SWAH, which owns an evening newspaper and two weekly newspapers circulating in the Gwent area.

Fowler blocks GLC's rail fare subsidy

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Government has blocked plans by the Greater London Council to subsidize British Rail fares to bring them into line with fares on London Transport which the council intends to reduce by 25 per cent in October.

After an hour-long meeting at the Department of Transport Mr Ken Livingstone, GLC leader, said that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, had refused to allow British Rail to increase its external financing limits for the purpose.

That means that BR will not be able to borrow money to peg its fares, a move which would be paid for by the GLC with a subsidy amounting to at least £20m, the equivalent of a 1p rate.

Mr Livingstone, who led a three-man council delegation, explained that the Government was saying that the council could not prevent BR fare increases in the GLC area.

"This is going to be a major setback for everyone who uses BR to get around in London. As fares are cut and frozen on LT services and fares continue to rise on BR, British Rail will face rapid decline. The effect is going to mean transport anarchy in London."

Mr Livingstone said that the council wanted an integrated transport system for London but that was being denied. He emphasized, however, that the council was determined to go ahead with tis manifesto promise to reduce fares on LT by 25 per cent on October 4. Mr Fowler "seemed to accept this", Mr Livingstone said.

Rail fares are 15 per cent below those of LT but after the 25 per cent reduction, BR levels will be 10 per cent higher. The council believes that that will mean a switch of travellers to LT which will bring in more money but cause a disruption of services by squeezing more people onto crowded buses and Tubes. It also fears that it will mean more people switching to cars to bring into central London.

The council estimates that a supplementary rate of 9p will be necessary to finance its public transport proposals. That is made up of 2p to account for the £40m deficit left by the Conservative GLC administration, 4p in Government penalties for exceeding their spending target and 3p to pay for the reduction in fares.

The GLC, although it faces a loss of grant geenrally, cannot lose any of its distributed transport supplementary grant this year because that would be illegal.

The latest steback for Labour's policies shows that Mr Livingstone and his team at County Hall are meeting immediate difficulties in implementing their manifesto promises. Their hopes of persuading the Government to change its mind over the compulsory transfer of housing from the GLC to eight boroughs, which do not want it, have been dashed. In addition the Inner London Education Authority is likely to have to abandon its proposals to reduce school meals from 35p to 25p because of the risk of its surcharge on councillors.

Mother left sick baby alone for 19 hours

From Our Correspondent, Luton

A coroner criticized a mother at an inquest yesterday for ignoring her sick baby son for 19 hours.

An inquest at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, was told that Ashley Hammond, aged three, of Archer Road, Stevenage, died alone in his cot in March.

Dr John Dines, the North Hertfordshire Coroner, recorded a verdict of death by misadventure and said it was a "serious mistake" not to have checked whether the boy was not ill.

His parents, Mr Geoffrey Hammond, aged 39, an engineer, and his wife, Jean, said the boy appeared to be "all right".

When a pathologist had examined the boy's body he found it weighed just over half the average weight for a child of that age group.

He had been put to bed at 8.30 pm one night and when Mrs Hammond next went to see him in his cot at 3.30 pm the following day, he was dead. A post-mortem examination showed Ashley had died from dehydration and had a lung infection.

Dr Dines said: "I find it extraordinarily difficult that someone can just leave a child from 8 pm to 3.30 pm without actually going up to it and physically getting in contact or closely inspecting it."

Earlier Mrs Hammond, who has three other children, aged eight, six and five, had told the inquest how the boy had a stomach upset for the three days before his death.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Festival of Flowers, Music and Poetry: Christ Church, off Flood Street, Chelsea, 10.30 am-6.30 pm; evening violin recital by Hans-Christian Euler, 7.30 pm.

The sentimental songs of Poor BB, Sylvia Rotter's one-woman show of Brecht songs and poetry, Battersea Arts Centre, Lavender Hill, 7.30 p.m.

Talks, lectures

The Greek cavalryman, by Anton Powell, 11.30 am; Religion and magic in the Roman Empire, by M. Lyttleton, 1.15 pm, British Museum.

Pisanello and the courtly style, by Andrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Brancusi's Malastra, by Naomi Shepherd, Tate Gallery, 1 pm.

Osterley Park and Robert Adam, by John Hardy, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10 pm.

The Ramanujan Function, by Professor J-P. Serre, London Mathematical Society, Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, 3.30 pm.

Exhibitions

Richard Ziegler and Pierre Schumann: drawings, pastels, graphics and sculpture. Leinster Gallery, 9 Hereford Road, 10 am-6 pm.

Artists of today and tomorrow, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, 10 am-6 pm.

Artists in Schools, Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11 am-8 pm.

Sir Thomas More, Museum and Art Gallery, College Street, St Helens, Merseyside, 10 am-5 pm.

George Stephenson—bicentenary exhibition, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, 10 am-5 pm.

London's architecture and the London Brigade 1866-1938, Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 11 am-5 pm.

Monica Szathmary, Forty Hall Museum, Forty Hill, Enfield, 10 am-6 pm.

Twickenham, 1600-1900, Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, Twickenham, 1 pm-5.30 pm.

Concert

Accademia Arcadiana: The life of Casanova, Wigmore Hall, 7.30 pm.

Lunchtime music

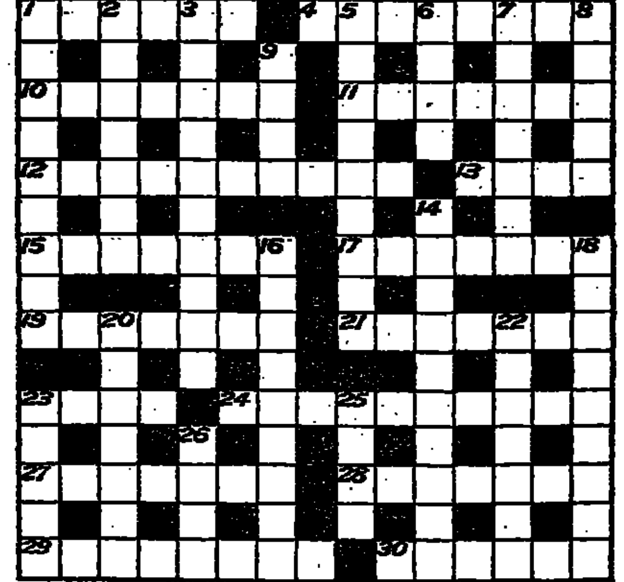
Organ recital by Catherine Ennis, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30 pm.

Recital by members of the French Song Class, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10 pm.

Organ restoration concert, with Richard Coulson, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15 pm.

Band concerts: Tower Place, 12 pm; St James's Park, 12.30 pm; Regent's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,556



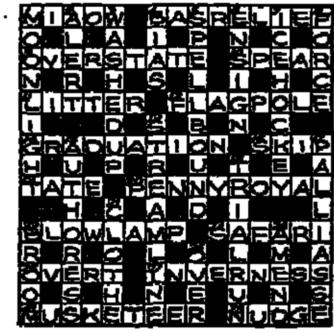
ACROSS

1 Hat girl booked (6).
4 Aircraft spotter out every Sunday (8).
10 One enlisted to make noisy whoopee (7).
11 Swimmer beat victim (7).
12 Route taken by a horsewoman—about to change her name, say? (6-4).
13 Dramatist said to have a way with him (4).
15 So-called lion man perhaps (7).
17 Come safely through the elements (7).
19 Quarrelsome companion for Cerberus? (4-3).
21 Right happy when told (7).
23 Not extraordinary to find herein inspiration for a sermon (4).
24 Like savage tigers disturbed at this (10).
27 R U Forward, pedlar (7).
28 He sells proverbially comfortable bedding (7).
29 Do artists entering race provide difference in tone? (8).
30 He finds a corner by the river (6).

DOWN

1 The black-hearted thirteen chopped this tree (9).
2 One spirit includes that classic single element (7).
3 Drivers should avoid it—and what passes through it (6-4).
5 Build-up for The Ring (4-5).
6 Book Horatio loved (4).
7 The gloss seems to disappear about mid-April (7).
8 Sail with two boys (5).
9 Bit of a blow, say? So enfold in a shawl (4).
14 It comes handy to one helping at board meetings (5-5).
16 Men of action (9).
18 Like the day of the Zinoviev scandal? (3-6).
20 Book of words needed for the Roman Law I study (7).
22 Trifling goes against one in judicial proceedings (7).
23 To select detail in a subject (5).
25 Flier could thus lay low an ace (4).
26 Ancient Mariner's story upset this Muslim VIP (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,555



Sporting fixtures

Racing: Royal Ascot.

Cricket: England v Australia, first Test, at Trent Bridge, Nottingham (11 am to 6 pm). County championship (11 am to 5.30 pm); Essex v Middlesex at Ilford; Glamorgan v Warwickshire at Cardiff; Northamptonshire v Sussex at Northampton; Somerset v Nottinghamshire at Bath; Surrey v Lancashire at the Oval; Yorkshire v Derbyshire at Sheffield. Other matches: Gloucestershire v Sri Lanka at Bristol; Leicestershire v Cambridge University at Leicester; Oxford University v Kent at Oxford.

Tennis: Tournaments at Bristol and Eastbourne.

Golf: United States Open at Merion; Jersey open at La Moye; WPGA event at Moortown.

Equestrian: Cardiff pro-am.

Auctions today

Southeby's, Bond St: Decorative and British prints 10.30 and 2.30; Fine English Furniture, 11; Christie's, King Street: Important Continental pictures of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, 11; Christie's, South Kensington: Printed books, 10.30; Art nouveau and art deco, 10.30; Dolls 2; Phillips, Blenheim Street: Silver and plate, 11; Bonham's, Montpelier Street: Oriental ceramics and works of art, 11; Clocks, watches, barometers and scientific instruments, 11.

Gardens open

Tomorrow: Trefoil Centre for the Disabled, Gogarbank, Edinburgh, large vegetable garden, roses and shrubs, 2.30 pm-5.30 pm.

Tomorrow and Sunday: Bell Cottage, Vale Royal Abbey, Whitegate, Northwich, Cheshire, walled garden, woodland, shrubs, roses and herbaceous plants, 2 pm-7 pm; The Manor Farm, Littlewindsor, four miles NW of Beaminster, Dorset, trees, shrubs, heathers, water garden, essentially a labour saving garden, 2 pm-7 pm.

Sunday: Balcaskie, Pitweem, Fife, 2 pm-6 pm; Balgray, Lockerbie, Dumfries, azaleas, rhododendrons, walled garden and greenhouse, 2 pm-6 pm; Godinton Park, Ashford, Kent, near Potters Corner, 1½ miles from Ashford, formal garden, topiary, Italian garden and herbaceous borders, 2 pm-5 pm; Gowranes, Kinnaird, Inchture, Perth, woodland plants, rock and water garden, plant stall, 2 pm-6 pm.

Harrington Hall, six miles NW of Spilsby, Lincolnshire, roses and flower borders, plants for sale, 2 pm-6 pm; Marndhill, Ardington, near Wantage, Oxfordshire, shrubs, herbaceous flowers, roses, herb and vegetable garden, Sunday 2.30-6.30, Monday 10-5; Maulden Grange, Maulden, Bedfordshire, 1½ miles E of Ampthill, walled kitchen garden, tropical greenhouses, 12-6 pm.

Orchard House, 266 and 268 Cowley Road, Uxbridge, London, two interlocking gardens, trees, shrubs, roses and ground cover plants, plants for sale, 2 pm-6 pm; The Crossing House, Meldreth Road, Shepreth, eight miles S of Cambridge, small cottage garden, old fashioned plants, alpines and alpine house, 2 pm-7 pm.

Roads

London and the South-east: A308: repairs on Windsor Road, Bray. Drivers leaving the M4 for Windsor should use junction 6; M2: only one lane open in both directions between junction A1 (A2) and 3 (A229) Maidstone exit). No access or exit at junction 2 (A228 Rochester); A247: rush hour delays at the Send Road junction with Potters Lane, Woking. Work will last five weeks.

Midlands: A1 closed at Foston: two-way traffic sharing northbound side between Grantham and Newark. M6: Two-way traffic on same carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) is closed as is northbound entry and exit at junction 9.

The North: Several lane restrictions on the M6 in Lancashire and Cumbria.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.80	1.73
Austria Sch	34.70	32.60
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.46	2.37
Denmark Kr	15.24	14.54
Finland Mkk	9.14	8.74
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.38	10.78
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yen	465.00	440.00
Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13
Norway Kr	12.15	11.55
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South African Rd	2.07	1.92
Spain Pta	189.00	180.00
Sweden Kr	10.41	9.86
Switzerland Fr	4.24	4.02
USA $	2.04	1.97
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank-notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index fell 3.7 to 541.1.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.41 points to 995.15.

Today's anniversaries

James VI of Scotland (afterwards James I of England) was born in Edinburgh Castle, 1566; Blaise Pascal, French writer at Clermont-Ferrand, 1623. Peel's Police Act passed, 1829. The German titles of the Royal Family were abandoned, and the dynasty named the House of Windsor, 1917.

Eating outdoors

The following country pubs and inns are recommended for food which can be enjoyed outdoors:

Dorset: Fiddleford Inn, Fiddleford (0258 72489); Buckinghamshire: Chequers, Fingest (049 163 335);

Lancashire: New Holly Hotel, Forton (0524 791568); Ye Old Sparrow Hawk, Wheatley Lane (0282 64126); Gloucestershire: Fossebridge Inn, Fossebridge (028 572 310); Carpenters Arms, Miserden (028 582 283);

Northants: Falcon, Fotheringhay (083 26 254); Essex White Hart, Great Yeldham (0787 237250);

Leicestershire: Noel Arms, Langham (0572 2931); Suffolk: Swan, Lavenham (0787 247477).

Hampshire: Plough, Longparish (026 472 358); Rose and Thistle, Rockbourne (07253 236); Cambridgeshire: Three Horseshoes, Madingley (0954 210221); Sussex: Star, Old Heathfield (043 523570);

Kent: Duck, Pett Bottom (0227 830354); Devon: Church House, Rattery (036 44 2220); Oxon: Harcourt Arms, Stanton Harcourt (0865 881931); Red Lion, Steeple Aston (0869 40225); Somerset:

Greyhound, Staple Fitzpaine (0823 480227); Powys: Nantyffin Cider Mill, Crickhowell (0873 810775); Radnor Arms, Llowes (049 74 460); Dyfed: Swan, Little Haven (043 783 256); Gwent:

Skirrid Inn, Llanfihangel Crucornau (087 382 258); Lothian: Old Howgate, Wester Howgate (0968 74244).

The papers

The Daily Mirror says British policy on Northern Ireland may be wrong—but the American-Irish, who have been financing terrorism in Ulster for more than 10 years, are the last with any right to complain. Their dollars are stained with the blood of innocent victims. Also condemned is New York mayor, Ed Koch, who needs American-Irish votes and exploited Prince Charles's visit to get them.

The Sun calls him a revolting little man who should keep his nose out of British affairs.

The Daily Mail observes that no doubt Mayor Koch felt, just as Henry of Navarre did, that if Paris was worth a mass, New York must be worth a few fibs.

Abroad La Stampa states that Signor Spadolini will form a new government, but suggests the possibility of elections: Il Giorno sees the Red Brigades in Naples as now isolated.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, Lords amendments; Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill, remaining stages; Criminal Justice (Amendment) Bill, committee. Lords (11 am): Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill and Horserace Betting Levy Bill, committee.

Weather

A trough of low pressure will move SE across all parts followed by a moist NW airstream.

Forecasts from 6am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, perhaps some bright intervals in W; wind SW, light becoming NW, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Central S, central N England, Midlands: Cloudy, occasional rain, becoming drier with some bright intervals in afternoon; wind SW, light, becoming NW; moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: A little rain in places at first, rather cloudy, some bright intervals in sheltered parts; wind variable, light, becoming N, light or moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F). Cooler on coasts.

E, NE England: Cloudy, occasional rain, bright intervals developing inland; wind S, light, becoming N, moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle, chiefly on coasts, bright intervals in inland parts; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

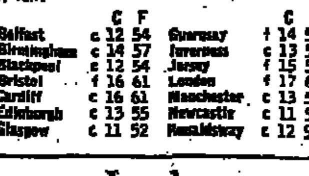
Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain clearing, bright intervals developing; wind NW, moderate, becoming N, moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for the weekend: A little rain at times but also drier periods with bright or sunny intervals. Staying rather cool.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, light, becoming SW, moderate then mainly NW, fresh later; sea smooth, becoming slight or moderate.

English Channel (E): Wind variable, light, becoming NW, moderate; sea smooth, becoming slight.

St George's Channel: Wind NW, mainly moderate; sea mainly slight.



Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm. Moon rises: 10.47 pm. Moon sets: 6.23 am.

Last quarter: June 25.

Lighting up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 10 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.42 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Dod: 22.48-22.52; S; 60SW; NNW. Aryabhata: 23.52-23.58; W; 75S; ESE.

MANCHESTER: Dod: 22.49-22.53; S; 75NW; NNW. Aryabhata: 23.51-23.58; W; 50 SSE; ESE.

Yesterday

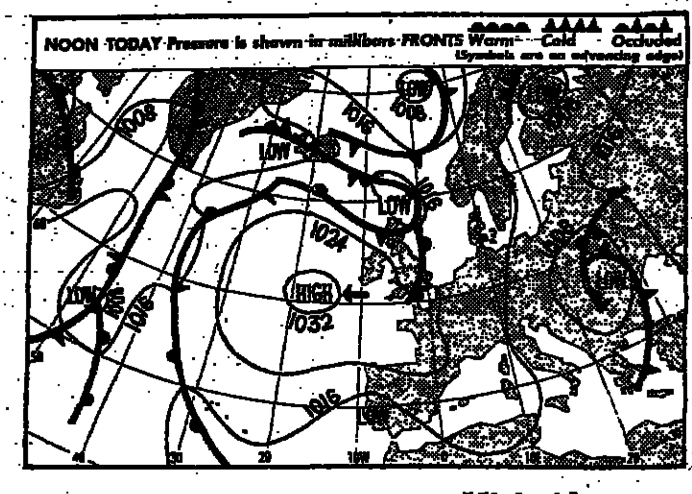
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair.

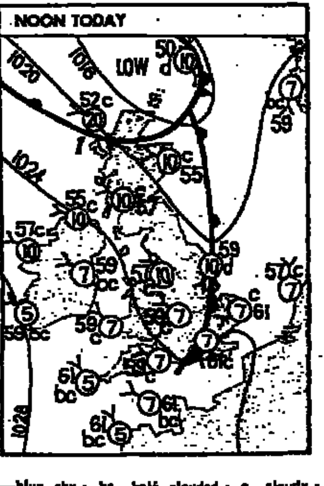
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	12	54	Guernsey	f	14	57
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	c	13	55
Blackpool	c	12	54	Jersey	f	15	59
Bristol	f	16	61	London	f	17	63
Cardiff	c	16	61	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	c	13	55	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

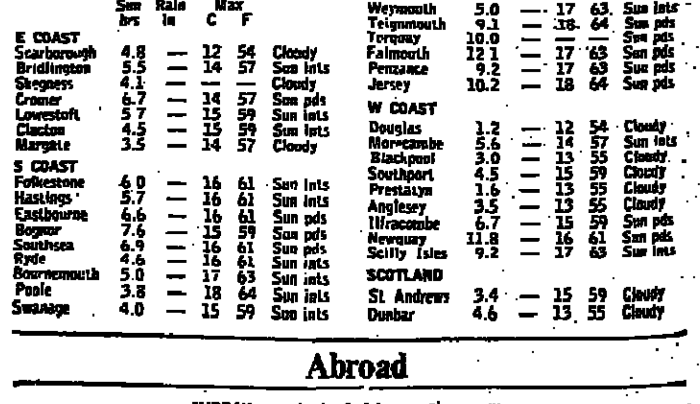
London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18C (64F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 7 pm, 58 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,025 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.43	6.8	3.58	6.9
Aberdeen	3.06	4.0	3.34	3.9
Avonmouth	9.06	12.5	9.23	12.6
Belfast	12.44	3.2	1.06	3.3
Cardiff	8.50	11.4	9.07	11.7
Devonport	7.48	5.0	7.53	5.2
Dover	12.43	6.2	1.05	6.3
Glasgow	2.49	4.7	2.56	4.4
Harwich	1.34	3.8	1.52	4.0
Holyhead			12.19	4.9
Hull	8.10	7.0	8.37	6.9
Leith	4.22	5.2	4.52	5.2
Liverpool	12.57	8.9	1.16	8.6
Lowestoft	11.20	2.4	11.52	2.2
Margate	1.52	4.5	2.04	4.6
Milford Haven	8.07	6.2	8.26	6.4
Oban	7.32	3.7	7.56	3.8
Portland	8.48	1.7	9.16	1.9
Portsmouth	1.04	4.4	1.32	4.3
Shoreham	12.49	5.8	1.17	5.7
Southampton	12.30	4.4	1.00	4.3
Swansea	8.17	8.7	8.35	8.9
Tees	5.27	5.1	5.55	5.0
Walton on Naze	1.28	4.0	1.42	4.1

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft

Best and worst

Highest day temperature, Gloucester 18C (64F). Lowest day max, Cape Wrath 10C (50F). Highest rainfall, Tiree 0.2in. Highest sunshine, Falmouth 12.1hr.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	4.8	—	12	54	Cloudy
Bridlington	5.5	—	14	57	Sun ints
Skegness	4.1	—	—	—	Cloudy
Cromer	6.7	—	14	57	Sun pds
Lowestoft	5.7	—	15	59	Sun ints
Clacton	4.5	—	15	59	Sun ints
Margate	3.5	—	14	57	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	6.0	—	16	61	Sun ints
Hastings	5.7	—	16	61	Sun ints
Eastbourne	6.6	—	16	61	Sun pds
Bognor	7.6	—	15	59	Sun pds
Southsea	6.9	—	16	61	Sun pds
Ryde	4.6	—	16	61	Sun ints
Bournemouth	5.0	—	17	63	Sun ints
Poole	3.8	—	18	64	Sun ints
Swanage	4.0	—	15	59	Sun ints
Weymouth	5.0	—	17	63	Sun ints
Teignmouth	9.1	—	18	64	Sun pds
Torquay	10.0	—	—	—	Sun pds
Falmouth	12.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Penzance	9.2	—	17	63	Sun pds
Jersey	10.2	—	18	64	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	1.2	—	12	54	Cloudy
Morecambe	5.6	—	14	57	Sun ints
Blackpool	3.0	—	13	55	Cloudy
Southport	4.5	—	15	59	Cloudy
Prestatyn	1.6	—	13	55	Cloudy
Anglesey	3.5	—	13	55	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	6.7	—	15	59	Sun pds
Newquay	11.8	—	16	61	Sun pds
Scilly Isles	9.2	—	17	63	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
St Andrews	3.4	—	15	59	Cloudy
Dunbar	4.6	—	13	55	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	27	81	Copenhagen	f	18	64	Malaga	s	26	79	San Francisco			
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	27	81	Malta	s	33	91	Santiago			
Alexandria	s	27	81	Dallas				Melbourne				Seoul	f	28	82
Algiers	s	26	79	Dublin	c	14	57	Mexico City				Singapore	f	32	90
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	c	22	72	Miami				Stockholm	c	14	57
Athens	s	26	79	Faro	f	23	73	Milan	s	24	75	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	f	22	72	Montreal				Sydney			
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	11	52	Moscow	c	20	68	Tangier			
Barcelona	s	24	75	Funchal	s	23	73	Munich	c	11	52	Tehran			
Beirut	s	25	77	Geneva	c	14	57	Nairobi				Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Belgrade	c	18	64	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Naples	f	24	75	Tenerife	s	23	73
Berlin	r	13	55	Helsinki	c	14	57	New York				Tokyo	f	26	79
Bermuda				Hongkong	f	30	86	Nice	s	25	77	Toronto			
Biarritz	f	20	68	Innsbruck	r	10	50	Oslo	s	14	57	Tunis	s	30	86
Boulogne	c	13	55	Istanbul	s	26	79	Ottawa				Valencia	c	24	75
Bordeaux	f	19	66	Jeddah	s	33	91	Paris	c	15	59	Vancouver			
Boston	s	23	73	Johannesburg				Prague	r	14	57	Venice	r	14	57
Brussels	c	13	55	Las Palmas	c	23	73	Reykjavik	c	10	50	Vienna	r	14	57
Budapest	r	18	64	Lisbon	s	32	90	Rhodes	s	25	77	Warsaw	c	17	63
Cairo				Locarno	f	21	70	Riyadh	s	39	102	Washington			
Cape Town	s	19	66	Los Angeles				Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	c	10	50
Casablanca				Luxembourg	c	9	48	Rome	f	24	75				
Chicago				Madrid	s	28	82	Salzburg	c	11	52				
Cologne	c	11	52	Majorca	s	25	77	Sao Paulo							